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MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

THE GUBERNATORIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

TALBOT AND LORING THE PROMINENT CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR—THEIR STANDING IN THE PARTY—THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—WHAT IS BEING DONE IN EACH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 2, 1874.

Order is coming out of confusion, and now we are able to form something of an idea of the political situation in this State, and the prospects of men and measures. In the Republican State Convention next Wednesday, it is now apparent, there will be two candidates, Talbot and Loring. The latter has kept remarkably quiet during the canvass, going about his pleasant and serene business of delivering cattle-fair orations, and presiding with grace and dignity at public gatherings; but his friends have been active, and he himself, when questioned, has never neglected to say that he was ready for work, and, moreover, "meant business" this time, if his old supporters were prepared to push him. His strength is in the inability of the opposition to Talbot—on account of his pronounced prohibitory sentiment and his declaration through his vetoes last Winter, to oppose all attempts to remove the Prohibitory law, whether made by the majority in the Legislature or not—the inability of this opposition to unite on anybody else. The difficulty with other men who have been considered, with the exception of Speaker Sanford, has been their position on the other side. Hon. Alexander H. Rice, in whose interest a strong movement was begun, is a pronounced license man, and so is Hon. Henry L. Pierce. Nominate the former and, the argument has been, you drive the out-and-out Prohibitionists to bolt. Rice, if elected Governor, would undoubtedly, in contrast with Mr. Talbot, respect the will of the people as expressed through the Legislature; if their legislation sustained the Prohibitory law he would not interfere with it unless it was in some way unconstitutional, notwithstanding his private sentiments are the other way, he regarding the position of Governor as that of an executive officer. But his known preferences for a License law are against him as a candidate now, when the demand is for a man who can keep the two antagonistic factions united. Sanford stands as Dr. Loring, a friend of temperance, though neither a pronounced prohibitionist nor a pronounced license man, and, like Mr. Rice, ready to respect the will of the people. But the movement in his favor was not made with sufficient energy or determination; in fact, I believe, no formal movement was made at all, though many of his friends—and he has a host of them, being exceedingly popular—expressed an earnest desire to have him for a candidate. Dawes has from time to time been "mentioned," and to-day, I notice, the Springfield *Republican* brings him out with a flourish as the man of the hour; but he cannot run consistently, for he is in training for the United States Senatorship in the place of Mr. Washburn, and his friends are working to get members elected to the Legislature in his favor, though, for that matter, a great degree of labor is not required, for he apparently is the choice for this position of the majority of the Republicans of the State.

So it comes that Dr. Loring, the candidate of so many years, who has always been expected to retire gracefully at the last moment for somebody or other, appears once more at the front. His friends say that this time he is in for a fight to the end; that he will withdraw for no one, and that he will let his friends ballot for him so long as they choose. There are not a few who tremble at the thought that Butler may, after all, appear in the convention, and make a fight for himself; and they notice with dismay in the lists of delegates the familiar names of Butler Republicans. It is very true that Butler Republicans will be plentiful in the convention, and nobody really knows Butler's intentions. He is quoted as having said that his fight is in Essex; but then it wouldn't be a surprise to those who know him best if, seeing a chance in the convention, after a ballot or two resulting in no choice, he should spring into the arena as a compromise candidate, and carry the convention after all! He can count on, say his friends, not a few of the out-and-out Talbot men supporting him, because he is a pronounced prohibitionist, and the bulk of the Loring men. But there are several reasons why Butler is not likely to do this. He has lost an immense amount of strength by his ill luck of the past twelve months. His connection with the Sanborn and Jayne business, his financial heresies, his connection with unpopular measures and unpopular men, and last, but not least, the rough exposure of his peculiar tactics by Collector Simmons' "Brother Sam," whose confession of what he knows about manipulating and packing caucuses and buying votes in Butler's interest, and his declaration of his determination to go down into Essex and on the stump tell a good deal more of the secret history of Butlerism—all these hard knocks have greatly weakened him, and realizing it all, he probably sees his political break-up if he don't carry his Congressional district. In this he is working now with marvelous energy, and his operators are going up and down it, managing the caucuses, and flooding its ways and byways with wondrous campaign documents.

So much for the Gubernatorial Convention. Now, as to the Congressional Districts. Pierce and Buffinton are sure of re-election, without much opposition. In the Fourth District, Hooper's, the fight has been sharp and savage between Frost, of Chelsea, and Hayes, of this city. In the opening caucuses Frost has won, but the Hayes men do not give up the contest, and declare their intention to fight through the nominating convention. A good deal of money is being spent all round, and it is the common expression that the victory will be with the longest purse. The Frost men at the last moment managed to get a third candidate into the field to break up Hayes' strength—Hon. Alpheus Hardy—and in this they succeeded somewhat. But the Hayes men are just at the present moment making capital by exposing the tactics of some Frost men in manipulating caucuses in his interest. How the fight will come out it is not safe to predict. I do not believe that either Hayes or Frost are parties to some of the tactics employed by their agents, and it is the belief in many quarters that if there was an honest expression of opinion it would be for Hayes.

Against Williams, in the Cambridge district, a determined effort is making. He is not over popular, and his chances of re-election are not of the best. Several names are mentioned for his place, but none prominently, and the fight will probably be pressed to the nominating convention. In Banks' old district there is a decidedly "mixed" state of affairs. Until just before the Charlestown caucuses the Republican forces were divided between Gooch, the present Congressman from the district, and Hon. A. J. Bailey, a popular young politician of the Butler school. A few days before the caucuses Gooch's friends prevailed upon him to decline in favor of Gooch, and a great effort was made to unite the party on the latter. But it didn't work. Bailey's friends went into the caucuses, and notwithstanding the action of their candidate, elected their men to the convention, and now they boast that Bailey has a clean majority of all the delegates so far chosen. Now, if one or the other cannot draw the antagonistic forces together, or a new man be agreed upon, Banks will be elected as a "Liberal Republican," he having the support of the Democrats and his old admirers. In Butler's district the opposition is likely, now that Phillips has signified his willingness to stand aside, to unite on Cogswell; but this union does not promise to be strong and enthusiastic, many of Phillips' friends mistrusting Cogswell, and so Butler's chances are by no means bad. In Crocker's district they are still talking of candidates, but no thoroughly satisfactory man has yet been brought forward. In Dawes' district the feeling is as heretofore expressed, Gillettee, or Republican defeat by the election of Stearns, the to-be Democratic candidate. In the Worcester district George F. Hoar, though the opposition to him inside the Republican ranks is by no means weak or insignificant, stands a fair chance yet of nomination and election; and in Judge Hoar's district the work for Dr. Ayer, the pill man, is telling, though the friends of Marshall talk more encouragingly than at any previous stage in the canvass. Judge Hoar represents Marshall as his second choice, and Richardson, Ex-Secretary Richardson's brother, as his first, and many in the district are friendly to him. But the trouble here is, as in some other districts, the opposition to the raiders—to those who are bent in capturing the nomination, by fair or foul means, and principally the latter—is divided. Up in this district, for instance, there are men working for Marshall, for Richardson—who could never get the nomination, his record as an inconsistent Republican being against him—for Judge Morton, of Andover; and now for Hon. Carroll D. Wright, of Reading. Unless the opposition to the Doctor, whose workers have the use of a huge pile of money, unite on some one man—and the most promising is Marshall—the district so honorably represented by Judge Hoar will be dishonored, and be in truth the "pill district."

THE WORCESTER CONVENTION.

PROCLIVITIES OF THE DELEGATES CHOSEN—MR. DAWES AND THE SENATORSHIP AND GOVERNORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 4—Midnight.—Returns of delegates elected to the Worcester Convention, received up to this time, show 696, chosen and divided as follows: For Talbot, 394; for Loring, 116; anti-Talbot, 91; unpledged, 95. Some of the delegates counted for Talbot or Loring, or otherwise, are undoubtedly Butler men. A large number are known to be elected, but Loring's friends say that all of Butler's strength is promised to their man. The full convention includes 1,112 men. The cities and large places are now heard from, and the Talbot men claim that his worst districts have already spoken. It must be understood that the delegates credited to Talbot are not all pledged. Notwithstanding Mr. Dawes' position on the United States Senatorship question, a movement will be made to bring him forward as the compromise candidate, on whom all can unite when it is seen how the delegates stand on the night before the convention. If this succeeds, especial attention will have to be given to the question of the Lieutenant Governor, for Mr. Dawes will surely be taken for the Senatorship next Winter, unless the State is considerably changed. It was for this that he declined to run again for the Lower House of Congress, and it is for this he has been in training all summer, his friends promising that he should not be drawn into the contest for Governor. If he should be nominated at Worcester and elected, and if he should, by and by, be elected to the Senate, then the Lieutenant-Governor will become acting Governor, precisely as Talbot became Acting Governor. Many delegates will go to Worcester with the intention of voting for Hon. Alfred Macy, of Nantucket, and others for Hon. Daniel H. Stickney, of Groveland, both members of the present Governor's Council. But if a new ticket is to be successful, with Dawes at its head, some more pronounced man than either of these will probably have to be chosen for the second place. Perhaps Loring might be offered it, and perhaps Alexander H. Rice, but it is not likely either of them would take it without at least a grimace.

Besides Mr. Dawes for a compromise candidate, there is a little talk again of Speaker Sanford, and there may be more when his friends get up into the exciting atmosphere of the Bay State House, and a clique of ardent workers will go up to push the claims and advantages of Rice. But whatever is done, depend upon it the strongest possible efforts will be made before the convention to so manœuvre as to prevent the nomination of Talbot.

DECLINES TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 4.—The *Republican* of to-morrow morning will print a letter from George M. Stearns, of Chicopee, declining, for private reasons, to be a candidate for Congress in this district.

A BLOODY AFFRAY.

TWO PARTIES SEEKING TO CONTROL A NEVADA MINING COMPANY—FOUR MEN KILLED AND ANOTHER MORTALLY WOUNDED.

SILVER CITY, Nev., Oct. 3.—A terrible affray took place to-night at Waller's Defeat, or the Lower Justice Hoisting Works. Two men were instantly killed, two have died since, and a fifth will not live over the night. There has been trouble among the trustees of the Justice Mining Company. Two parties are fighting for the control of the company. One side is represented by Mr. Mineer, President of the company, who appointed W. Kellogg as superintendent day before yesterday in place of Frederick Smith, the present superintendent. Trouble has been anticipated for the last two days. This evening at about 7 o'clock, a party of men headed by Mr. Kellogg, the newly-appointed superintendent, went to Waller's Defeat works. When near the works they were warned off. Instead of obeying they made a rush for the entrance, when shooting commenced on both sides. The following are the names of the killed: W. Kellogg, M. Kane, and Reilly. J. Brown was mortally wounded. The men who were killed are represented as being most desperate characters. The affair caused great excitement in the vicinity of Gold Hill. Shiple, one of the wounded men, died during the night.

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The Inman steamer City of Richmond, which left Liverpool Sept. 24, and Queenstown Sept. 25, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by three days.

WASHINGTON.

THE REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN THE WEST.

AN INCREASED CONGRESSIONAL MAJORITY—OTTAWA INDIANS GOING HUNTING—THE SAFE-BURGLARY PROSECUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—News from Ohio is very favorable to the Prospects of Republican success in the approaching election. The Republicans are confident of carrying the State by a goodly majority. In the Ninth Congressional District James W. Robinson, who had but a small majority at his last election, may be defeated. At least his re-election is doubtful. R. C. Parsons, in the Cleveland district is having a hard contest, and his success is doubtful, though he may be returned. It is predicted that all the other Republican members will surely be returned. News generally from the north-west and north is of a character favorable to the Republicans retaining a large majority in the next House—a much larger majority, indeed, than was expected a month ago would be held.

INDIANS ON A HUNT.

Two hundred and fifty of the Ottawa Indians have left their reservation on the northern border of Kansas, and gone south to hunt. They doubtless intend to cross the whole State of Kansas and enter the Indian Territory in pursuit of game. Official information of their movements was received yesterday, and orders have been sent to Gen. Sheridan to compel them to return to their reservation. It is expected that if prompt action is not taken by the Government to prevent the design of the Indians from being carried out there will be a conflict between them and the Kansas State Militia, which may lead to serious difficulties.

THE SAFE BURGLARS.

Mr. Riddle, who is engaged by the Department of Justice to prosecute the safe burglars, states that the Government will be ready to proceed to trial on the 20th instant, to which date the court postponed the case. There is no intimation that any delay will be asked on the other side. Judge Humphreys will preside. The truth is therefore likely to be laid before the country as it is developed in the court within a month from the present time. There never was any doubt that the breaking of the District Attorney's safe was a bogus burglary gotten up by one party or the other in the District Government investigation to injure the case of the opposite side, but there was at first fair ground to doubt which party planned it.

THE REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue for the first three days of October have been entirely unprecedented in recent years, having reached the sum of $1,100,000. The collections of the first quarter of the fiscal year, encouraging as they were to the Treasury Department, promise to be very considerably increased during the next three months.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

At the request of the Secretary of War, Gen. John Pope has devoted the past week or ten days to a thorough examination of the course of study and condition of affairs at the West Point Military Academy, with a view to making such recommendations in regard thereto as his personal observation and reflection may suggest. He has now completed his examination and returned to Fort Leavenworth, where he will prepare his report.

THE DETECTIVE BUREAU.

Mr. Washburne, who was recently appointed Chief of the Detective Bureau, was in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and Solicitor Wilson, yesterday, concerning the business of that office. The Secretary, while looking to reform and improvement in the service, leaves him free to select his subordinates.

MAIL CONTRACT UNDER THE NEW LAW.

The first letting of mail service, under the law of last Congress, was made by the Post Office Department yesterday, the service being that of mail messenger service for the City of St. Louis. There were but two bidders, and the contract was awarded to the St. Louis Transfer Company, at $11,500 per annum. The price paid under the former contract was $14,750.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions will show that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, there were 33,640 pension certificates issued by that Bureau, but of these only 9,783 were original certificates, the remainder being made up by renewals, increase of pensions, reissues, restorations and duplicates. These certificates are classified as follows: Widows, minors and dependent relatives, 17,064, of which 2,939 are original; invalids 15,152, original 5,405; and war of 1812 1,424, original 1,379.

THE VIRGINIUS INDEMNITY.

Whether there is truth or not in the report of a foreign journal that Spain has paid the indemnity demanded by Great Britain in the Virginius case on behalf of her subjects, it is certain that our Government is still pressing upon Spain the importance of an arrangement by which the United States demand may be satisfied. The Spanish Government, as heretofore, refers to the state of the country as an excuse for its non-action, and prefers counter-claims against the United States.

THE NEW STEAMBOAT SUPERVISING INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Mr. Burnett, the recently appointed Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, is especially engaged attending to the business of his bureau, the experiments concerning the causes of boiler explosions being conducted by a commission independently of the Supervisory Bureau.

ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.

The furniture of Army head-quarters is being packed for transportation to St. Louis. The office here will be closed on Monday. Gen. Sherman and family will leave Washington for St. Louis the latter part of this week.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

The following are the Post Office changes during the week ending Oct. 3, 1874:

New-England.—Postmasters appointed: Frank Stanley, Dixfield, Oxford County, Me.; Loring R. Giles, North Fryeburg, Oxford County, Me.; John B. McCuire, Belvidere, Lamoille County, Vt.; E. P. Edwards, West Granby, Hartford County, Conn. Discontinued.—West Dover, Piscataquis County.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—E. P. Fairbairn, Anandale, Dutchess County; Orlando R. Croff, Bethany, Genesee County; Levi E. Barrett, Chase's Mills, St. Lawrence County; John E. Whipple, De Kalb, St. Lawrence County: James D. Blakeslee, Hooper, Broome County; Charles A. Jones, McGranville, Cortland County; James W. Remington, Nashville, Chautauqua County; James B. Murdock, South Troupsburg, Steuben County; William J. Mapes, Webb's Mills, Chemung County.

New-Jersey.—Established—Hopeville, Monmouth County, James McLoughlin, Postmaster. Postmaster appointed, Philip R. Mull, Landisville, Atlantic County.

Pennsylvania.—Established, Obeyville, Allegheny County, A. C. Wittengel, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed, Joseph Cabler, Chestnut Hill, Somerset County; S. W. Sigmund, Salona, Clinton County; Thomas J. Marshall, Wheeler, Mercer County; Herman Johnson, Wittenberg, Somerset County.

Maryland.—Established, Pekin, Allegheny County, James M. Sloan, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed, James L. Dorsey, Sligo, Montgomery County; Malvina A. Rowes, White Plains, Charles County.

REDEMPTION.

The Bank Redemption Agency, in reply to a correspondent, says that, of the notes sent for redemption, those fit for circulation are carefully selected, but the proportion thus far has not been large enough to warrant their assortment by banks. There is no disposition to cause the destruction of notes really fit for circulation. It is stated at the agency that the return of such notes saves, to that extent, the expense of new ones, and that, of the large amounts of notes sent to the agency for redemption as worn and mutilated, less than one per cent. are fit for circulation.

A CIRCULAR TO NATIONAL BANKS.

The Controller of the Currency has issued circulars calling upon national banks for reports of their condition at the close of business on Friday, Oct. 2. As these reports are needed by the Controller in the preparation of his annual report to Congress, he urgently requests the officers of the national banks throughout the country to forward the same immediately.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

PROBATION OF THE DEMOCRATS—THE CHATTANOOGA CONVENTION AND THE THIRD TERM.

Our Washington correspondent sends us the following:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The political compromise in Louisiana has within itself a provision which it is thought will exercise a restraining influence upon the Conservatives. Twenty days are allowed to carry out the terms of the agreement on the Republican side, and these are days of probation for the Democrats. If, during that time, they do not in good faith recognize the supremacy of the Kellogg Government; if they do not strictly keep the peace toward the colored man, and cease from attempts at intimidation, the Republicans will be absolved from making the appointments agreed upon. While the failure of the compromise would be the greatest misfortune, it is clear that the responsibility for breaking it will be thrown upon the Democrats, if there should be any negro outrages in the State during the twenty days which follow the signing of the compact.

The attitude of the Chattanooga Convention toward the third term is still a subject of earnest private discussion among those interested. One of the principal reasons advanced for having the Convention indorse a third term, is its supposed effect upon the peace of the South. Some of the delegates would hold out the reelection of the President for another term as a threat to those people of the South who still organize outrages upon the colored race. The most of the Southern Republicans are in earnest in favoring a third term, and they think a demonstration in that direction will have a strong influence against disorders in the South. Politicians from other parts of the country who are here hope the Chattanooga Convention will leave the business of President-making alone. They regard the question as prematurely raised, and likely to injure party prospects. At the same time, they have no doubt the project of a third term would be greatly damaged by a declaration in its favor at Chattanooga.

THE COUSHATTA WHITE LEAGUERS.

SUDDEN FLIGHT OF THE RINGLEADERS IN THE MURDER OF THE OFFICIALS ON THE APPROACH OF THE TROOPS.

We have received the following dispatch from our special correspondent in New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 4.—Gov. Kellogg received information this evening that upon the arrival of the United States troops at Coushatta some fifteen White Leaguers who were engaged in the recent murder of the Republican office-holders, left the town and fled to Arkansas and Texas.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PRINTING THE GENERAL INDEX—THE RECENT CHANGES IN THE OFFICE—THE BLAKE PATENT FOR BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The General Index of Patents, from 1790 to 1873 inclusive, has been for some time in preparation, and the subject matter portion, which is a classified list of inventions for eighty-four years, is now in press, and will soon be ready for delivery. It will consist of about 1,800 pages. The edition is limited to 1,000 copies. Bound in three volumes, it will be sold by the Patent Office for $20, which, the original notice says, will not cover the cost of publication.

The recent appointments or promotions in the Patent Office, consequent upon the resignation of Commissioner Leggett, give unusually good satisfaction to the agents and attorneys practicing before the bureau. There has been a lively contest for the position of Examiner of Interferences, made vacant by the promotion of M. S. Hopkins to be Examiner in Chief, and it has been decided to allow the contest to be settled by a competitive examination under the Civil Service rules.

Since the 1st of July last there have been 2,849 patents for inventions issued by the United States Patent Office, against 3,061 for the same period last year, and 3,289 for the year preceding. The whole number of patents issued in the year 1872 were 12,200, and in 1873 11,616; for the nine months of the present year, 9,488, which shows a slight gain on the monthly average of the two preceding years.

On Tuesday the Commissioner of Patents will hear the application of John R. Blake, of New-York, for an extension for seven years of his patent for burglar-proof safes. This case excites considerable attention from safe manufacturers, and the extension will be advocated and opposed by eminent counsel. Under the law of March 2, 1861, the life of a patent was extended from fourteen to seventeen years, and the right to apply for an extension was cut off. All patents, therefore, since 1861, have been for seventeen years, and all patents issued prior to March 2, 1861, will expire on or before the 2d of March next. Sixty days' notice of an application being required under the law, no patent can be renewed unless application is made before the 2d day of December next.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

There was an incendiary fire in S. B. Coffin's block, on Railroad avenue and Hyde Park, near Boston, on Saturday night. The building, a wooden structure, was used as a boarding-house and dining-saloon. Loss $5,000, fully covered by insurance.

A fire yesterday morning, at No. 32 India street, Boston, occupied by Thayer, Brigham & Co., cotton, and Latz & Prince, oils and varnishes, by which about fifty bales of cotton were damaged, caused a loss of $5,000. The stock of oils, &c., was not materially damaged.

The sash and blind factory of Favor Brothers, Fall River, Mass., was partly destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The building and stock were valued at $13,000, and were insured for $10,000 in the following companies: German American of New-York, $1,500; Tradesman's, of New-Orleans, $1,000; Globe, of Chicago, $1,500; Atlas, of Hartford, $1,500; Orient, of Hartford, $1,500; Lancashire, England, $2,000; and the Oriental, of Jersey City, $1,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

The three-story frame house, No. 82 Ludlow street, occupied by William Vogel, builder, was discovered to be on fire at 1:45 o'clock yesterday morning. The firemen were prompt in answering the alarm, and by quick and effective work, prevented the flames from obtaining a mastery. The building was damaged $500, and is insured for $1,200 in the Irving and German-American companies. The stock sustained a damage of $500, which is covered by an insurance of $3,500 in the same companies.

The cellar of No. 194 Franklin street, occupied by William Boylan, junk dealer, was damaged $20 by fire yesterday. Cause, spontaneous combustion.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

PRESENTATION OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH MINISTERS TO PRESIDENT SERRANO—A SIGNIFICANT OMISSION.

MADRID, Oct. 4.—Mr. Layard, Minister of Great Britain, and M. De Chandordy, the newly-appointed Minister of France, were received by President Serrano last evening with the customary ceremonies, and presented their credentials.

M. De Chandordy, addressing the President, hoped that the difficulties of Spain, which now seemed passing away, would soon wholly disappear, and gave expression to the wishes of his Government for continued friendship between the two nations. Marshal Serrano thanked the Minister for his cordial expression, and fully reciprocated the friendly desires of France.

Mr. Layard, on presenting his credentials, declared his confidence in the triumph of the Spanish Government in the present crisis.

It was noticeable that both Ministers address Serrano as President of the Executive Power, and in their speeches made no allusion to the republic.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

THE INSURRECTION GROWING MORE FORMIDABLE—MEASURES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 3.—The insurrection in the Argentine States continues, and is becoming formidable. The fleet has declared for Gen. Mitré, the leader of the movement. The insurgent forces have assembled at Chivilcoy and San Martin.

The Government at Buenos Ayres is taking vigorous measures to meet the storm. The Chambers are in permanent session; the National Guard has been mobilized, and a state of siege has been proclaimed in the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, Entre Rios, Arrecites, and Corrientes.

The newspapers at Buenos Ayres have suspended publication.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY THE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION ON THE THAMES.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A meeting will be held to-morrow at which steps are to be taken to obtain Government relief for the sufferers by the gunpowder explosion in Regent's Canal.

DENMARK.

A NOTE TO BERLIN REGARDING THE EXPULSION OF DANES FROM SCHLESWIG.

VIENNA, Oct. 4.—The *New Free Press* reports that Denmark has sent a note to Berlin with reference to the expulsion of Danes from Schleswig. The note cites the various treaties by virtue of which Danish subjects in Prussia are to enjoy all privileges accorded to the most favored nations, and seeks to show that they are liable to expulsion only for open violation of law.

A SPLIT IN THE GREENE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC-LIBERAL PARTY.

THREE CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS FROM THE SAME DISTRICT—JOHN H. BAGLEY AND THE CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM—A CONTESTING DELEGATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHŒNICIA, Ulster County, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 3, 1874.

There is a row in progress in the Congressional District comprising the counties of Ulster, Greene, and Schoharie, and the Democrats and Liberals have it all to themselves. It commenced in Greene County, where there are three Democratic aspirants for Congressional honors. One is John H. Bagley, Jr., another J. B. Olney, and the third Burton G. Morse. The convention appointed to nominate delegates was a stormy one, and bitter and personal quarrels were indulged in. The Bagley faction, however, were too much for the others, and Bagley delegates were elected, he controlling nine towns, Olney three, and Morse two. There were bold charges that Bagley ruled the convention with money, and so close were the sums figured down that a statement was made that the election of his delegates cost him $1,800, or $200 per town. Of course the greatest dissatisfaction ensued, and a call for a public meeting, signed by many leading Democrats of Greene County, was issued, as follows:

Whereas, At the Democratic County Convention, held at Cairo, Sept. 9, 1874, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The honest, independent, and intelligent representatives of the two great political organizations of the country have witnessed with alarm the manner in which money is corruptly used to influence the judgment and action of electors in our primary meetings or conventions and at the polls, resulting frequently in the nomination and election of unsuitable and improper men to positions of trust and honor, preventing the success or hope of success of suitable and efficient men, unless they buy their nominations and elections; therefore,

Resolved, That the Democrats of the County of Greene, and those opposed to the present corrupt Administration, in convention assembled, hereby denounce the evil above referred to, and pledge themselves to use all their influence to prevent and remove the same. That our nominees for office shall be selected because of their competency and claim upon the party for support, and without any reference to money qualification. That any candidate who shall endeavor to obtain his nomination or election by corrupting the judgment of electors, either personally or through his friends, with and by the use of money, is unworthy of and has no claim to our sympathy or support, and the party is absolved from all duty to a nomination so made."

Therefore, in accordance with the spirit of the above resolution, the Democratic and Liberal electors of the County of Greene, who believe and know that the Congressional delegation in favor of John H. Bagley, Jr., was carried by the use of money, and does not represent the sentiment of the Democratic masses, who do not propose to be dictated to or ruled by a ring of corrupt politicians; who refuse to surrender the honor and organization of the Democratic Party to those who are now and have ever been ready to debauch and disgrace it, provided they can receive some pecuniary benefit; and all who are resolved to put under foot the system of buying nominations, so palpably illustrated at the late convention, are requested to meet in convention at Meech's Hall, in the village of Catskill, on the 29th day of September, 1874, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to give expression to their views on this all-important subject, and to send a delegation unbought and untrammeled to the Congressional Convention hereafter to be called; and to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient to effectually redeem the party from the disgrace and shame which have been cast upon it.

About forty delegates were present at the meeting from all parts of the county, and petitions were presented from about 500 persons asking that another set of delegates be sent from Greene County to the Democratic Congressional Convention. The petitions were seriously deliberated upon, when several spirited speeches were made and the following delegates were appointed: James B. Olney, Jacob H. Meech, George Beach, D. W. Watson, Dr. Bradley McCabe, and Col. Beardsley. A County Committee was also appointed.

This delegation will contest the seats of the Bagley delegation in the Convention which meets at Kingston next Friday, when another bitter warfare will be opened, and it is possible the Convention will break up in a row. As a preliminary to the free tussle, Hon. James B. Olney has abandoned his aspirations for Congress, and will make the fight on general principles. It is hoped to secure the sympathy and coöperation of either the Schoharie or Ulster delegation, by throwing the nomination out of Greene into either Ulster or Schoharie. This, of course, is a [illegible] and may secure the necessary votes to carry the contestants' point.

Some of the Ulster delegates are in favor of throwing overboard all three of the aspirants—Olney, Bagley, and Morse—and nominating at Kingston some prominent Liberal Republican for Congress.

In any event, the Democrats and Liberals of Greene, Schoharie, and Ulster will be rent asunder, and the 2,000 Democratic majority always given by Ulster and Greene will this year, undoubtedly, sink into oblivion.

A PRETTY STATE OF AFFAIRS IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION ON SATURDAY—SENATOR RAY ATTEMPTS TO PERSUADE IT WITH A NAVY REVOLVER—A SCENE OF WILD DISORDER AND CONFUSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HUDSON, Friday, Oct. 2, 1874.

Since my last communication, the political horizon has cleared but little, and the clouds of turmoil and dissension still hover over and around the Democratic camp in Columbia County. At the County Convention held to-day at Claverack, the same scenes enacted but a short time since at the Assembly District Convention were repeated, with the addition of some melo-dramatic features that have tended to increase the interest taken in the situation. As on the occasion above alluded to, contesting delegations were present to-day from the four wards of the City of Hudson, and after a long and exciting discussion this matter was finally adjusted. Senator Ray, who seems not satisfied with the defeat he met with at Syracuse, headed one of the contesting delegations, and urged its admission in most vehement and violent language. The convention was unwilling to submit patiently to his dictation, and as a result a turbulent scene ensued. The lie direct was given, and tumult and confusion followed. Senator Ray introduced a navy revolver and stood with it in his hand, talking in the most excited manner, and gesticulating wildly, while his opponents hooted and jeered, and dared him to use the weapon. Some of the nervous ones hastily decamped from the hall, while for a time the prospects bade fair for a tremendous and sanguinary collision. This was, however, happily averted by the interposition of two Deputy Sheriffs and a constable, and thus quieted down by the strong arm of the law the convention began its work of nominating a county ticket. The nomination of Gershom Buckley, of Kinderhook, as District Attorney, was reached after eleven ballots. The proceedings of the convention, and the actions of Senator Ray in producing and displaying a pistol, have caused much excitement throughout the county. The act is condemned as ruffianly and uncalled for. It is currently reported that a similar contest may be anticipated at the coming Democratic Assembly conventions. These exhibitions of disorder aptly show the discordant elements of the local Democracy. On the other hand, the Republicans were never more thoroughly united.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with north-east to south-east winds, cool and clear weather; north-easterly winds, cool and clear weather, and high barometer prevail in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee; northerly winds, rising barometer, cooler clear weather in the Eastern and Middle States; partly cloudy weather, high barometer, low temperature, and south-east winds over the lower lakes; falling barometer, south-east and south-west winds, warmer and increasingly-cloudy weather over the upper lake region and the North-west.

The rivers have risen at Shreveport, Vicksburg, and Cincinnati, and fallen at Cairo, Nashville, and Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, rising barometer, north-east and east winds, cooler and partly cloudy weather.

For the Western Gulf States, south-east winds, rising temperature, nearly stationary barometer, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, diminishing pressure, south-east winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, light northerly and north-east winds, rising barometer, cooler, clear, and partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lakes and North-west, falling, fresh south and south-west winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

Reports are generally missing from the upper lakes and North-west.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	53°	55°	3:30 P. M.	72°	60°
6 A. M.	55°	54°	6 P. M.	64°	58°
9 A. M.	64°	56°	9 P. M.	67°	52°
12 M.	63°	58°	12 P. M.	62°	49°

Average temperature yesterday.....55¼°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....63⅛°

CHARLIE ROSS IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 4.—Charlie Ross has again been seen, and in this city this time. A man was struck by the resemblance to the wide-spread photograph of a little boy who entered a dining-room in this city Saturday night in company with a woman claiming to be his mother. The gentleman made arrangements to have them followed, but after pursuing them some time the trail was lost. He is confident that he saw the kidnapped boy.

PRISON REFORM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 4.—The prison reform meetings in Temple Hall, which were begun last Spring, were resumed to-day. John P. Augustus compared the prison systems of other States to the detriment of that in force in Massachusetts. Mr. Lincoln related scenes of what he was an eye-witness in the management of the South Boston House of Correction, which he considered a disgrace to humanity.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 4.—William H. Curran, of Mansfield, Ohio, attempted suicide at Deleware, Friday night, by opening arteries with a small pocket-knife. When found, next morning, he was covered with blood, which flowed from forty wounds in the throat, arms, chest, and legs. He will probably recover. The alleged cause for the act is business reverses.

THE PRESIDENT AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 4.—President Grant and Mrs. Grant arrived here to-night and stopped at the Grand Hotel. It is expected that on Tuesday he will leave en route for St. Louis, Galena and Chicago and thence for Washington.

TWO YOUNG MEN DROWNED.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—This morning William and Andrew McGlincey, aged respectively twenty and eighteen years, were drowned in the Schuylkill River, off Greenwich Point, by the upsetting of a boat. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

REPORTS RECEIVED AND DISCUSSED—DEBATE ON THE FIFTH CONSOLIDATION RESOLUTION—REPORT ON NOMINATION OF DELEGATES TO CORRESPONDING BODIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1874.

After the usual half hour's devotional exercises this morning the business of the day was opened with the reading and adoption of the minutes of Friday. Dr. Bacon reported for the committee to which had been referred the communication of the American Bible Society, indorsing it in general terms as the only society which all Christians of every grade and name could agree in supporting. The report was adopted. The committee on the resolution of uniformity in nomenclature reported favoring calling State bodies "associations" and local bodies "conferences." The report was not adopted, as it was thought to exceed the jurisdiction of the council to make the change. Hon. L. F. S. Foster here remarked that he was called to his home, and could no longer preside over the deliberations of the council. He said it had been his lot to preside over other bodies, (the United States Senate,) but he had never seen one for which he had a greater respect, and he regarded the papers which had been presented to the council as a most valuable contribution to the cause of Christianity and religion. He thought it was premature to speak of any body till it had adjourned, but doubtless the results here reached would be most happy. By a rising vote the thanks of the council were then tendered to the retiring Moderator, and Dr. Dwinell, of Sacramento, took the chair as Assistant Moderator. Mr. C. F. Russell, of Cambridge, was elected Auditor, and, by special vote, the order of the day—which was the discussion of the fifth of the consolidation resolutions—was postponed for ten minutes to allow Hon. H. P. Haven, of New-London, to speak upon a resolution, reported by the Business Committee yesterday, favoring systematic giving. He thought it was the duty of every Christian to set aside some fixed portion of his income as a sacred gift. If this were to be done the Church income would, he thought, be very largely increased. He would not say what portion should be set aside—that must be decided by each for himself; but the decision of the question should be made from conviction, and not at all from emotional reasons.

THE FIFTH RESOLUTION DEBATED.

Then was taken up the fifth resolution, which refers to the consolidation of the Home Missionary Society with the now separate enterprises of church erection and missionary Sunday-school work. As in the other resolutions, so in this, the word "advise" was deemed objectionable, and consequently for it was substituted "in the judgment of the council it is desirable." This being done, the question was fairly before the house, and it was discussed for over two hours. As a ten-minute rule had been adopted, the number of speakers was large, and the discussion was very animated. Rev. J. O. Mears, of Boston, thought the question was on its practicability, not its desirability. He wanted to know the reasons which made the plan practicable, and thought the committee reporting the resolutions ought to have made those resolutions public. Rev. Mr. Birch, of Missouri, thought the change ought to be made for economical reasons. Rev. Mr. Goodwin, of Chicago, thought that if the proposed plan was desirable, it was no objection that there were difficulties in the way. Prof. Emerson, of Beloit, offered an amendment, the purpose of which seemed to be to explain the reasons of the consolidation. Rev. Mr. Hubbel, of New-Haven, thought that if the change was made, the result would be a diminished income, resulting from the consequent disturbance of old habits of giving. Rev. Mr. Holton, of Connecticut, wanted the whole subject postponed for three years. An amendment to the amendment was offered by Rev. Mr. Bacon, but was not accepted by the council. Mr. Emerson's amendment was then lost. Prof. Mead, of Andover, offered another, referring the fifth resolution to a special committee, to report in three years. His amendment was lost. President Sturtevant moved that the whole subject be referred to a special committee; his motion was also lost. Mr. Quint moved an amendment, which was accepted, allowing the work to be done in any way seeming good to the Executive Committee, instead of that specifically described in the resolution by the words "distinct bureaus." Thus amended the resolution was carried amid considerable applause.

The morning session closed with the appointment of a provisional committee "to make needful arrangements for the next triennial session, and for any session called during the interval." The following gentlemen compose the committee:

Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., Chicago; Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, Norwich, Conn.; Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., Lewiston, Me.; Hon. E. S. Tobey, Boston, Mass.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., San Francisco; Hon. Warren Currier, St. Louis; A. S. Barnes, Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was held, for reasons of convenience, in the North Church. The first business was a discussion of the sixth consolidation resolution, which recommends the Congregational churches to transfer to the various denominational boards their present contributions to union societies. The opinion of the Council on this question was already made up, and, with but little debate, the resolution was laid on the table. The Committee on Nominations of Delegates to corresponding bodies reported follows:

General Congregational Union of England, Scotland, and Ireland—Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D.; Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D.; Rev. Prof. G. P. Fisher, D. D.: Rev. —— Stimson, Col. C. C. Hammond.

Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick—Rev. H. M. Parsons, Rev. S. J. Spalding, D. D.; Rev. Prof. Barbour, D. D.; Rev. J. M. Manning, D. D.

General Assembly of Presbyterian Church—Rev. R. J. Storrs, D. D.; Rev. C. P. Goodwin, D. D.; Rev. S. Wolcott, D. D.; Rev. J. V. Means, D. D.; Rev. S. G. Buckingham, D. D.

Associate Presbyterian Church of North America—Rev. T. M. Post, D. D.; Rev. A. S. Dean, Rev. J. E. Roy, D. D.

Reformed Church in Amercia—Rev. Zachary Eddy, D. D.; Rev. A. C. Storrs, D. D.; Rev. G. B. Bacon, D. D.; Rev. W. S. Budington, D. D.

United Brethren—Moravian—Rev. J. W. Chickering, D. D.; Rev. C. L. Goodell, D. D.; Rev. E. M. Atwood.

General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Churches—Rev. T. P. Field, D. D.; Rev. Mr. Howes, Rev. A. H. Ross, Rev. A. F. Beard.

General Conference of Methodist Episcopal Churches.—Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D.; Rev. President Magoun, D. D.; Rev. J. S. Hoyt, Rev. J. G. Vose, D. D.; Rev. A. C. Thompson, D. D.

Methodist Church.—Rev. W. W. Potter, D. D.; Rev. De S. Love, Rev. S. P. Fay.

General Convention of the Baptist Church—Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, D. D.; Rev. Prof. C. M. Mead, D. D.; Rev. Prof. J. H. Seelye, D. D.; Rev. Mr. Palmer, Rev. W. L. Leavitt.

General Conference of Free Will Baptist Churches.—Rev. A. H. Quint, D. D.; Rev. T. Laurie, D. D.; Rev. J. H. Lyon.

THE CONSOLIDATION DEBATE RESUMED.

The discussion of the consolidation resolutions was then resumed, beginning with the second, which had been postponed until the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth had been acted upon. The first change made in it was the striking out of all description of the work which the resolution commended the American Missionary Association for carrying on with efficiency and success. Then was moved, by Dr. Dwight, the following substitute resolutions:

Resolved, That while we recognize gladly, and with gratitude to God, the beneficent work of the American Missionary Association in behalf of the freedmen of the South, yet, in the judgment of this council, the wise consolidation of our benevolent societies now renders it expedient that the organization and support of the Congregational churches be transferred to the American Home Missionary Society.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this council, that all the efforts of the American Missionary Association to promote popular education at the South should be made in co-operation with, and so far as possible, in direct support of the public school system of those States.

These resolutions, in the turn of the debate, were first tabled and then taken up again. The ten-minute rule was then changed for a five-minute rule, and the discussion went on with undiminished interest. Finally, the substitute was lost and the second consolidation resolution was carried. The chief objection which was made to the passage of the resolution was that the work done in the South was of questionable worth in its results. The seventh resolution was carried without debate. It indorses the Congregational Publishing Society.

For the eighth resolution was substituted the following:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this council, the consolidation into one of our various missionary and benevolent societies is desirable, and that the officers of the different societies are respectfully requested to consider the possibility of such a consolidation.

The ninth resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee to aid in attaining the results recommended by the preceding eight resolutions, was, almost necessarily after the numerous changes which had been made in them, indefinitely postponed. The report, of which the much-discussed resolutions embodied the substance, was then referred to a committee.

The committees to which had been referred the papers by Rev. Messrs. Dwinell, Eddy, and Clark, reported approvingly. So also did a majority of the committee to which had been referred Rev. Mr. W. H. H. Murray's paper. But a member of the Committee making the report strongly dissented on account of the broad Unitarian views expressed by Mr. Murray. The Finance Committee recommended that a subscription of two cents from each church-member be taken to defray the expenses of the council. The recommendation was not adopted, and an "estimating committee" was appointed to contrive some other plan. The Estimating Committee is:

Rev. A. H. Quint. Rev. W. H. Moore, E. Dimond, Esq.

The following is the committee to report at the next council as to whether ministers ought to be supported directly by the churches or by parishes:

Rev. G. Wolcott, D. D., Michigan; E. Buck, Esq., Massachusetts; Rev. G. B. Bacon, New-Jersey; Rev. W. H. Moore, Connecticut; President Strong, D. D., Minnesota; Gen. C. H. Howard, Illinois.

The council adjourned until 7:30 o'clock.

UNDEVELOPED POWER IN CHURCHES AND IN INDIVIDUALS.

The chief feature of the evening session was the reading of a paper by Rev. A. F. Beard, of Syracuse, N. Y., of which the following is an abstract:

It is my purpose to inquire into the true state of the case with respect to Christian life in Christians, and in Christian Churches. Then, to indicate some of the underlying facts, by the existence of which Christians and Churches are shorn of their power; and then to indicate the paths in which we may come out of weakness into strength.

In this discussion it is impossible to draw a sharp and dividing line between individual Christians and Christians related in their Churches. It is to be expected that Christians will be members of Churches which Christ has founded, and of which He is the head.

The spiritual character of a Church is as its combined membership. It has a unity and quality according to its aggregate. And what is true of this in separate capacity is also true in organic connection. When we speak of individual Christian character and of the Church membership we may therefore use identical terms. The purpose of the individual Christian and of the whole body of Christians is one. It is to be conscious of the love of Christ and to make others conscious of it. It is to reproduce Christ in spirit and in character—putting this one purpose in every purpose, gathering up all life into a grand unity of contribution that shall represent Christ to the world. Let us bring the practice now beside the theory. I would not be understood to question the fact of much earnest piety in the world. A great many walk as the justified children of God. The cause of Christ was never so strong as it is to-day. Nevertheless, at the same time, that we have reason to rejoice through God in the relative usefulness of the Christian Churches, abasement may become them on account of their defective instrumentalities. While the Churches now may be doing much as compared with what has been, yet, compared with what might be done, they are doing little. A few earnestly exemplify the truth of God, and through these the power of God has been displayed. Among the many there is a lamentable unsteadiness in Christian witnessings and largely the testimony of professing Christians is weak and not impressive upon the world. There is a large assent to statements of truths not vivified. In seeking to serve themselves, the world, and God, Christians are not transferred into the divine likeness, so that the distinctions between a Christianity which passes current and a highly-cultured and prudent Paganism are not very clearly perceived, so the purposes of the Gospel are counteracted by the aims, alliances, and maxims of those in whose hands are the interests of the Christian Church, and in whose testimony the world finds comfort for a life not born of God. These are noble exceptions. Hence the Churches have power. But with respect to the full efficiency of Christian life, they are the few who who have not low views of it. Evangelical creed and heretical conduct go to the discredit of religion. The faith which might remove mountains can scarcely lift an hundred weight and the world is not convinced. And there is more than a general worldliness, more than a failure in actual life, to rise to an interpretation of the spirit of Christ; there is a powerful counteracting force in the views of life and in the practice of principles positively hostile to the kingdom of God. How then, we may ask, can the Churches be powerful when the world can turn and say with emphasis, "Physician heal thyself."

Observe next how Christian power is paralyzed through a prevailing habit of thought. Life follows the thought. Much of the present thinking not only opposes Christ openly, but much infects and weakens it furtively. A great deal of modern literature casts distrust upon the world. Much of the so-called advanced thought, even where not hostile, has a tendency away from a devotional spirit. This literature is persuasive. The truths of revelation became subject to current disbelief, and the authority of revelation is not received by great numbers as ultimate and decisive. Faith loosens its grasp. When Christian thought takes a scholastic shape it grows cold. Thus professing Christians find themselves in a world of opinions rather than in a high state of conviction. Multitudes are troubled with doubts and questionings. But all this means that they cannot manifest a power, impossible to minds in which opinions are not ripened into convictions. If there is to be spiritual power, convictions must possess the soul. Opinions, no one dies for. Put one in the fire, and if he will be roasted before he will yield, then we may conclude that he has more than opinions. It is possible to have opinions without permitting them to greatly disturb ourselves or others. And when Christian truth is held with a loosened grasp, the convictions are inconsistent with those profound convictions from which are born consecration and sacrifice, and spiritual power.

Let us next look specifically within the Christian Church, with respect to the power of their doctrinal beliefs as seen in the practice. We glory in the Cross of Christ, we hold that God's love in its completest working, was the grandest exhibition of the law of sacrifice ever made. When God gave Himself in the person of Christ, it was love's ultimate expression. This is the chief doctrine of our religion, self-renunciation for that which is higher than self—the love which gives itself away. We see the power of this at times. It is the personal reception of this great doctrine of God and truth of Christian experience that uplifts souls into heroic self-denial, that makes missionaries and martyrs and self-sacrificing ministers and self-denying Christians, who tread under their feet a religion of personal comfort and ease.

And to this doctrine of sacrifice our Christian Churches subscribe. But the very great majority of professing Christians are seeking to dodge the practice of it every day. In the direction of personal service the testimony is not strong for the faith of the churches with respect to the needs of the world, and the fitness of the methods of Christ to meet those needs. How few churches can rely upon one-third of their church membership for earnest, self-sacrificing constancy in religious work. How few are reliable in prayer-meetings to contribute by active participation to the church's power. In this very State of Connecticut last year, 112 churches, with 12,898 members, received no additions whatever by profession of faith. Taking all of the Congregational churches in the United States, the average for the last sixteen years has been one addition a year for every twenty-two members. This, with all of our family religion, our preachings, and prayer-meetings.

Now, with respect to this, our chief doctrine—this law of sacrifice in the way of benevolence. Jesus Christ has taught us in himself what Christians are to think and feel respecting this. On our hearts we are to carry the world. The lesson is plain; the demand is great. Our ability is sufficient; but what are the facts? When the exigencies of the Christian Church and a spreading Gospel call for a sacrifice not fitful and inconstant, but systematic and steady, we find that our self-indulgence is sadly misrepresenting Christ's sacrifice. By multitudes their accepted truth is practically ignored. More than this, it is impossible to measure the loss of power which has come to Christian Churches by their putting away this great central doctrine of sacrifice in the contrivances which have been and are in fashion to train the people not to surrender anything to God for the sake of love, but rather to give so much for so much.

It is a wretched way to raise funds for benevolences and to meet the costs of church services, to educate the people out of the lesson of sacrifice, by the substitution of arrangements to replenish the exchequer by methods which appeal to no Christian principle. It degrades the Church, when it has a commission to be the dispenser of a Christ-like charity to the world, to become the object of the world's charity. Let the churches correct their unapostolical systems of church finance, and worthily recognize the law of sacrifice to sustain and promulgate the Gospel, and hundreds of churches now to some extent dependent would become self-supporting; our missionary boards would be relieved and ready for new enterprises, and the instability of the ministry, which comes largely from discouragements through embarrassed treasuries, would be corrected.

True, strong educative ministers, whose permanency in the pastoral relation ought to be a power, are yearly degraded because the finances must be supplemented by other methods than those of sacrifice. There must be a change, it is argued, in the pastorate, in order to wheedle the money out of the world. The world may give in this way, but it is not without an implied consideration. Power is lost. To be faithful and aggressive, the churches must be free. To consent to the position of beneficiaries from the world, is to be infected with moral weakness. The spirit of sacrifice is not developed, and the kingdom of God waits. Think for a moment upon the average annual sacrifice in the way of benevolence, for all the great co-operative causes which appeal to our Congregational churches in the name of Jesus Christ. It may be assumed that the larger portion of the benevolences consecrated to it goes through the agencies of the churches, since we hold that the world is to be saved and reformed by its being regenerated. But this which passes through our churches would not average one cent a day per member. In this state, of course, the average benevolence which passes through the churches is nearly one cent and one-half a day per member, or $5 33 a year. If this represented only one-half the benevolent sacrifice made for Christ, and there should be as much more out of church methods, it would be a trifle more than $10 for the entire year. But this standard even is reached by the generous sacrifices of a comparative few, who present no unattainable ideal. If the many should feel as the few, the power of the churches in the way of benevolence would be unmeasured.

But the property of Christ is not yet consecrated to Christ. The question, therefore, what is needed to develop the latent power has now in great part answered itself. Correct these causes of failure. It is not primarily what is often sought, mere organization, or different organization. People have thought to gain by exchange of the divine methods for more modern and practical appliances—to captivate men into religion with novelties. But there is no patent to develop genuine Christian power. Novelty becomes common. Machinery rattles and breaks, and the last state of the church which has invested in contrivances is worse than its first. We may not look to artificial measures for any permanent successes. Organization is not power: energization is. Methods will not create power; but methods may be channels of it. Whatever these shall develop in souls, the mind of Christ will develop the power. I think this must begin essentially with the ministry. The whole tone of Christian thought and life needs to be uplifted and changed. I would say, then, faithful preaching to the church; the preacher for the church, the church for the world. Indoctrinate the church in the fullness, breadth and symmetry of the truth. Right practice can only issue from right belief. "Make the tree good and the fruit shall be good." The church needs the intensification of Christian doctrine. It is the word of God which is "mighty to the casting down of strongholds." Let the truth be seen to have fundamental relations. Hold it fast that the church of Christ is God's way to save the world. We divert strength to carry on reforms in ways that ignore the grace of God. If the churches can truly believe their Bible, and be made to see what that belief involves, and will not flinch from the issues which their belief presents, then the question how to bring the churches into full service, how to employ its forces, will cease to be a question. This will solve the unsolved problems in our churches. The prayer-meetings will not be meagre apologies. They will be the people's hour. The Sunday-schools would gain immensely. Those converted would be cared for and developed. The sense of personal responsibility would grow and would seek outflow in all wise methods, suited to necessity and locality. Subordinate and secondary means, would find their places. In short the idea of the Congregational polity would be realized in the individual power, the barrier of social caste would be broken down, and the world would feel the kindly presence and help of Christ in the person of his disciples. Such churches would not permit disregard of temporal interests to stand as hindrances to their spiritual power. They would be honest. They would not rest easy in debt, for debts are brakes on all the wheels of progression.

Thus, when the indwelling of Christ is power, the faculties of Christians are converted into power. Their knowledge will be power. Their speech will be power. Their opinions will be convictions, and will be power. Their property, held for God, will be power. Their sacrificial lives will be power. Their union in related service will be power, their prayers will be power, and the churches of the Lord Jesus Christ will overcome the world "in the demonstration of the Spirit, and with power."

Mr. Beard's paper was referred to the following committee: Rev. S. R. Dennen, Massachusetts; Rev. A. B. Robbins, Iowa; Rev. J. C. White, New-Hampshire, which reported favorably, recommending that the paper be published with the minutes of the council. Some time was then given to accounts of Yale, Andover, Oberlin, and Chicago Seminaries, by Professors from each. The committee to whom had been referred Mr. Coe's paper on "Comity between Christian Churches" recommended the appointment of a committee to confer with similar committees from other denominations upon the subject of the paper. The delegates who had been appointed to corresponding bodies were directed to report at the next council. Mr. Quint introduced a resolution commending the several societies mentioned in the consolidation resolutions to the confidence of the churches. It was carried by a rising vote. Thanks were tendered to the people of New-Haven, and the officers of the council and the college. It was announced that the council would celebrate communion on Sunday afternoon. The minutes were read and approved, and authority was given to the Moderator to declare, to-morrow night, that the council was adjourned *sine die*. Prof. Mead pronounced the benediction.

SABBATH EXERCISES.

SERMON BY REV. J. E. DWINELL—CHRISTIANITY A RELIGION OF EXPECTANCY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Sunday, Oct. 4, 1874.

As there are perhaps three hundred visiting clergymen in New-Haven to-day, most of the pulpits of the city were filled by them. Among the sermons preached was one, in Centre Church, by Rev. J. E. Dwinell, of Sacramento, Cal. He took for his subject, "Christianity, a Religion of Expectancy." His central idea was that as the Christian religion is advancing, and not declining, its best ages are in the future and not in the past. After announcing as his text Deuteronomy, xii., 9: "For ye are not as yet come to the rest and to the inheritance which the Lord your God giveth you"—he spoke substantially as follows:

This is language to persons on a march, a great host under marching orders. They may camp at times, and build tabernacles, and linger on the way, but the blessings on which they have set their souls is before them. This is very different from a common opinion that Christianity is becoming an object in the past from which mankind are retreating, and which is continually looking more and more insignificant as they proceed. Some persons think Christianity will soon only be found in historical records, and that it has its present influence only by virtue of tradition, education, association, and a certain tenacity of life which keeps a bygone faith of mankind from dying out when its uses are over. But this is a misconception of the spirit and genius of Christianity, and I will specify some points in which it is leading men from its own past up to a higher future. First, then, Christianity is not content with the work that has been done, with the enterprises that have been undertaken in her name. Her cry to her followers is, "Onward to the neglected masses, the half-Christianized populations of the unapproached districts. Bring the people to Christ." Then, again, turn to the ideals of Christianity. She aspires to a reign of justice in whose ermine is no stain; to a reign of medicine in which is no quackery; to a healthful, inspiring literature; to a society bound together with the cords of love; to a kingdom of Christ on earth. All this cannot be found in the past, but only in the future. Again, the moral standard of Christianity, the ethical system of our religion, is rather in advance of the age than behind it. The very distance, often painful and discouraging, between the moral precepts of Christianity and the practices of Christians shows the unapproachable nobility of its code. Up to that standard, not back to it, the world is summoned to advance. How is it with Christian doctrine? It is often asserted to be behind the times, and perhaps some doctrines of some Christians are so. But the true Christian doctrine is the resultant of the teachings of Scripture in relation to truth and duty. This genuine orthodoxy is ever far above and beyond the Church. Creeds and ecclesiastical formulas are not orthodoxy, but only index figures pointing toward it. This theological school under the shadows of which we meet, this council of the ministers and messengers of the Congregational Churches, representing no little of the hope and promise and the genius of Christianity, will be among the last to say that theology is done, finished, stereotyped, and that we have no more to learn of God's truth. Again, how is it with the central figure in the Christian faith, the Divine Lord and Savior? Does Christianity merely call her votaries to serve a historical Christ, to take up with a Christ of dead generations? Never. It furnishes a living Christ, a Christ in the heavens, above, beyond us, a light, a joy, an inspiration. True, the Church takes up the historical portraiture, but it is not a bundle of history it is worshiping, but the Divine Lord. Christianity, brethren, is thus a religion of expectancy. It is a marching religion in relation to its works, ideals, ethics, doctrines, and divine Lord. This truth helps us to understand certain things which else might be perplexing. It helps us to understand why some good men take a despondent view of the prospects of Christianity. They like the old forms and ways, and commit the common mistake of identifying them with the substance. They forget that we have not as yet "come to the rest and to the inheritance" which the Lord our God giveth us. They seem to think that we have, and that by doing away with some old forms of thought and worship, we are going away from it instead of really advancing toward it. They need a deeper, broader, truer view—a front view instead of a rear view. The anti-Christian schemers also see these changes of form. And as they think that form is all there is to Christianity, and as they take no account of its abiding underlying principles they think it is about to break away from the past and become a new religion, a kind of eclectic Paganism, and congratulate themselves that they will soon have it as an ally. Foolish hope! Christianity will turn no somersaults. It is and will ever be the old Christianity with a changing dress, ever becoming more bright and glistening. These changes of form also explain why some persons, having no sympathy with Christianity, think it is on the decline. They go about picking up pieces of its sloughed skin, then announce that Christianity is dying, and that these are the proofs of it. But Christianity is stronger to-day than it ever was. The Protestants reported at the last census Church property to the amount of $353,000,000, and church sittings for 18,000,000 persons. This shows that the Church property has doubled in ten years, while the membership has increased eleven per cent. If this be decline it must be like Darwin's descent of man, decline upward.

This, brethren, is the religion to which we are invited to ally ourselves. It is a marching religion; a religion that holds up something before the world, and then reaches down and undergirds humanity, and lifts it up toward it. When you give your money to it, when you give your influence to it, when you give your faith to it, when you give yourself to it, you do not throw your gift backward toward the rear of civilization and the world's progress, but forward to the rising day.

DREAMS OR VISIONS?

SINGULAR INCIDENT CONNECTED WITH BISHOP LEE'S DEATH.

A private letter from Davenport, Iowa, received in Boston contains the following:

"We have been very anxious the last two weeks over the illness of Bishop Lee, which terminated in his death on Saturday morning. The whole community are saddened by the event. Some two months ago he got up in the night and took a bath, and on returning to his room he made a mistake and stepped off a long flight of stairs, and landed at the foot with a tremendous crash, as he was very heavy, weighing over 200 pounds. It aroused the whole family, and Mrs. Lee and Carrie sprang from their beds, and lighting each a candle went to see what had happened, and found the Bishop lying on the floor of the entry. He got up, however, without aid, and seemed to have received no injury except a few slight bruises, though his right hand was a little lamed. Mr. H. and myself called on him two days after, and while telling us the circumstance of the fall he mentioned this coincidence: He had a letter in his hand, which he had just received from his son Henry, living at Kansas City. His son wrote: 'Are you well; for last night I had a dream that troubles me. I heard a crash, and standing up said to my wife, "Did you hear that crash?" I dreamed that father had a fall and was dead. I got up and looked at my watch, and it was 2 o'clock. I could not sleep again, so vivid was the dream.' And it made him anxious to hear from home. The Bishop said he was not superstitious, but he thought it remarkable that Henry should have had the dream at the very hour of the same night that the accident occurred. The difference in the time there and here is just fifteen minutes, and it was 2:15 by his watch, making it at the same moment. It was as if he had actually heard the fall. And the fall finally caused the Bishop's death. His hand became intensely painful, and gangrene set in, which, after two weeks of suffering, terminated his life."

A CURIOUS STORY FROM MAINE ABOUT THE THE FALL RIVER FIRE.

The editor of the Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph*, himself a trustworthy man, in the issue of his paper for last week, tells the following:

On Monday last we called on Mr. John Fitzgerald, the well-known temperance lecturer, (living on Bank street,) who is confined to his bed, quite feeble, but still able to converse briefly with friends who call. At this interview he related to us a remarkable experience, for so we will call it, through which he passed on Saturday morning, 19th ult., the day upon which the fire occurred in Fall River, Mass. Mrs. Fitzgerald had arranged her husband for his morning nap, and left to enter the stable, in the rear of the house and attached thereto; almost as soon as she had passed into the building, she heard the cry of "fire," in tones so startling that she rushed back to the house in the greatest alarm, to hear her husband repeat the cry in tones as loud as the first call—all the more startling to her as for several days he had spoken not above a whisper; he was evidently greatly excited, catching at the bed-clothes, and attempting to get out of bed—saying he must have his clothing. Mrs. Fitzgerald asked her husband "What does this mean?"

"Wife," says Mr. Fitzgerald, "there is a fire in a factory in Fall River, Mass., in the upper story, the mule room; I see the sparks flying from the machinery as sparks fly from a grindstone when men are grinding their tools, and the factory is full of women and children. I see it all."

Mr. Fitzgerald remarked that his wife must tell us the rest, which she did substantially as follows—put in as brief a form as possible, as our only object is to make a plain recital of what we heard in the course of conversation. Mrs. Fitzgerald then went on to remark that her husband all the time was endeavoring to get up from his bed to escape the fire, saying that it was near to him, and he must assist the poor people—close that door into the entry or the women and children will be burned to death—an old sailor, he could rig a better ladder than that—splice this, splice that—don't jump from the windows, (this expression oft-repeated,) for it is only a choice of death between fire and being crushed upon the pavement—to the firemen, why do you do this and why do you do that—see those poor women and little children filling the room, and yet the laws of Massachusetts forbid the employment in factories of children under a certain age. Mrs. Fitzgerald was alone with her husband, and exerted her utmost strength to keep him in bed. It seemed to her almost an age, but she took no note of the time. All at once Mr. Fitzgerald fell back upon the pillow and said: "It is all over; the roof has fallen in, and those poor people are burned." After that he was completely prostrated; and Mrs. Fitzgerald for some time feared that he would not recover from the shock.

Mr. Fitzgerald said he never thought of looking at his watch, but that he saw the fire in the morning somewhere from 7 to 9 o'clock. It was not until Monday that Mrs. Fitzgerald heard of the fire, and not until Tuesday, 22d, she got a paper containing an account of it. This she read to her husband; he several times stopped her and told her what was to come in the newspaper account, as "he had seen it all." Subsequently Mr. Fitzgerald repeated somewhat, and said: "I saw the fire, but somehow I could not tell the building, and it must be a factory put up since I was acquainted with Fall River." He has often lectured there.

Above are the statements as given to us, and all we vouch for is a correct rendering of them. We offer no explanation, but it is due to Mr. Fitzgerald to say that he disavows all belief in spiritualistic manifestations, and finds it marvelously strange that such an experience should befall him. Mrs. Fitzgerald is equally decided in her belief, and remarked to us that the scene in that bedroom had reality enough for her without a thought of seeking an explanation of its strange features. Mrs. Fitzgerald, like her husband, lectures upon temperance, and both told us the story free from excitement, with an evident determination to avoid every expression that could impart to it a supernatural air. It was a plain recital of the events of the morning. To those who do not know the parties we have only to add that they are entitled to belief as speaking at least what they hold to be the truth.

COMING BACK.

The Cannadaigua (Ontario County) *Times*, published by Mr. George D. A. Bridgman, places the Republican ticket at the head of its columns, promising to give to it, and to all the candidates of the Republican Party, an earnest and hearty support. The editor says: "The Liberal State Convention at Albany, on Tuesday, virtually disbanded its organization—at least so far as the present canvass is concerned—leaving its members free to choose, each for himself, the candidates he will support in this campaign. A very large majority of the members of the Liberal Party came from the Republican ranks—and as we can see no material difference in the cardinal principles of the two parties, we believe a large proportion will return to it, in deciding between the Republican and Democratic organizations. Two years ago, as conductor of the Penn Yan *Express*, we labored earnestly, and we believe with some effect, in support of the present Republican State ticket, headed by John A. Dix for Governor. We have been for years an active worker in the Republican ranks, up to last Fall, and we now conscientiously, and we deem with entire consistency, return to the ranks in which we have heretofore labored, and shall do all we can honorably and fairly toward the success of the Republican State and local tickets, and toward the advancement of Republican principles."

GOV. BROWNLOW'S CARD.

Gov. Brownlow's card, announcing himself a candidate for Congress at the coming election, reads:

I take this occasion to say to the voters of the Second Congressional District of Tennessee that I am a candidate to represent them in the next or Forty-fourth Congress of the United States. I make this announcement in response to the petitions and calls made upon me by large numbers of citizens in every county of the district. If elected, I promise to do all in my power to promote the interests of the district, State and country. In a short time I will publish an address to the people of the district, giving my views and intentions with reference to every measure now pending or likely to come before Congress during the next two years.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 30, 1874.

There is already a Republican candidate, regularly nominated, in the field in that district.

MASTODON BONES IN MICHIGAN.

The Adrian (Mich.) *Times* says that on Tuesday, 29th ult., as Oramon Tuttle was engaged in digging a ditch on his farm, at Seneca, about twelve miles south of Adrian, he discovered an immense bone, probably that of a mastodon. Further search revealed sundry other bones and pieces of bones, the whole forming quite a collection of interesting relics. Mr. Tuttle took to Adrian a tooth about four inches square, and weighing one and a half pounds. This tooth is broken off at the base, but the enamel on the upper part is perfect. Mr. Tuttle also showed three pieces—about nine feet in all—of a rib, of which, perhaps, a foot or two has not yet been found. He found also a horn or tusk, which is broken off at both ends. This is eight feet seven inches long, and, three feet from the butt end, measures twenty-two and one-half inches in circumference.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.

An unknown man of about thirty-five years of age, dressed in a black suit, committed suicide on Saturday night by jumping from a Hamilton ferry-boat, near Governor's Island, on the trip from New-York. The boat was at once stopped and the life-boat lowered, but the man sunk before aid could reach him. His hat, which was found floating on the water, was secured, and given to the officer on post at the ferry-house.

REV. DR. CROSBY'S CHURCH.

THE FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION.

HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY SINCE 1825—THE OLD BLEECKER STREET CHURCH AND ITS ORIGINAL MEMBERS—PASTORATES OF REV. DRS. BRUEN AND ERSKINE—THE PRESENT CHURCH ON FOURTH AVENUE—FULL LIST OF ITS OFFICERS—SKETCH OF DR. CROSBY.

The Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, on Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, is in reality an offshoot, or rather a lineal descendant, of the Bleecker Street Presbyterian Church, which was organized in April, 1825. Of the latter congregation the first twelve members were: Peter Hattrick, Mary Hattrick, John Aspinwall, Susan H. Aspinwall, Knowles Taylor, Eliza L. Taylor, Marcus Wilbur, Catherine C. Wilbur, Mary C. H. Hurlburt, Frances L. Davenport, Mary Ann D. Bruen, and Matilda McComb. These twelve met at the house of Mr. Peter Hattrick, in Bleecker street, on the evening of Wednesday, the 20th of April, 1825, for the purpose of forming a new church.

Nine of the assembled members presented letters from the Cedar Street Church, two from the Wall Street Church, and one from the Brick Church. Rev. Matthias Bruen, who had been appointed for that purpose by the Presbytery of New-York, acted as Chairman, and Knowles Taylor and Marcus Wilbur, who had been Deacons in the Cedar Street Church, were chosen Elders. The two latter were ordained on the evening of the Wednesday following. Rev. Matthias Bruen, the first Pastor, had been a student under the celebrated Dr. John M. Mason, and was at that date the Secretary of the Domestic Missionary Society. Though young in years, he was a man of polished manners, fervid piety, and great culture, and, as such, contributed largely to the success of the new church. The Bleecker Street Church was his first pastorate, and upon the discharge of its duties he entered with zeal and foresight. The prospect for a successful issue of the new movement was not very flattering. Bleecker street was in that day almost out of town, and though the City was slowly spreading, the date at which a society so situated could become prosperous appeared far off indeed. In fact the only religious privilege which the people of the neighborhood enjoyed was a small Sabbath-school in Bleecker street near the Bowery, which Mr. Bruen had opened within the year. It was around this nucleus that the members already named had resolved to gather, and build up, if possible, a church that would survive the difficulties and entanglements which in those days beset the growth of a congregation to a much greater extent than now. Accordingly, as soon as the organization had been completed, a formal call was tendered Rev. Mr. Bruen, who accepted the same, and was duly installed in June, 1825. On this occasion Dr. MacAuley delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Cox, afterward Dr. Cox, that to the people. This latter gentleman also had the satisfaction of performing a similar duty at the installation of the present pastor in March, 1863. The first services of the society were held in a small room in a private house, while the church edifice alongside was approaching completion. A goodly attendance soon became an established rule with the society, and though on removing to the completed building the congregations seemed smaller, the gaps in the ranks of worshipers were rapidly filled up, and the Pastor soon had the pleasure of preaching to large and appreciative audiences. Dedication services were held in the new church on Sunday, the 14th of May, 1826. On this occasion Dr. Bruen officiated in the morning, Dr. Skinner in the afternoon, and Dr. Spring in the evening. Unfortunately for the society, this promising state of things did not continue long. On Sunday, July 30, 1829, the Pastor, while opening the morning service with prayer, was attacked by a sudden illness which forced him to retire from the church. During the day following and throughout the week the disease grew worse, and before the succeeding Sabbath had arrived he was at rest. On the Monday following, the eighth day from the time of the first attack, his body was laid in the vault at the foot of the pulpit from which he had for years addressed the members of his first and only church. On the occasion of his obsequies the funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Cox. For nine months following their first Pastor's decease the Bleecker Street Church was without a head. An invitation to the vacant pulpit was tendered Rev. Lyman Beecher, of Litchfield, Conn., in March, 1830, but declined two months later, (May 28, 1830.) Finally, in June of the same year, Rev. Erskine Mason, son of the Dr. John M. Mason already mentioned, accepted the position, and was duly installed on the 10th of September following, Rev. D. L. Carroll preaching the sermon. Dr. Gardner Spring presided, and delivered the charge to the minister, and Dr. Cox delivered the charge to the people. Mr. Mason was at that time less than twenty-five years of age, but had already acquired an enviable reputation as a scholar and a theologian. His manner of preaching was keen, incisive, and intensely logical. As a rhetorician he excelled in the preparation of polished and finished discourses, in all of which conciseness was a leading characteristic. From the commencement of his twenty years' pastorate to its close, he labored unceasingly in the work which it had been given him to do. From year to year his church grew in numbers and influence. During his incumbency, eleven different Elders were chosen by the congregation, in addition to the two original ones already mentioned. The names of these are as follows: Simeon Hyde, Joseph Brewster, Abijah Fisher, John A. Davenport, Elijah H. Kimball, Jared W. Tracy, Charles Gould, William A. Wheeler, Dr. James C. Bliss, William Faxon, and John E. Hyde. During the same period eight deacons were chosen, as follows: Norman White, John T. Gilchrist, Peter A. Cowdrey, John S. King, Royal H. Waller, Dr. Alfred Riggs, M. M. Backus, and G. P. Fitch. Early in July, 1850, the same year in which his predecessor had died, Mr. Mason was seized with illness of an alarming character. Although he made every effort to continue at his post, he was only able to appear in the pulpit on one subsequent occasion, Jan. 5, 1851, on which he preached a New-Year's sermon from the text, "I said, O, my God, take me not away in the midst of my days." This discourse was preached while the speaker was seated in a chair, in the pulpit, his weakness being too great to admit of his standing. His funeral took place on Friday, the 16th of May, Rev. Dr. Adams officiating. During the period of his pastorate, the membership increased from 46 to upward of 300.

It was not only as a faithful Pastor that his congregation and the Church at large had cause to remember Dr. Mason. During his incumbency of twenty-one years he brought the church up to the position which its early founders had designed for it, and left the impression of his influence not only upon his own society, but upon the Church at large. His name stands among the foremost divines of his day and generation, and both in the Presbyterian fold and out of it, the memory of Dr. Erskine Mason is cherished as among the first in the religious history of New-York. In January succeeding his death, an effort was made to induce Dr. Joel Parker, formerly of the Dey Street Church and the Tabernacle, to accept the pastorate. Failing in this, it was offered to Dr. Leonard Swain, and again to Dr. Parker, who, on this occasion, accepted. This was in 1852. A year after his installation the old church was sold and the erection of a new edifice on Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street begun. Pending its completion the congregation worshiped in the University Medical College, in Fourteenth street, until November, 1853, when they removed to the chapel which had been built upon the present property. The new church was dedicated on the 8th of April, 1855. In 1858 two devoted members of the society, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Chester, left home for the missionary field of Southern India, a post at which they have remained ever since. On March 1, 1863 the present Pastor was called to the charge of the congregation. Three years later a mission chapel in Twenty-second street, capable of seating 500 to 600 people, was erected at a cost of $30,000. In 1869 the present chapel alongside the church, and which cost, exclusive of land, $50,000, was completed. At present the society are engaged in erecting a third chapel at the corner of Avenue C and Fifth street at a cost of $60,000. A still further missionary enterprise is the Chinese Mission in the House of Industry, founded in 1871. The present church, which cost over $100,000, and is to-day valued, with the land, at not less than $300,000, is one of the finest and most substantial in the city. It was one of the three in which the daily meetings of the Evangelical Alliance were held in October last. The following is a list of the pastors, assistant pastors, at the various missions, and officers of the society for the current year. Pastor, Rev. Howard Crosby; assistant pastor, in charge of First Avenue Mission, Rev. Lawrence P. Cummings; assistant pastor, in charge of Avenue C Mission, Rev. Mr. Matthews.

Elders—Ralph Wells, D. B. S. J. Roosa, C. W. Brinckerhoff, William F. Lee, Walter Edwards, Jr.; George Pancoast, James McIntosh, G. W. Lamson.

Deacons—George P. Fitch, R. Langdon, E. J. Herrick, W. B. Crosby.

Trustees—Adam T. Bruce, President; J. Evarts Tracy, Treasurer; Walter Edwards, Jr., Clerk; John M. Harlow, George Pancoast, Henry B. Opdyke, Edwin Lamson, Isaac V. Brokaw, James M. Farr.

HOWARD CROSBY, D. D.

Rev. Dr. Crosby was born in this City on the 27th of February, 1826. His family on both sides is connected with some of the best known personages of Revolutionary and State history. His great-grandfather, William Floyd, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his grandfather, Dr. Ebenezer Crosby, held an important Professorship in Columbia College during the incumbency of the first President, Rev. Samuel Johnson, D. D. The present Pastor of the Fourth Avenue Church graduated at the New-York University in 1844. Seven years later he was made Professor of Greek in the same institution, a position which he held until the Spring of 1859, when he accepted an offer to fill the same capacity in Rutgers College, the duties of which he continued to discharge until April, 1863. In 1861 he was chosen Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., where he resided during the first years of the war, 1861-62. He was called to his present pastorate on the 24th of December, 1863. At that time the number of communicants was 285. The same to-day is a little less than 1,200. The total amount of offerings in 1863 was $2,500 50; those for the current year amount to not less than $15,000. In the meantime the fame of the church has gone abroad in a manner which speaks for its success under his management in an unmistakable manner. As a preacher and writer, his works abound in a clear and mellow English, a simple and flowing style, and a clearness of idea and argument which are peculiarly attractive. His published works, which are numerous, are mainly devoted to theology and kindred subjects. Among them are *Lands of the Moslem* and a Greek edition of *Œdipus Tyrannus*, both published in 1851; *Notes on the New Testament*, 1863; *Social Hints*, 1868; *Bible Manual*, 1869; *Life of Jesus*, 1870; *Healthy Christian*, 1872; *Thoughts on the Decalogue*, 1874. To Dr. Crosby belongs the honor of being one of the original founders of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he also held the office of President during the years 1852-55. He received the degree of D. D. from Harvard University in 1859, and that of LL. D. from Columbia College, in 1872.

CHRIST THE SPECTRE.

By Rev. Howard Crosby.

At the close of the usual Sunday morning services at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday, the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Crosby, preached the following sermon from the text:

"Be of good cheer; it is I; be not afraid."—Mark vi., 50.

The positions which our Lord occupied toward His disciples when he was on earth in the flesh, and the positions which they occupied toward Him are all pictures to the eye of those relations and experiences which are common to all believers in their spiritual communion with their Lord. We can well study our own defects and their correction in Peter and the rest, in their ignorance, willfulness, low ambition, false hopes, and false fears, and in the gracious words and actions of the Savior on each occasion of their need. Our text tells us a story of relief, a blessed application of sweet truth on the Lord's part to the blundering disciples. In the night upon the lake, with a strong west wind threatening their rowing, they see a huge spectre moving by the side of their boat. They trembled at the sight. Perhaps this ghostly phantasm had had something to do with their ill success in crossing the lake, for they had been six or eight hours pulling and had only made three or four miles. They were wearied, perhaps, and dispirited, wet too, probably, with the spray of the adverse waves. It is likely they were in ill humor, (for we know that the apostles even could be ill-humored,) and so, with body and mind somewhat out of order, the phantom's appearance is a frightful shock to their nerves. These sturdy men actually cry out with terror. They were not cowards. Do not be hard in judging them. You would probably have done as they did if you had been with them. These were the men who afterward met death in every form without flinching. Nobler heroes the world never saw. But here they were frightened (as we often say) out of their wits. Ah! it won't do for weak man to boast. The spiritual world is a very great world, much greater than the world of the senses; and its connections with us are very mysterious, and there is a vast power of evil in that spiritual world which can in many ways dash itself against frail man. It won't do for man to boast. The bravest can be made to quail before the dread realities of the unseen. Our ideas of ghosts and goblins, however crude, are not all false. They stand for truths, truths of great importance, truths before which the bold materialists will shudder some day. It was not strange that the disciples were troubled at the spectre. Jesus regarded it as very natural in them. He did not upbraid them. He came to them as He did because it was natural in them to fear, and He desired to provide for them, through the experience, an antidote to that distressing fear. He might have avoided frightening them. He might have met them on the west side after they should have reached land. There was no necessity for Him to overtake them upon the sea; and that, too, in the gloom of night and in the midst of a gale, and then in a manner so spectral that he should appear to be some giant spirit stalking against the blast. No; there was no necessity for this in the apparent order of things. But Jesus wished to frighten them. That is, so far as they had a nature to be frightened, He wished to frighten them, in order to give them a sovereign recipe against the disease, that they might not be attacked by it again. Is there anything but divine love in such conduct of our Lord? Could anything be better for the disciples? We can only learn our Lord's good lessons through an adverse experience. When we're in cold blood, the Lord's teachings about faith may seem very pleasant, but they are apt to be mere sentiment with us, and not principle. The Lord has to put us into straits, to pinch us with some sore trial, to make us cry out in fear or bitterness of spirit, before we can begin to appreciate the blessed truths concerning His love and support and salvation. Now, when He makes the fire burn us or the water overwhelm us, has His goodness gone? Isn't His goodness doing the whole thing? Do you believe that those disciples ever looked back to that night affair on Galilee and felt disposed to blame Jesus for frightening them so badly? Nay, don't you believe that some of Peter's constancy and John's calm trust and James' sturdy faithfulness was inwrought into their hearts by that spectral visit? It is a pity that it is so, but I reckon that we all have to be frightened into spiritual growth. Give us an easy time—all prosperity—and we wilt,—we grow earthly, we sink down to a low level of perception, thought, and energy. God sees how terrible a thing it is for us, how it robs us of the true glory, how it keeps us from our privileges, how it thwarts all His purposes of grace for us, and so He is compelled by His love and by our waywardness to give us the severe discipline of adversity. The storm comes, the midnight spreads over us, the wind is very contrary, and in the midst of all a frightful spectre fills us with dismay. Oh! what a dreadful mistake to say 'tis a cruel, hateful God that does this! or that it is a careless God. It is the tender compassion of our loving God that has planned and executed the whole thing. The eagle stirs up the nest to teach the eaglets to fly. The Lord shakes us to rouse us to the great truths which are ready to bless us. He has, over and over again, told us this in his Word. We do not guess at it by our philosophy, although our reason fully approves the teaching of his Word. No affliction (says that Word) is joyous, but grievous, but afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness to them who are exercised thereby, that is, who take and use it as a spiritual exercise and discipline. It is the mode which God takes (He tells us) to make us partakers of His holiness. Surely the object is worth the means. Surely the glory is worth the suffering. But not only is all affliction thus beneficial, but that form of affliction which frightens us has a special benefit. We ought to be frightened, because the actual truth is frightful. The truth that Satan and his kingdom are trying to injure our eternal life in some way is a frightful truth. The truth that we live amid temptations and snares is a frightful truth. The truth that many on all sides of us are going down to the horrors of perdition is a frightful truth. The truth that you and I deserve to go down thither also is a frightful truth. And if we will not think of these things, we will not think of Jesus and His blessed salvation as we ought, and we will not grow like Him in holiness, and so we will not rejoice in His comforting presence as our continual Savior. Praised be God for frightening us! It is no mock scare. It is showing us the truth. Oh, let me see the spectral horrors that would swallow us up but for Jesus! Let me see them and shudder at them, for then I can the better appreciate that wonderful love of Jesus which saves me. And now, when the fight has come, when the soul is in agony, it may be, it is for us to recognize Jesus' voice from the midst. That is all. He speaks to His own out of every fearful experience—He is there, and He speaks. We do not always hear. But hereafter let us always listen for His voice. We cannot miss it. It is clear and decided to the listener, but it may be but part of the spectre to the inattentive ear. And what says that voice of our Savior God? "Be of good cheer; it is I; be not afraid." The three utterances have each its lesson.

1. "Be of good cheer." Or, more exactly, "be confident." Have the cheerfulness which comes from a bold confidence. The Lord does not wish us to remain frightened. He wished us to be frightened only that He might show us our true grounds of boldness. He takes no delight in seeing His dear ones miserable. He wishes them all merry, but not from false sources. He wishes them to be merry from a perennial source, with a merriment that can never fail, and so He will shake them out of many a merriment that is constructed of frail material. The world's laughter is but the crackling of thorns under a pot. The noise and blaze are soon over, and nothing but a dull heap of ashes remains. Surely we do not wish to load our lives with such trash. If we do wish it, God does not wish it, and His love for us will not let us have our own way. He will have us happy, as angels are, in holiness; happy, as he is, in a life of eternal truth. The basis of this happiness is confidence. We cannot be shaken. We cannot be perplexed. We rest upon the everlasting strength of God. Down as deep as thought can go, forward into the future as far as eternity, all is settled and secure. "Take heart, my child, be bold," is what God says to each one of us. He makes no exceptions for crying saints and groaning saints and doubting saints. He does not wish such. If the lower nature is assaulted he wishes the soul to vacate the lower nature which His spirit gives, and there triumph over the trial with the courage that is found there. Dear Christian brethren, never try to make yourselves miserable, never treat the Lord's mercies that way, never thwart his desire to make you to be of good cheer. Any theology that will show you into a dark hole of spectres has nothing to do with the Gospel of Jesus. If you dwell in such a gloomy place it is your sin or your unbelief and not Jesus' that keeps you there. The glad tidings have no reactionary clause. They are grace and mercy and peace. Cheerful Christians are the promoters of truth. Cheerful Christians are the reflectors of Christ. Cheerful Christians are the only Christians the Lord ever made. When Jesus says "be of good cheer," we have just one duty to perform, and that is to be of good cheer. No excuse of diffidence will do. Our Lord does not wish diffidence, but confidence.

2. "It is I." Here is the ground of the confidence. Christ himself, not His religion, (as some dilute the phrase and the idea,) not His example, not His Church, but Christ himself is the source, the true source, the only source of the Christian's confidence. His intellectual processes may be very erroneous, his dogmatic creed may be full of crudities and absurdities in some of its articles, his church life may be a mistaken one in its modes and methods; and yet, if he have Christ, his confidence is perfect, or may be so, if he will. It is a common trick of the natural heart to squirm away from the personal Jesus as presented in the Gospel offer, and betake itself to something that has merely His reflection or the semblance of it. The reason of this is that the personal Jesus comes to save lost sinners, while these reflections or semblances come only to approve themselves to cultivated minds. It is very, very humiliating to confess I am a lost, ruined sinner, and on the brink of hell, and yet it is in that position that I find the personal Jesus. It is when I am frightened by the awful truth that I hear his cheering voice, "It is I." Another thought touching this exclamation of cheer is this, that it is the Jesus of revelation, and not the Jesus of imagination, that utters it. I cannot frame a Jesus out of my imagination—that would be a phantasm indeed. The low world is full of such false Christs, invented by poets, painters, and priests. The Jesus who says "Be of good cheer; it is I," is the Jesus who is God and man, who was a babe at Bethlehem, who healed myriads by His Word, who suffered unspeakable agonies in bearing our sin, and died on the accursed cross, who rose again and gave the Holy Ghost to His disciples, who ascended from the earth, and who is now ever interceding for His own. It is the Jesus who abides in the believer, that the believer may abide in Him. This is He who alone can give the soul its courage, and crown the life with cheerfulness. Why? For He is the Eternal One, who has united Himself to the believer, and has pledged His Godhood for his eternal security. The whole salvation is in Him, with all its fruits. He is made unto us wisdom and righteousness and sanctification and redemption. Look out, then, from yourself upon the spectre that alarms you, and see in the very source of your disquiet the one only source of your peace. See in the midst of the gloom the form of your God and Redeemer. You have no right to be frightened at Him. He cries to you, in every trouble, "It is I! It is I!" the personal Jesus, the one you can love, whom you can see and hear through the sensorium of faith, who knows all human experiences, was in all points tried as we are, and has given everything, even himself, for our everlasting salvation.

3 Well, now, with such a confidence based on such a reality, doesn't he say well "Be not afraid!" It's the negative way of putting the first exhortation, but the negative way always brings forward a new element of the main truth or proposition. He said, "Be confident." Now he says, "Be not afraid." It is as if after hearing the first exhortation, you had said to Jesus, "Yes, I will be confident, for I see thee, but I may be wrecked yet; my confidence may be a deception;" and then Jesus, to close up these sad leaks in your faith, adds, "Be not afraid." In your confidence there should be no place for fear, for just so far the confidence is not confidence. No matter whence the fear comes, whether from the representations of others, or from your sins, or from your imagination, or from your false reasoning, Jesus has not provided any place for fear in his perfect salvation. He wishes you to have no more fear than he has, "Because as he is, so are we in this world."

Dear brethren, are we not like the disciples on the lake that stormy night? Are not some of us shaking before some dread foreboding? Some coming calamity projects its gloom before it. A horrid grief is forming itself into a spectre before our minds. The sighs are multiplying, and the heart sinks. This text to-day is a talisman to turn your sorrow to joy. It instructs you from Heaven that this foreboding, this calamity, this grief, this spectre, is but the shadow of your loving Lord and Savior. He is the centre of the whole movement. Let your faith recognize him and all your sadness is gone. Shall we not have a very cheerful life when we understand the sweet mystery of the contrary wind, the buffeting waves, the dark night, and the grim phantom, when we can use all of these as glasses through which to see our Beloved? How completely then will our great enemy be robbed of all his power to annoy us, when this transmutation is effected, and the events which he has caused for our terror are made the media of the Divine glory! Let us now, this Sabbath morning, rise to the height of our privilege and see Jesus, and right willingly take him into the ship.

THE CONDITION OF BRAZIL.

A Rio de Janeiro dispatch, dated Sept. 12, announces the closing of the Chambers on that day, when the following speech by the Emperor was read: "Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies: I thank you for the sentiments expressed on the occasion of the recent unhappy event which afflicted the Imperial Princess, my daughter, who, thanks to the Almighty, is now restored to health. Public tranquillity has nowhere been disturbed in my Empire, with the exception of the district of St. Leopold, where a sect of fanatics have committed grave offenses, to suppress which military intervention was requisite. The unfavorable sanitary conditions of the public health have disappeared at nearly all those points where small-pox and other epidemics were prevalent. We continue to live at peace with all the powers, all of whom uninterruptedly respond to those efforts made by Brazil for the maintenance of the best relations and the development of mutual interests. We hope this year to enjoy an abundant harvest of several agricultural products, but the future of agriculture demands specially the powerful support of capital upon favorable conditions, as well as the extension of the railway system and professional training. The sacrifices which we shall make with this object in view will be largely compensated by the advantages accruing therefrom to all classes of the community, and by the increase of the national wealth. The Government is alive to the importance of these measures, and accords to them its serious attention. A new law for military enlistment is about to replace the old defective system of recruiting the army. It will elevate the condition of the Brazilian soldier, and impartially and without causing vexation distribute the burdens of military service. The reform is one worthy of our patriotism and progress. Several schemes of recognized public utility still wait for your decision. Besides the general budget of the Empire, I shall mention, as the most urgent electoral reform, assistance to be afforded to the agricultural interest, and a reorganization of the system of primary and secondary education. You will principally bear in mind the great importance of the next elections being held under a new law, which, while preventing the abuses now prevalent under the present law, will at the same time efficaciously and freely insure a real expression of public opinion, without altering the established bases of the political constitution of the State. I am certain that during the recess you will do all in your power to further the general welfare of the Brazilian people, upon whom nature has bestowed everything calculated to make them great and happy. The session is closed."

FALL EXHIBITION OF THE QUEEN'S COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Fall exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society will be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week, and during its continuance extra trains will be run on both the Long Island and the Central Railroad, starting from Hunter's Point. The aggregate of premiums offered this year by the society is nearly $5,000, and the special premiums are more numerous than in any previous year. The entries have been much greater in number than for many years, as have also been the sales of season tickets. The Board of Managers held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, when it was found that the entries of horses and cattle were already more than could be accommodated, and the order was immediately given for the erection of additional stalls and pens. Most of the finest horses on Long Island will be collected together on this occasion, and the premiums in this line alone will amount to about $2,000. The miscellaneous exhibition will also be more than usually varied and attractive.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1876.

FREE IMPORTATION OF ARTICLES TO BE EXHIBITED.

REGULATIONS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT TO GOVERN THE INTRODUCTION OF ARTICLES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The following are the Treasury regulations governing the free importation of goods for the International Exhibition of 1876, at Philadelphia:

An act of Congress, approved June 18, 1874, entitled "An act to admit free of duty articles intended for the International Exhibition of 1876, at Philadelphia," provides as follows: "Be it enacted, &c. That all articles which shall be imported for the sole purpose of exhibition at the International Exhibition, to be held in the City of Philadelphia, in the year 1876, shall be admitted without the payment of duty, or of Customs fees and charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: Provided that all such articles as shall be sold in the United States, or withdrawn for consumption therein, at any time after such importation, shall be subject to the duties, if any, imposed on like articles by the laws in force at the date of importation; and provided further that in case any articles imported under the provisions of this act shall be withdrawn for consumption, or shall be sold without payment of duty as required by law, all the penalties prescribed by the revenue laws shall be applied and enforced against such articles, and against the persons who may be guilty of such withdrawal or sale." In pursuance of the provisions of this act, the following regulations are prescribed:

First—No duty or Customs fees or charges being required on such importations, a new form of entry is provided which will be employed in all cases at the port where such goods are received.

Second—The ports of New-York, Boston, Portland, Me., Burlington, Vt., Suspension Bridge, New-York, Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, New-Orleans, and San Francisco will alone constitute ports of entry at which importations for said exhibition will be made free of duty.

Third—All articles designed for such exhibition must be forwarded accompanied by an invoice or schedule of the numbers, character, and commercial value of each shipment, which statement shall be attested before a Consul of the United States, or a civil magistrate of the country in which they are produced, or from which they are shipped to the United States. Such verified bill of contents and values will be transmitted in triplicate, one copy to the Collector of Customs at the port where it is desired to make entry, which will be retained for the files of his office; one copy to some duly authorized agent, either of the owners, or of the Centennial Commission directing the exhibition, who will, by virtue of that authority, verify the goods on entry, and one copy to the Collector at the port of Philadelphia; and all packages and inclosures containing goods destined for such exhibition must be plainly and conspicuously marked with the words, "For the International Exhibition of 1876 at Philadelphia."

Fourth—All goods arriving so marked and represented, either at the time of arrival or at any time while remaining in the custody of the Collector of Customs at the port of arrival, on general order, will, when entered at the port of arrival, be delivered to such recognized agent or agents, to be by him or them forwarded from the port of arrival by bonded line of transportation to Philadelphia, there to be delivered to the custody of the Collector at that port.

Fifth—Entry for warehouse will be made for all such transported packages, either before being forwarded or on arrival at the said port of Philadelphia; and original entry for warehouse will be made of all goods directed by first shipment to Philadelphia, and all packages shall be duly marked and verified at the time of original entry, and before being entered for transportation. Warehouse entry having been made, the packages will be held in the custody of the said Collector until the Exhibition building, or some building erected by and in the custody of the officers controlling the said Exhibition, and suitable for secure custody as a warehouse under the authority of the United States, is ready to receive them.

Sixth—Separate and complete records of all packages so transmitted and received by the Collector at Philadelphia will be made by the store-keeper at the port of Philadelphia, in a book prepared for the purpose, in which will be entered, so far as known, the owner's name, the agent's name representing the articles, the country from which shipped, the date of such shipment, the name of the importing vessel, the date of arrival, the general description and value of the goods, and the specific marks and numbers of the packages. Such record will also be kept in duplicate by a special Inspector of Customs, who, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be appointed to identify, forward, and care for packages so properly marked and intended in good faith for the exhibition, but which may not be properly represented by an owner or agent.

Seventh—When the said Exhibition building, or a warehouse suitable for secure custody of articles intended for the Exhibition, duly authorized for the custody of bonded goods, shall be ready to receive articles then in the custody of the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia; descriptive permits, in duplicate, shall be issued by the said Collector to the storekeeper of the port, directing the delivery of packages as required by the owner or agent, or by the officers of the said Exhibition, one copy of which permit shall be preserved by the said storekeeper, the second copy to be delivered with the goods to a proper officer of the Customs stationed at the said Exhibition building or warehouse, to be there kept as a record of goods entered for such Exhibition, in addition to the duplicate required to be kept in a proper book of form as before referred to.

Eighth—In case of receipt by the Collector at Philadelphia of packages imperfectly described or verified, or appearing to contain merchandise not suitable for such Exhibition, or in regard to which information may be recived questioning the good faith of the persons forwarding the same, the said Collector may direct an examination, in proper form, for the purpose of determining the question; and if the goods are found not suited to the Exhibition, or forwarded not in good faith for such purposes, they will be charged with duty according to their value and classification, and held by the said Collector, subject to appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, to await proper claim and payment by their owners.

Ninth—All charges for transportation, drayage, and freight accruing on goods arriving for the said Exhibition will be required to be paid by the owner or agent at the time of their delivery into the custody of the Collector at Philadelphia; or, if on packages of small bulk or weight, not accompanied by the owner or agent, and not exceeding $5 in amount, will be charged against the goods as so delivered into the custody of the Collector at Philadelphia, to be paid with other charges subsequently accruing before the permit is issued for their delivery to the Exhibition building; and on all packages of weight exceeding fifty pounds, half storage, as provided by regulation of the storage of ordinary merchandise in the public warehouse at the port of Philadelphia, will be charged against the goods received and stored therein from the time of receipt to the time of delivery to the Exhibition building. No fees for entry, permit, or other official act, and no duties will be charged upon or against any such packages, until after the close of the Exhibition, or until after their withdrawal from such Exhibition for sale during its continuance.

Tenth—All articles received and entered at such exhibition in the manner hereinbefore provided, may at any time, consistently with the regulations controlling said Exhibition, be withdrawn for sale or delivery to other parties than the owner or agent concerned in their importation on payment of the duties properly accruing on said goods according to the laws in force at the time of the importation thereof; and for the purposes of assessment and determination of such duties, and for proper identification of the articles, an officer of the Appraiser's Department of the port of Philadelphia shall be detailed to make due examination of the articles so withdrawn or sold, verifying them by the record of their introduction, and certifying upon a proper form, to be prepared for such purposes, the said rate and amount of duty, and on payment of the duty so charged, but without fee or other expenses, the owner or agent shall receive a permit for their removal from the Exhibition building.

Eleventh—Articles designed to be returned to the foreign country from which the same were imported will, at the close of the Exhibition, or at such time as shall be directed by the officers of such Exhibition, be verified by the Customs officer in charge at the Exhibition, and be reinclosed, duly marked and forwarded, under permit of the Collector at Philadelphia. Export entries for such use will be prepared, corresponding to the import entries under which the goods were originally received.

Twelfth—A special Inspector of Customs will, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, report at intervals to the Collectors of the Ports of Philadelphia and New-York, or of such other port as he may be directed to visit, for the purpose of applying the regulations herein provided.

(Signed.) B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. [illegible] 1874.

A PORTION OF PAULINE CREQUE'S JEWELRY RECOVERED.

It will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES that on the 28th ult. Mme. Pauline Creque, a Mexican prima donna, had jewelry, value $1,3[illegible], stolen from her in the Grand Central Hotel by a French waiter named Louis Vion, who was arrested by Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct. [illegible] day Capt. Byrnes recovered a sapphire ring, [illegible] $600, from a shop where Vion had pawned it [illegible] Capt. Byrnes has information as to the whereabouts of the remainder of the property, and will recover [illegible] to-day. The ring recovered was presented to [illegible] Creque the night before she left Mexico, at a banquet given in her honor at the Grand National Theatre.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.

On Saturday night Detectives Dolan and [illegible]sey, of the Sixth Precinct, noticed three men [illegible] in a suspicious manner in the Bowery. They [illegible] rested them, and found in their possession [illegible] and forks which were subsequently identified [illegible] Henry M. Post, of No. 380 Broadway, as having [illegible] stolen from the Britannia Works, at West [illegible] Conn. The burglars, who gave their names [illegible] James H. Kenney, Joseph Gillen, and John [illegible] are now in the Tombs awaiting trial.

THE COURTS.

END OF THE VACATION OF JUDGES AND LAWYERS.

WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN AND HOW THEY ENJOYED THEMSELVES—THE OPENING OF THE FIRST FALL TERM—NUMBER OF CAUSES ON THE CALENDARS—THE JURY SYSTEM.

With the close of the past week has ended what is usually termed the Summer vacation of the courts, but which, in reality, is but a partial or comparative vacation. In the courts having appellate jurisdiction, the higher courts in which jury trials are accustomed to be had, and the equity branches of the latter, it is true that a vacation has continued since the close of the June Term. Hence, in the Supreme Court, Superior Court, and Court of Common Pleas no jury or equity causes or arguments on appeal have been heard during the Summer months. Yet, to the Judges of those courts, with few exceptions, it was not all a season of vacation, as in each court chamber business compelled constant judicial attention, the wheels of commerce in this great Metropolis refusing to stand still even during dog-days. In the Supreme Court, all the Judges, except Chief Justice Davis, took part in this duty, the place of the absent Chief Justice being supplied by Judges Daniels and Westbrook, from the western portion of the State. In both the other courts, all the Judges have taken part in chamber duties, except Chief Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, and Judge Van Brunt, the latter of whom being elected to the Court of Common Pleas and assigned by the Governor to the Supreme Court, seems to have no abiding place in either during the migratory season of Summer. In the Marine Court, which has now become practically a court of record, the same course has been pursued, varied only by the energetic labors of Judge David McAdam, who, during the heated term, persisted in meeting the demands of the numerous small business men, artisans, laborers, and servants who patronize that court, and who, in the enforcement of their disputed or neglected claims, cannot afford to respect vacation at any season. This Summer judicial campaign of Judge McAdam did not pass without a protest from some of his associates on the bench, as to its legality, but being sustained not only by the judgment of the judge himself, and the assent of the lawyers and litigants in each case, but the decision of Judge Westbrook, one of the most clear-headed, sensible, and strictly impartial Judges on the bench of this State, the question of the legality of the four hundred trials disposed of may be considered as settled. This vacation, such as it is, was, judging from the appearance of those who have returned, has evidently conduced to the health of both judges and lawyers, their bronzed and healthful countenances and elastic tread giving evidence that the pure air of sea and upland is entitled to all the preference over the fetid atmosphere of crowded courts, which has been universally attributed to it by all having experience of both. As with the merchant, banker, doctor, actor, artist, and weary-headed journalist, Judges and advocates have various preferences as to how and where they shall spend their vacation in shaking off the weariness of labor, and refitting exhausted nature. Land and sea, lake and river, shady valley and rugged cliffs, on both continents, have their Summer devotees; and, with the rest of mankind, the Judges and lawyers in respect to the relative virtues of each differ in opinion as they differ on points of law. Hence, presuming their individual right to make a selection, the Judges, all the lawyers who could afford it, and some who could not, have exercised their choice in this respect, and for months past have been scattered from Maine to California, from the Lakes of Killarney to the banks of the Nile, inhaling health and peace of mind from sea blast, mountain dew, fish-pole, and Josh Billings' Almanac. So far as known, a majority of the Judges of the Civil (State) Courts have given their preferences to their native continent. Of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Davis has gathered increased stamina on the airy slopes of Cornwall, on the Hudson; Judge Brady has had a rather sad vacation in keeping night watches by the bedside of his sick, beautiful boy, the hoarse waves commingling with his their moan of sympathy as they beat on Far Rockaway shore. Judge Daniels took his change of air by forsaking Susquehanna's vale for the erratic drafts of the new Court-house. Judge Van Brunt has been knapsacking it amid the natural fortresses of Switzerland, and laving his parched tongue in the native wines of fair Bingen on the Rhine, while Judge Barrett has been redeeming the time lost by severe illness in digging out from masses of conflicting testimony judicial conclusions in several important cases argued before him ere he was stricken down. Of the Superior Court Judges, Chief Justice Monell has been adding to his life current quicker motion in his wanderings along the coast of the Blue Noses, and giving personal effect to the Canadian Reciprocity treaty. Judges Curtis and Sedgwick have been cooling off, and renewing their patriotism and mental powers in the old charter oak and nutmeg State. Judge Van Vorst has expanded his lungs in climbing the steeps of the White Mountains, and Judge Freedman has reverently reviewed the revolutionary battle-fields and modern frog ponds of Long Island. Chief Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, has been paying homage at the shrines of his forefathers; with his magnificent Aaronian beard he has swept the cobwebs from the face of the Blarney-stone, and according to last reports, was seated on a bank of the lordly Shannon, bobbing for eels with the equatorial line; Judges Robinson and Joseph F. Daly have been resting beneath the vine and fig-tree of the former in the quiet neighborhood of Worcester, Otsego County, in this State; while Judges Larremore and Loew respectively, have been patronizing the sea-coast and the hills of Vermont. The Judges of the Marine Court, too, except Judge McAdam, have been taking their various ways by sea and land. As already intimated, Judge McAdam has been recruiting himself by disposing of about 400 jury causes, occasionally extending his agreeable day's labor to 2 o'clock the succeeding morning.

But whithersoever they may have gone, they are now rapidly reappearing about the courts, with their sun-browned cheeks and sea-legs, awaiting the opening of the first term of the judicial year, which takes place to-morrow. The court officers, too, have had their day of rest, and Chief Officers Rickets, of the Supreme, Ryan, of the Superior, and Davin, of the Common Pleas, veterans in official harness during a quarter of a century, have, with their subordinates, returned to duty big with health, happiness, and clam-bakes.

Of all whose duties appertain to the courts, none, perhaps, have enjoyed or appreciated their vacation more than those compelled to serve as petit jurors. And this subject of jury duty is one which demands more than a mere passing remark. Constantly has the impression been gaining force that jury duty in civil courts is fast becoming to the jurors a burden too grievious to be borne, and in very many cases of extremely doubtful utility. In criminal cases, in obedience to the humane spirit of the common law, which gives to life and liberty the benefit of every doubt, it is doubtless as true now as in the days of Sir William Blackstone, that trial by jury is the bulwark of the citizen's liberty, but, as applied to civil causes, experience has proved it not equally effective. Perhaps no causes tried before the court involve more voluminous or conflicting testimony than those coming under equity jurisdiction, yet these are all tried before a single judge, and his conclusions are almost invariably accepted by counsel on both sides as just and reasonable deductions from the evidence submitted. It is familiar to the experience of most lawyers that the counsel who is satisfied he has a clear and just cause will always prefer to submit to the decision of a single judge; while the counsel who appears on the doubtful side of a case invariably prefers to take the chances which the prejudice or ignorance of jurors offer. Unless in rare cases, and those in which a "struck" jury is obtained, it seldom happens that a jury can be selected of which one or more is not incompetent, from ignorance, to render an intelligent verdict, the result being that if he goes with the majority he has been practically useless, and if he forms an opinion of his own, and obstinately stands by it, he blocks the wheels of justice, and effects the very purpose which the party holding the doubtful side of the issue intended he should. Familiar to all are the absurd modes by which a union of sentiment on the part of all twelve jurors is sometimes sought to be obtained. A case may be on trial involving the most complex usages of insurance or commerce, or the abstruse distinctions of patent rights; on the jury are one or more utterly unfitted by either education or experience to mentally grasp the real issue between the parties or apply the conflicting testimony to its determination; yet there they sit for a week or more, perhaps, listening with open mouths to the technical statements of experts and intricate reasoning of council, knowing as much of the subject in the end as Tristram Shandy's mother knew of the Cæsarian process, and yet expected to render an intelligent and just verdict. The result is that there is either a divided jury or a verdict rendered by the majority, as indeed it should be in all civil cases, or else by some defined number less than the present. Too frequently when a unanimous verdict is rendered, it is the result of compromise, or a mere game of dice. Nothing is more common in suits involving debt or damages, than for each juror to place on a piece of paper the amount he is in favor of, and then the foreman adding all together divides it by twelve, and the result is the verdict in which all concur, whether supported or unsupported by the testimony by which they swore to be guided. There is a growing tendency also on the part of jurors to constitute themselves a sort of general arbitrars between parties to actions, judging not only of the application of the facts, but the justice of the law, and sometimes wholly disregarding the law, facts, and instructions of the court. But imperfectly as jury duty is too frequently performed, there are few who would not be gladly relieved from it. Nor is it without cause that men conducting large and important business, demanding their constant personal attention, complain that they are kept for weeks around the courts, either waiting to be selected on a trial or actually engaged on one, the result in which perhaps does not exceed $100, and which could be infinitely better and more intelligently disposed of by a single judge, or at most by a jury much smaller in numbers than as at present composed. The subject of a change necessary in this respect is worthy of more extended discussion than can be given to it here, and must sooner or later command the attention of the Legislature.

The calendars for the opening of the judicial year do not show any very marked increase over those of the same time last year. The growing disposition of the most influential commercial bodies in this City to submit their differences to arbitration tends to relieve the courts of much important and time-consuming litigation. Of this spirit has come the new Court of Arbitration for the Chamber of Commerce, authorized by an act of the last Legislature, and of which Ex-Judge Fancher was appointed Arbitrator. The court will commence its session simultaneously with the courts of record, but until the act giving it jurisdiction is amended so as to allow an appeal from the Arbitrator's decisions, it is not probable it will be so freely patronized as it will be thereafter.

The criminal courts of this City, except the Oyer and Terminer, have not had their business interrupted during the Summer, and will continue on as usual during the year. The Oyer and Terminer, when it adjourned last, adjourned to the first Monday of October, and will be held by Judge Brady. Among the important causes awaiting it is that of Scannell and the two Ex-Police Commissioners, both of which, it is expected, will be disposed of. The next regular term does not open until November next, to hold which Judge Lawrence is assigned.

The term will begin in the Supreme Court with a jury calendar of about 2,000 causes, and no general or special terms of the Court will be held until November. The Superior Court will open with about 1,300 jury and 54 equity causes on its calendar. The jury calendar of the Court of Common Pleas will number about 2,000 causes, and its equity calendar 60. No general term of this Court will be held until November. The Marine Court calendar, it is estimated by the Clerk, will reach nearly 1,500 causes for trial by jury. Although doubtless there are many causes of importance among those on the different calendars, yet their nature will not readily be discovered until they come to trial.

To those branches of the respective courts which are to begin their session to-day the assignments of judges are as follows:

SUPREME COURT.

Chambers—Judge Barrett.
Circuit—Part I.—Judge Lawrence.
Circuit—Part II.—Judge Van Vorst.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Term—Judges Freedman, Van Vorst, and Speer.
Special Term—Judge Curtis.
Jury Term—Part I.—Chief Justice Monell.
Jury Term—Part II.—Judge Sedgwick.

COMMON PLEAS.

Equity Term—Judge Larremore.
Trial Term—Part I.—Judge Loew.
Trial Term—Part II.—Judge Joseph F. Daly.
Chambers—Judge Robinson.

MARINE COURT.

General Term—Judges Gross, Spalding, and McAdam.
Trial Term—Part I.—Judge Alker.
Trial Term—Part II.—Judge Joachimsen.
Trial Term—Part III.—Judge Spalding.
Chambers—Judge Gross.

Scarcely any changes or improvements have been made in the condition or accommodations of the various courts during vacation, excepting only Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas, the furniture of which has been moved around and the floor carpeted, making a very decided improvement in its facilities for the transaction of court duties therein.

Allowing a few days to the lawyers to get their sea legs off, brush the dust from their papers, wake up their witnesses, and for the court to get jurors impressed with the necessity of their presence, the term will doubtless prove a busy one.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

To-morrow Judge Blatchford will hear cases in admiralty in the United States District Court.

Judge Woodruff will sit in the United States Circuit Court of this district on the 19th inst., when it is probable that the civil jury Calendar will be called. Judge Nathaniel Shipman will take up a branch of this court at the same time.

On Tuesday, the 14th inst., Judge Benedict will preside in the United States Circuit Court for the trial of criminal cases.

THE JUGGERNATH CAR FESTIVAL AT BERHAMPORE.

A correspondent of the Madras *Athenæum* writes to that journal: "A frightful accident, which terminated fatally, happened at Berhampore on Saturday evening, July 25, in connection with the dragging of Juggernath's car. The poor unfortunate man was a carpenter, and for three or four months has been employed in constructing the car which cost him his life. At the time the accident occurred he was sitting on one of the axles, and it was his work, when the car was running off the road or against a house, to block the wheel with a piece of wood. In pulling the piece of wood from under the wheel he lost his balance, fell down, and, as the car was pulled along at the same instant, the wheels passed over his arms and legs, which were completely pounded. The poor fellow was at once conveyed to the Civil Hospital, but he never recovered consciousness, and died early the next morning. That his death was the result of a pure accident there can be no doubt, as the Tahsildar, the sub-magistrate, and the Inspector of Police will be able to affirm. Nor can I see, if such ponderous and unwieldy machines are allowed to be dragged through the public street, crowded with people, how any person can be held responsible. The Police, I know, are supposed to take every precaution against accidents, but when the car is unwieldy, now rushing to this side of the road and now on that, when it is pulled by hundreds of people a long way ahead, and often starts all of a sudden, what can the Police do? Several times, as I saw the car start through the crowded streets, my peons were excited lest some one should fall down and be crushed under the wheels. The wonder to me is, not that there was one mangled body, but that there were not several; and I cannot but think that the Government is highly to blame for allowing—in the name of religion, but really for the sake of fun, or 'tamasha'—such ponderous and unmanageable vehicles to be dragged through narrow crowded public streets. This year the car—with the view of using it in future years—has been made stronger and heavier than usual. The wheels, too, which are made of solid wood, and twice the width of ordinary bandy wheels, have been girt with tires, and so rendered more dangerous and destructive in cases of accident. Moreover, the presence of the Police, on the car and round about, giving orders, makes it appear to the natives as though Government had taken Juggernath under its especial care and direction, and gives the idol an éclat which otherwise it would not possess. Even the accident is turned to the glory of the god, and amid others I have heard it accounted for in the following ways:

1. That as Juggernath was appearing this year in a new body, he wished to show his power in some unprecedented manner.
2. That the carpenter who built his car had given him a great deal of trouble, and in a rage he had killed him.
3. That Juggernath, being so pleased with his new car, manifested his pleasure to the chief carpenter by giving him salvation publicly in the bazaar.
4. That Subadhara's—his sister—car being made so much inferior to his own, Juggernath's brotherly indignation was aroused, and he killed the builder for the slight upon his sister.
5. That in removing the divine principle from the old idol to the new one Juggernath's permission had not been asked, and he therefore showed his indignation at the indignity offered.
6. That the roads being so clean and level, (thanks to the municipality,) as compared with former years, Juggernath became quite bewildered, and that while in the state of aberration he accidentally ran over his carpenter.

With regard to some of the people, it may be added that their faith in Juggernath's divinity has been rudely shocked, and that they are unable to reconcile his godship with his conduct in killing the carpenter, who for three or four months had been diligently employed in constructing his car. 'Where is his mercy?' they ask. 'The gods, like the people,' said one man, 'have all become false.'"

DEATH FROM YELLOW FEVER.

Intelligence has been received in Baltimore of the death from yellow fever at the Pensacola Navy-yard, Florida, on the 19th of September, of Mr. James S. Foley, Chief Clerk of the Department of Construction and Repairs. Mr. Foley was formerly attached to the Gosport Navy-yard, Virginia, and afterward received the appointment in 1867 as clerk to Capt. Baker, of the steamer Unadilla, of the United States Asiatic Squadron. Mr. Foley was a son of the late Major Sarsfield James Foley, of Virginia, who was well known in former years as connected with the mercantile interests of Baltimore. Mr. Foley was in the twenty-ninth year of his age, and the 15th day of September, the second day subsequent to his decease, had been set for his marriage to Miss Gibson, daughter of the late Capt. Gibson, United States Army.

GOV. KELLOGG'S LETTER.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "In justice to Gov. Penn, who first occupied the State-house after its abandonment by Kellogg, it should be stated that the private letters of the latter, which have lately been published in the papers, never fell into his possession, nor were they ever seen by him. They were found in open drawers, or strewn on a desk among other trash of the executive office, and were picked up and read by some inquisitive persons, and copied for future use. It was never intended by Gov. Penn that any use should be made of them. When the State-house was occupied by him, strict orders were given by Gov. Penn that not a drawer or desk should be disturbed or opened; that no lock should be broken, nor anything removed."

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

PERSONNEL OF THE GATHERING AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

THE BISHOPS, CLERGY, AND LAYMEN WHO WILL BE PRESENT—LISTS OF THE SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED—HOW THE CONGRESS IS REGARDED BY HIGH AND LOW CHURCHMEN—BISHOP COXE'S LETTER AND DR. WASHBURN'S REPLY.

The committee having in charge the management of the approaching Church Congress, which will be held in this City on Tuesday next, have adopted the following order of arrangements: As the closing sessions of the congress take place during the sittings of the General Convention, care has been taken to so arrange the business of the former body as not to infringe upon the time required by the latter. Aside from the question of courtesy, this action is rendered necessary by the fact that seven-eighths of the members of the congress are also delegates to the convention. As the latter organizes at noon on Wednesday, the 7th inst., the sittings of the congress have been so arranged as to occupy the earlier portion of the week. The regular sessions of the latter body will be preceded by the service of Holy Communion in Calvary Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, on Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock, at the close of which a session of the congress will be held for formal organization and business. An adjournment will then take place until 2:30 P. M., at which hour the regular session of the congress will commence at Association Hall, corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. The following are the rules governing the conduct of the debates, which will be strictly observed throughout the session:

1. The Bishop of the diocese in which the congress is held shall be invited to preside. In his absence, one of the Vice Presidents shall act as Chairman.
2. None but members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, or of churches in communion with the same, shall address the congress, and no person shall be permitted to speak twice upon the same subject.
3. All questions of order shall be in the discretion of the Chairman, and his decision shall be final.
4. Any person who desires to speak on the subject before the congress must present his card to the officer appointed to receive it, and the Chairman shall call upon the speakers in the order in which their cards are received.
5. Every speaker shall address the chair only, and confine himself strictly to the subject under discussion.
6. No question arising out of any paper or subject shall be put to vote.

As Bishop Potter has already declined to preside, Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., of Massachusetts, one of the Vice Presidents, will take the chair. Rule 6, by which it is ordered that no question arising out of any paper or subject shall be put to vote, is designed to prevent anything like a "lobbying tendency," which the opponents of the congress have alleged against it. Three sessions in all will be held, the time and subjects of which have been arranged as follows. The list of writers and speakers includes several of the most prominent writers and thinkers in the American Church.

Tuesday, 2:30 *P. M.*—Subject, "Limits of Legislation as to Doctrine and Ritual." Writers: Rev. J. Cotton Smith, D. D., New-York; Rev. H. Miller Thompson, D.D., New-York. Speakers: Rev. C. W. Andrews, D. D., Virginia; Hon. R. H. Dana, Jr., Massachusetts; Hon. Hugh W. Sheffey, Virginia.

Tuesday, 7:30 *P. M.*—Subject, "Clerical Education." Writer: Rev. Edwin Harwood, D. D., Connecticut. Speakers: the Bishop of Rhode Island; Rev. George H. Norton, D. D., Virginia; Rev. C. A. L. Richards, D. D., Rhode Island.

Wednesday, 7:30 *P. M.*—Subject, "The Relation of this Church to other Christian Bodies." Writers: Rev. Edward A. Washburn, D. D., New-York; Rev. E. C. Porter, Wisconsin. Speakers: Rev. C. G. Currie, Pennsylvania; Rev. S. Osgood, D. D., L.L.D., New-York; Hon. R. P. Spalding, Ohio.

At the concluding session a paper will be read by Rev. William Dexter Wilson, D. D., LL. D., of Cornell University, on the "Mutual Christian Obligations of Capital and Labor." The committee expect that readers will limit their papers to twenty minutes each. All points of discussion omitted will be presented in full in the published report of the congress. The appointed speakers on each subject are expected to limit their speeches to fifteen minutes, and all other speakers to ten minutes each. The committee extend a cordial invitation to all interested in the topics above mentioned to be present. Appended is a full list of the Vice Presidents of the congress, both of the clergy and laity, the General Committee, the Committee of Arrangements, and officers. As will be at once seen, the congress embraces a wide variety of church sentiment, and represents almost every school of thought and practice, from the most advanced of Ritualists to the extremes of Low Churchmanship.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Clergy—The Bishop of Rhode Island; the Bishop of Central New-York; the Assistant Bishop of Virginia; the Missionary Bishop of Niobrara; Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., Massachusetts; Rev. W. D. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., New-York; Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, D. D., Missouri; Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D., New-York; Rev. William Rudder, D. D., Pennsylvania; Rev. W. R. Nicholson, D. D., New-Jersey; Rev. G. H. Norton, D. D., Virginia; Rev. C. C. Pinckney, D. D., South Carolina; Rev. C. S. Henry, D. D., Connecticut.

Laity—Hon. M. R. Waite, Chief Justice Supreme Court, United States; Ex-Gov. J. W. Stevenson, Kentucky; Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Massachusetts; Hon. John W. Andrews, Ohio; Hon. Edward McCrady, South Carolina; Hon. R. P. Spalding, Ohio; Hon. James Emott, New-York; Hon. Benjamin Stark, Connecticut; Hon. Alexander H. Rice, Massachusetts; Percy R. Pyne, Esq., New-York; Charles R. Graves, Esq., Connecticut; Abram S. Hewitt, Esq., New-York; Stephen P. Nash, Esq., New-York; George C. Shattuck, M. D., Massachusetts; Daniel B. Hagar, Esq., Massachusetts.

General Committee—The Bishop of Rhode Island, the Bishop of Connecticut, the Bishop of Minnesota, the Assistant Bishop of Virginia, Rev. Samuel Buel, D. D., of New-York; Rev. H. Miller Thompson, D. D., New-York; Rev. H. Dyer, D. D., New-York; Rev. C. W. Andrews, D. D., Virginia; Rev. J. Cotton Smith, D. D., New-York; Rev. Phillips Brooks, Massachusetts; Rev. D. R. Goodwin, D. D., LL. D., Pennsylvania; Rev. Edwin Harwood, D. D., Connecticut; Rev. T. M. Peters, D. D., New-York; Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., Massachusetts; Rev. W. R. Huntington, D. D. Massachusetts; Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., New-York; Rev. W. S. Perry, D. D., New-York; Rev. C. C. Pinckney, D. D., South Carolina; Rev. George D. Wildes, D. D., New-York; Rev. Francis Wharton, D. D., LL. D., Massachusetts; Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., LL. D., New-York; Rev. Treadwell Walden, Massachusetts; Rev. R. Heber Newton, New-York.

Committee of Arrangements—Rev. H. Dyer, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., New-York; Rev. Samuel Buel, D. D., New-York; Rev. Edwin Harwood, D. D., Connecticut; Rev. T. M. Peters, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. Cotton Smith, D. D., New-York; Rev. George D. Wildes, D. D., New-York.

General Secretary—Rev. George D. Wildes, D. D., New-York.

Assistant Secretaries—Rev. R. Heber Newton, New-York; Rev. John W. Kramer, New-York; Rev. Arthur Lawrence, Massachusetts; Leverett S. Tuckerman, Massachusetts.

Treasurer—T. Whittaker, Esq., New-York.

Of course, in a church embracing so many shades of belief and practice, a wide diversity of opinion exists as to the necessity or even advisability of so novel a gathering, at least in this country, as a Church Congress. The most strenuous opposition so far has come from Bishop Coxe, of Western New-York, whose letter characterizing the proposed assemblage as a half-concealed lobby, called to influence the action of the General Convention, is already familiar to our readers. Bishop Potter, of this Diocese, in his letter declining the Presidency of the congress, bases his opposition upon the fact that the congress is unnecessary, and that the proper place for discussing the questions enumerated is the General Convention. Besides, the Bishop thinks that the ultimate objects of the congress, the advancement of the Church, will be better promoted by work than by declamation. Some of the sentences in his letter, especially those characterizing the members of the congress as "a crowd of excited and declamatory spirits," and predicting that the movement "will be repudiated by a large portion of our conservative and candid Churchmen," have roused a very strong feeling among the "Low" and "Broad" Church circles of this City, as well as of Boston and Philadelphia, in which last-named cities the movement is particularly powerful. The Church papers of Philadelphia and Boston have for the past few weeks teemed with pointed criticism of the Bishop's course. In this City, the *Church Journal* fully indorsed the project for a congress, which seemed harmless enough. The Catholic party, he said, had nothing whatever to fear from this congress. Its doctrines and practices came strictly within the limits laid down by the law and precedents of the Church. Auricular confession, the real Presence, and other doctrines held and practiced by them were sanctioned by the customs and usages of the Church, from time immemorial. He had no objection to his Low Church friends debating any or all of them, only he thought the value of their conclusions would be improved by a more thorough acquaintance with the subjects.

A still further contribution to the controversy which the Congress has evoked is to be found in the pamphlet entitled *Episcopal Prerogative and Constitutional Law*, by a Presbyter of New-York, (Dr. E. A. Washburn, of Calvary Church,) and of which the following is an extract:

"We ask the Bishop of Western New-York by what right he calls a legitimate assembly of clergymen and laymen, invited to confer publicly by a large body of presbyters, without distinction of party, a lobby? Does he find anything in the constitution and laws of the Church to forbid it? Is he the one authorized interpreter of law? It would be quite enough to point, as has been done already in an excellent article by another, to the absence of all party in the formation of the Congress, and the impossibility in its nature of acting as an organization, in order to convince any unprejudiced mind of the absurdity of such a charge. * * * It may be that the right reverend letter writer supposes, because he was not consulted, that therefore there could be no such large conference with the sages of the church as he deems necessary. We beg to disabuse him of his error. We beg frankly to inform him why it was not held best to seek his counsel, while many others were consulted. It is well known that he is interested in this subject of a Church Congress. Nor is it long since he published an essay, urging what he calls a Constitutional Commission, to sit during the three years' interval between conventions, and to legislate *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis* for a church so lamentably short of canons and rubrics. Among the duties of the commission, one was to create Church Congresses, to choose speakers and subjects, and fix by that admirable law 'which altereth not,' the conditions of free discussion. Nothing could be safer than this bambino of the Bishop, swathed and bandaged from infancy, and caried lovingly in the arms of its nursing-fathers. There could be no danger of lobbying here, unless it may be of that dignified, legal lobbying which belongs to a commission cutting out all the work for the next convention to patch together. It could not possibly 'operate' otherwise than as an *opus operatum* in the fullest sense. It could never be guilty of free speech, or of a perilous whisper of doubt as to the infallibility of its masters. * * * It was not held necessary that a number of clergymen, quite able to decide as to the expediency of the movement, should ask liberty to meet, or to arrange it at their own discretion. To claim this right of personal sanction is to claim for the Episcopate an absolute prerogative, which no law and no right construction of constitutional order will sustain. Had the Congress been proposed in some small town like Buffalo or Albany, the demand would still be unreasonable enough. But that in a vast City like New-York, the centre of all communication, the free gothering place of all minds and all activities, the meeting of a body of respectable clergymen for public discussion should be forbidden, unless with the consent of the ordinary, is a stretch of authority which must strike any intelligent reader as somewhat nearer the tone of the prelate who holds his office from the Vatican, than one who belongs to the Protestant Episcopal Church."

The essay concludes as follows:

"We are not of those who have felt strong sympathy with the Reformed Episcopal Church; but we say very soberly to our prelates that if they wish to swell the ranks of the new body they cannot do it more triumphantly than by such claims as these. Let us not underrate the critical character of the issue. What is it less than the assumption of an irresponsible power above law? We talk of the falsehood of Ultramontanism; and the Bishop of Western New-York has written an eloquent epistle to Pope Pius, which doubtless struck terror into the heart of the whole Curia; but what is his position less in this matter than a mimicry of the same omnipotence?

Such is the law of our Church; and in its name we utter our clear protest against the invasion of it. We cannot and we dare not avoid the responsibility. If there be an instance in which a constitutional law demands defense, it is surely here. There can be no right which a wise Bishop should be more careful not to assail than that of intelligent discussion; it should be his wish to foster it; his conviction that his own hold on the confidence of all good men will largely depend on such generous action. But when this right is openly denied, when it is even denied with a tone of majestic threatening, it becomes a breach of privilege too flagrant to be concealed. No talk of loyalty can hide it. Submission becomes in such case cowardice. But the matter is still more serious here. It has been told us by the Bishop of New-York that he has corresponded with a number of his brethren, and that many of them are more positive in their defense of his ground than himself. Is it so? Is it so, indeed? It becomes then a grave duty to ask, What shall the Church do if her chief Pastors take on themselves this authority?"

VERMONT.

OFFICIAL CANVASS OF THE VOTE AT THE LATE ELECTION.

Following is the official canvass of votes for State officers and members of Congress at the last election in Vermont:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Asahel Peck, Rep.	33,526
William H. Bingham, Dem.	13,310
Scattering	21
Majority for Peck	20,195

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Lyman G. Hinckley, Rep.	33,718
Henry Chase, Dem.	13,000
Scattering	4
Majority for Hinckley	20,714

FOR TREASURER.

John A. Page, Rep.	33,790
Otis Chamberlin, Dem.	12,738
Scattering	2
Majority for Page	21,052

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

First District.

Charles H. Joyce, Rep.	9,638
Homer W. Heaton, Dem.	2,597
Charles W. Willard, Rep.	1,635
Scattering	12
Majority for Joyce	5,394

Second District.

Dudley C. Denison, Rep.	7,038
Luke P. Poland, Rep.	5,756
Charles N. Davenport, Dem.	1,960
Scattering	980

[No choice. Another election will be held Nov. 3. Judge Poland has withdrawn his name as a candidate.]

Third District.

George W. Hendee, Rep.	9,043
John L. Edwards, Dem.	3,646
Scattering	1
Majority for Hendee	5,396

THE ATTEMPTED BLACK-MAILING OF HON. FERNANDO WOOD.

In sentencing Samuel B. Murdock, who was convicted a few days ago in Washington of sending a threatening letter to Hon. Fernando Wood, Judge Humphreys, of the District Criminal Court, said that the object of criminal punishment was especially to deter others from the commission of similar offenses; not that the affair is wiped out and expiated thereby. If light punishments for high offenses are inflicted it does not answer the ends of society in deterring others from the commission of such offenses. There is a fact always to be taken into consideration in determining the punishment of an offense that cruel, unusual punishment is not inflicted in a community of people of advanced civilization. A lower or higher degree of punishment is prescribed by statute to offenses, and there are some cases in which the punishment is left to the discretion of the Court, and this was one of such cases. It was one of a class of cases which should be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for from two to eight years, for it is akin to assault and battery with intent to kill. The law has, however, not made it so in this country, and it is not a felony here. The common law makes it a misdemeanor, and the punishment is left to the discretion of the Court, with the exception that the imprisonment must be in the County Jail. It is not in the power of the Court to sentence to the Penitentiary, but it is in the power of the present organization to affix to the jail a mode of labor similar to that in the Penitentiary. It is to be regretted—it is a calamity—that there should be a person who has had the advantages of education like this young man, to commit such a crime, that a man who is presumed to have had a moral training, to say nothing of a higher religious training, should attempt by imposition to extort money from a citizen who may be enjoying a high position. The facts which had been stated by the counsel, who had done his part faithfully in this case, would have their weight with him, as also the testimony as to character. The fact that such evidence is furnished must lead them to the conclusion that, by some strange infatuation, his mind was misled to the commission of the crime. He thought it his duty in this case to affix the punishment at not less than three years imprisonment. The prisoner was not without the power of appeal to the executive. By the Legislative enactments, kindred cases are punished by imprisonment and labor in the Penitentiary from two to eight years. He thought that the circumstances of the case required a serious example, and any light punishment would not have the desired effect. He would therefore make the sentence three years in the county jail.

PHILADELPHIA DIVIDENDS.

The 1st of October is one of the semi-annual periods at which many corporations pay their interest. The Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company will pay the interest on its second mortgage bonds, and also on the May's Landing and Egg Harbor City Railroad bonds. The Allegheny Valley Railroad pays the coupons maturing on its seven per cent. bonds, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company on its bonds of 1875 and 1894, the American Steamship Company on its bonds of 1896, and the Chartiers Railroad Company on its seven per cents. of 1901. The coupons maturing on the Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad first mortgage sevens of 1887 are bought by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at that company's office. The interest due on the five per cent. perpetual loan of the Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Company is also paid at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The coupons maturing on the first and third mortgage sevens of the Huntington and Broad Top Railroad are payable, and also the coupons of the second mortgage sixes of the Junction Railroad, the coupons on the third mortgage sixes of the Northern Central Railway Company, of the Mattel mortgage tens of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the second and on the general registered mortgage sixes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the Perkiomen Railroad first mortgage sixes of 1897, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad first mortgage sixes of 1881, on the Reading Railroad sevens of 1893, on the Reading Coal and Iron Company sevens of 1892, on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad sevens of 1877, on the West Jersey Railroad sevens of 1897, on the West Chester Railroad sevens, on the Wilmington and Reading Railroad first mortgage sevens of 1900, on the Morris Canal sixes and boat loan, and quarterly interest on the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company sixes of 1884.

The 1st of October is also the interest period on the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad sevens, and on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad sixes of 1893, but these have not paid regularly heretofore. The interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Oil Creek Railroad also fall due. Besides these interest payments, the following named will pay quarterly dividends during the month: The Camden and Amboy Railroad and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad on the 10th, the Lehigh Valley Railroad on the 15th, the Reading Railroad on the 23d, the Central Transportation Company, the Empire Transportation Company, the Southern Transportation Company, and the Franklin Fire Insurance Company.

THE FORDHAM SCHOOL.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF THE WEST FARMS BOARD OF EDUCATION.

HOW THEY BUILT AND MORTGAGED A PUBLIC SCHOOL—STIRRING INCIDENTS IN CONNECTION THEREWITH—ACTION OF CONTROLLER GREEN IN THE MATTER.

There is a very pretty quarrel over the proper ownership of some school property situated in what was known as the First School District of the town of West Farms. This little affair involves also claims amounting to some $60,000 or $70,000, which Controller Green has been for many months at his wit's end to have properly adjusted without having the tax-payers imposed upon. As an example of the powers of rural "skilled talent," and of the accuracy and promptness with which suburban politicians acquire a proficiency in the "sinful games" of their metropolitan contemporaries, the story of this Westchester school property is worth giving to the public.

In 1872 the First School District of the town of West Farms had a Board of Education of which Mr. John B. Haskin was President, Mr. William Meikleham, Secretary, and Mr. Frederick C. Berte, Treasurer. At one of its sessions, after a discussion on the educational needs of Fordham, this board concluded to build a new school-house, and proceeded at once to select a proper site. Rambling around the village with this object in view, they came upon what the discontented tax-payers of the village persist in calling "a swamp," but what the board claimed to be a most elegible site, and the board accordingly decided to purchase it. The "swamp," covering something over twelve city lots, was owned by Judge Tappan, of the Supreme Court, at that time, and brought him over $600 a lot ($7,404 altogether) from Fordham's Board of Education. The property was previously owned by John B. Haskin, whose deed of it to Judge Tappan is dated Feb. 22, 1872, but which deed, curiously enough, was not put on record until Nov. 1 following, the very date of Judge Tappan's deed of the same property to Mr. Haskin's board. Mr. Haskin, it may be here remarked, was not only President of the board, but was Chairman of the "Committee on Apportionment of School Moneys and Annual Estimates," (of which Messrs. Meikleham and Berte were the other members), and *ex-officio* a member of all other standing committees.

The board at once proceeded to get in estimates, and commenced the erection of a building on "the Swamp," without any other authority than their own sweet will, and apparently forgetting that other authority was needed. They entirely ignored the seventh section of the laws of 1853, by which it is provided that when the board deemed it necessary to build an additional school-house or school-houses in the district, or to enlarge those already built, public notice should be given of at least fifteen days, announcing the sites selected, the amount required to purchase the sites and complete and furnish the buildings, &c., and at the same time a district meeting should be called, to which the same should be submitted; and then, unless a majority of the tax-payers of the district present at the meeting should refuse to approve of the work, the board might proceed to raise the means for the carrying out of the project by levying a tax, &c. Mr. Haskin's board paid no attention whatever to this law; but, without calling any district meeting, notified the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County to include in the tax levy of that year the sum of $21,509, required for the erection of this school-house.

The action of the Board of Education in this matter soon became known to the property owners of West Farms, who at once commenced to growl and object, as property-owners are apt to do when the imposing of additional taxes is mentioned. They hurriedly drew up and signed a petition to the Board of Supervisors, praying that no such sum of $21,509 be inserted in the tax levy of the county for such a purpose, alleging that their School Board had sold a large and well-ventilated school-house for $3,500, which was located in a thickly populated district, and on high ground, and which was then tenantless and unoccupied; that this school-house had answered all the educational requirements of the district; that it was designed to replace it by a new structure of inferior accommodations at an enormous outlay; that the location of the latter was only 164 feet from the railroad over which passed some ninety trains a day, whose noise would disturb and annoy both teachers and pupils, and the passing of the cars would be a source of great danger to the children; and that the low and damp nature of the ground rendered the place extremely unhealthy. In support of the last allegation, there was produced the testimony of the health officers who examined the new building with a view to its being transformed into a police-station, who reported strongly and effectively against such a project.

Acting on this petition, the Board of Supervisors refused to insert in the tax levy the amount demanded by Mr. Haskin's School Board, and then matters became lively generally. Messrs. Haskin, Meikleham, and Berte called the district meeting which, under the law above alluded to, they should have called long before. At this meeting the School Board was shown clearly to be the most upright and white-souled body of men that ever met together, while it was demonstrated with equal accuracy that the tax-paying malcontents were a set of noodles. Next day the School Board applied for a peremptory mandamus to the Supreme Court to compel the Board of Supervisors to insert the amount required in the tax levy, which was granted by Judge Pratt; and then, in order to go on with the work of building the new school-house, Mr. Haskin's board gave a bond and mortgage on the newly-purchased lots and on all the old school real estate property, and a chattel mortgage on all the school furniture, for the sum of $50,000, to Mr. William H. Wilkins, who happens to be the brother-in-law, and is now the client, of Mr. John B. Haskin.

From the decision of Judge Pratt, in granting the mandamus, an appeal was taken by the Board of Supervisors; but, meantime, the latter were compelled to put that School Board's $21,509 in the tax levy, raise the money, and pay it over to the School Board, for if they had failed to do so—there being no stay of proceedings—the whole tax levy of the year would have been open to grave question. That appeal is still pending and undetermined, because when it came to be heard in the Second Judicial Department of the General Term the Justices certified their disqualification to hear it, and the case was transferred to the First Department. The reasons for this, it is understood, were: (1) Judge Barnard, the presiding Justice, was related by marriage to the Morrises of Morrisania, who were among the tax-payers most actively opposed to Mr. Haskin and his board; and (2) Judge Tappan was named in connection with the purchase of the property as above mentioned. There were only two Justices left, which is less than the full number necessary to hear and determine an appeal.

During all this time public feeling in the district was excited to the highest pitch, and Fordham became a lively sort of place to live in. The residents divided themselves into two bitterly opposing parties—the Haskin crowd, which was strong in point of numbers and a disposition to resort to ultra-legal measures, and the property-owners' party, which, as usual, formed that obstinate kind of minority that is so hard to beat in the long run. Meetings were held by both factions; speeches were made wherein the speakers indulged in personal allusions to parties on the other side which were perfectly charming in their way, and several elegant free fights diversified the proceedings. In one of his reported speeches Mr. Haskin is particularly severe in his manner of reprimanding the property owners and their supporters. Alluding, for instance, to Mr. Albon P. Man, the well-known Chairman of the Law Committee of our present Board of Education, Mr. Haskin apostrophizes "a slimy snake of a lawyer—a cross between Uriah Heep and Aminidab Sleek—a fool, named Albon P. Man, who has been the private counsel of the Lorillard estate. You remember," continued Mr. Haskin, "that Mr. Morris married a Lorillard. This Man and these Morrises think they are going to get a victory over John B. Haskin. Why, John B. Haskin is a head and shoulders above him or any other Morris. This big kite of a fellow, the son of Gouverneur Morris—son of the great Gouverneur Morris—or Lewis G. Morris, or Fordham Morris, or all the other Morrises combined, don't make, in brain or courrge, one John B. Haskin; neither in physical courage nor in mental courage. Bob Morris, once Mayor of New-York, went into the stock-raising business. He raised sheep and oxen and hogs, and he raised one great jackass, Fordham Morris." Much more did Mr. Haskin say on this occasion, and wound up by offering to "bet $250 with any man on the ground" that he was pre-eminently correct as a general thing.

The other side also had their public meetings, at which the speaking was less personal, and which, in a certain sense, were much less successful—that is, they were not dissolved as peacefully as their promoters professed to desire. The one in particular which followed immediately upon the Haskin meeting wherein the above mild criticisms were vented was "broken up" contemporaneously with all the furniture of the old school-house in which the meeting was held. A few days previously Mr. Haskin himself dropped down into a liquor saloon in a Park row basement, where he met by appointment some two dozen gentlemen of a station in life which Mr. Haskin is not generally supposed to move in. These he invited to the meeting of his opponents at Fordham on the evening in question, and they all punctually attended. During the delivery of the very first speech some remarks by the speaker aroused their indignation, and, in half a second or so, the orator found himself in the condition of the now famous "Abner Dean, of Angel's"—

"The subsequent proceedings interested him no more."

The consciousness of himself and a score or two of other participants in the meeting was put out with the lights, and several of their heads and all the articles of furniture were smashed with the neatness and dispatch on which the independent citizens of our Sixth Ward particularly pride themselves. Several arrests were made, and it is needless to say that, by the unerring instinct of all policemen in such cases, the majority of the prisoners captured were those who had nothing whatever to do with the little row, while the visitors from our down-town neighborhood returned unmolested and in triumph to the place whence they that evening departed on their educational mission to the benighted suburbs. On the following day Mr. Crook, attorney on behalf of the School Board, commenced a suit against the promoters of the meeting to recover damages for injuries done to the school property. The answer of the tax-payers admitted the event of the fight, whereof the condition of many of their heads bore ample evidence, but denied that their participation in it was anything but painfully passive. An "intelligent jury" of Westchester, however, thought differently, gave judgment against them, and mulcted them in heavy damages.

Encouraged by this signal victory over "the lawless classes" who pay taxes in Morrisania and Fordham, and anxious to settle the question whether the new building was to be a school-house or not before the care of the district's school interests should pass into new hands, Mr. Haskin's board closed the old school-house for the Christmas vacation, and gave orders that teachers and pupils should, on reassembling, occupy the board's new building, and so force it on the public. During this school interregnum the annexation of the district to this City had been voted for, and a new element, the Board of Education of the City of New-York, was brought into the controversy. Before our City authorities took any action, however, the tax-payers thought it necessary to prevent the assembling of the teachers and pupils in the new building, lest their doing so should be construed into an acceptance of the property, which was the very thing the tax-payers' party was most anxious to guard against. They therefore sued out an injunction restraining the teachers from entering that new building, and, in spite of the most strenuous efforts of Mr. Haskin and his Board of Education, this injunction was continued until after the act of annexation, and the house was left, as it has been up to the present day, wholly unoccupied.

Meantime, Mr. William H. Wilkins, Mr. Haskin's brother-in-law, to whom the School Board gave the mortgage on the school property, as above-mentioned, sued the Board of Education of the First District of West Farms for some $38,000, which he claimed to have advanced from time to time in connection with that new building; the board made no defense, and a judgment of foreclosure and sale of all the school property in the district was obtained and entered on the 29th of December of that year, just two days before the act of annexation was to take effect. At the same time Mr. Crook obtained a judgment for $3,324, "for services," against the board, of which he was the active and efficient attorney. This judgment was also got by default, the board making no defense, and was duly entered before the important 1st of January. Other judgments, in claimed mechanics' liens, &c., were simultaneously entered, and, indeed, it is but just to say that not a single one of the patriotic creditors of the board was without his judgment by default on the 1st of January.

Annexation having become an accomplished fact, the New-York Board of Education, by the Trustees of the annexed wards, made application for the books and papers of the schools, and received instead a copy of Mr. Wilkins' chattel mortgage and judgment, with the information that the sale of the school property on foreclosure might be expected at an early day. This put our Education Board in what one of them called "a bad fix," and, after a long consideration of the matter, they passed a resolution on the 25th of June last setting forth that it was the interest of the children and the cause of education in the district that those mortgages should be paid off, and requesting the Board of Apportionment to make the appropriation at once. At this period Mr. Haskin comes to the front as counsel for the mortgagee, Mr. Wilkins, and under date of July 14, 1874, writes a long letter to Controller Green urging the payment of this judgment. The Controller contented himself with laying the documents before the Board of Apportionment, who promptly decided to make no such appropriation, and then Mr. Green put the whole matter into the hands of the Corporation Counsel, who transferred it to Messrs. Killian & Haggerty, with a request for an opinion and instructions to act on behalf of the City. The opinion obtained was that the City had a good case, and that the Board of Education should at once reverse its action and rescind its resolution of June 25, which it did on the 2d of September. On hearing this, Mr. Wilkins notified the board that he would sell the school property on the 24th ult.; but on the 22d Mr. Killian appeared before Judge Pratt and made application on behalf of the City to reopen the defaults, to stay the sale, and to add as parties in the case the City and County of New-York and John B. Haskin and William Meikleham, alleging that they were necessary parties to the equitable determination of the action. Owing to the imminence of the sale, the court consented to sit at 4 o'clock that afternoon to hear argument, and then, finding that counsel could not conclude within the necessary time, ordered that the sale be stayed, and adjourned over the further hearing to 10 o'clock this morning, in the Supreme Court of Kings County. And there stands this interesting case to-day.

ALL THERE IS OF JOHN—A GOOD STORY.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The recent announcement that Mr. John Cochrane was again about to convene as a Liberal Convention reminded an attentive correspondent to send the *Commercial* a "little story" that went the rounds in war times. A contraband came into the Federal lines in North Carolina and was marched up to the officer of the day to give an account of himself, whereupon the following colloquy ensued:

"What is your name?"

"My name's Sam."

"Sam what?"

"No, Sah, not Sam Watt. I'se jist Sam."

"What's your other name?"

"I hasn't got no oder name, Sah. I'se Sam—dat's all."

"What's your master's name?"

"I'se got no master, now; massa runned away—yah! yah! I'se free nigger now."

"Well, what's your father and mother's name?"

"I'se got none, Sah—neber had none. I'se jist Sam—ain't nobody else."

"Haven't you any brothers or sisters?"

"No, Sah, neber had none. No brudder, no sister, no fader, no moder, no massa—nothin' but Sam. *When you see Sam you see all there is of us!*"

WESTERN COAL.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: "On both sides of the Mississippi, from Cairo up to a point not yet ascertained, the coal fields stretch out in almost illimitable productiveness; indeed, it is questionable whether we are richer in metal or carbon. The one is indispensable to the other, and our wealth in both is boundless. England has the one, but has worn out her supply of the other, and she must either purchase her coal or suffer her iron trade to leave her. In either event our coal fields in a brief time will make us masters of the field, and the red fires of the future Birminghams and Sheffields will dot the river banks from this to the mouth. There is another feature which connects itself with this directly, and that is, England may buy her coal of the West. It is not a wild idea to conceive that when the West shall procure an appropriation for an improvement of the river which floats by us to the sea, that English ships may land their cargoes at the port of St. Louis and take back coal in ballast. While our vast mineral wealth will conduce to the development of our greatness as a nation, the importance of our boundless supply of coal should not be undes estimated or undervalued."

DR. THOMAS WELLS, OF NEW-HAVEN.

A New-Haven paper contains the following interesting notice of Dr. Thomas Wells, an aged physician, who recently died in that city:

Dr. Wells has made this city his home about twenty-five years, having fixed upon it as his residence soon after he relinquished the practice of medicine in Columbia, S. C., where he spent nearly the whole of his professional life. He was born in Salisbury, N. H., and after receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, settled for a short time in Fitz William. On visiting the South as the medical adviser and companion of a young gentleman, he was persuaded to settle at Columbia. He soon achieved a distinguished reputation as a physician, preeminently as a surgeon, and at last was acknowledged to be at the head of his profession in that populous and wealthy section of the State. He was an earnest student, an assiduous family physician, a kind and faithful friend, a thorough gentleman, chivalrous, gentle, brave and upright, a public-spirited benefactor and an earnest and devout Christian. He numbered among his acquaintances and friends all the leading men in upper South Carolina, and was honored by them all, notwithstanding the sternest allegiance to his principles. He earnestly opposed the madness of nullification so as to be in peril of his life, and for a long time carried arms to protect his life, which was threatened. He was keenly alive to the evils of slavery, but was hearty and liberal in every effort for the elevation and Christianization of the negro. Having accumulated a handsome fortune by his practice, he was generous in his contributions to all public objects, especially at Columbia, where much of his property was invested. His liberality to the city, and the large circle of friends with whom he maintained a constant intercourse, did not exempt his property from confiscation at the outbreak of the war, and the fire which destroyed so much of the city also destroyed many of the buildings which he hoped to reclaim with the return of peace. Although his means were diminished his heart was not embittered toward his former friends. His old friends were immediately remembered by assistance which was at once generous and delicately offered, in some cases at great personal inconvenience, and with the most patient sympathy. The civil war nearly broke his heart with astonished grief at the folly of his former associates and friends. His allegiance to the Government was more than a principle, it was almost a passion. His memory will be honored and cherished by many as long as they live.

CHICAGO INSURANCE.

THE ACTION OF THE UNDERWRITERS NOT DUE TO THE JULY FIRE.

SUGGESTIVE HINTS BY AN INSURANCE MANAGER—THE WATER MAINS—COMPANIES WHO WILL CONTINUE TO DO BUSINESS.

There are really no new developments concerning the action of the Board of Fire Underwriters toward Chicago risks. Mr. Oakley, the President, and Mr. Montgomery, the General Manager, confirmed Saturday the announcement made in THE TIMES that the action of the board in suspending business in Chicago was not immediately due to the fire of last July. They said that the underwriters were alarmed by the frequent fires in Chicago during last Spring, and that the Executive Committee of the National Board, after a careful investigation of the matter, had submitted a report four days before the July fire, recommending the reforms now demanded. The board subsequently resolved to make this demand imperative. Mr. Oakley said that inspections of all the large cities of the country, to ascertain their condition in regard to danger from fire, were actively begun by the National Board early in the Summer. As the work was conducted very thoroughly, the final reports on the cities had not yet been received, but no other cities, it was understood, had been found in such a condition as to justify the board in applying the Chicago rules. There was no city save Chicago in which everything involving its safety from fire was found radically defective, and no other, also, whose authorities were disposed to resist the wishes of the underwriters. The preliminary reports in regard to the cities examined were, on the whole, favorable, this City being in especially good condition. New-York had an excellent Fire Department, and any suggestions of the insurance companies were always promptly adopted. The Eastern District of Brooklyn, Mr. Oakley said, was in as dangerous condition as Chicago, although the rest of the city was well protected. It was scarcely necessary for the National Board to take formal action in regard to it, however, as the board companies, individually, had long shunned risks in that district, the large fire in Greenpoint on Friday probably not occasioning a loss of $5,000 in the aggregate. When the reports of the city inspectors are received, an elaborate report upon the whole subject will be made to the National Board.

Mr. Alfred Perry, General Manager of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, makes some observations and suggestions concerning the present difficulty. He says the Board of Underwriters have good and tangible grounds to justify the course which they have pursued, but the people of Chicago have also claims to put forward and exact from the underwriters. Insurance agents, as a rule, are paid by commission, and it is therefore their interest to increase their receipts as much as possible. They are, therefore, induced to take risks on premises where the value of the goods does not amount to one-half of the sum insured. This state of things, Mr. Perry says, is sure to lead to destruction of property, and as a remedy for this he suggests that the companies should not pay commission on the gross receipts, without regard to result, but should select careful agents, and pay them an annual salary that would enable them to live comfortably, and then supplement the salary by a small commission on the profits. Were this the case, Mr. Perry guarantees that no agent would long continue insuring property over or near its market value. As regards the water supply, he offers some useful hints, which are applicable to other cities as well as Chicago. While admitting the desirability of enlarging the water-pipes, he says that there are times when water-pipes of any dimensions might be found not to afford the protection required. In the fire which occurred in Lake street, some years ago, the apparatus became next to useless, and the fire for some time had full sway, the apparatus freezing up, owing to the intense cold. He recommends that properly constructed underground tanks be put down throughout the City, not at a greater distance than 1,000 feet apart in any given direction. These should be made to hold at least 30,000 gallons of water each. The form is immaterial; so long as there is two feet of earth on the top and a vacuum of twelve inches between it and the water it will not freeze in the coldest seasons. An engine drawing its supply from these will be always sure of keeping up a full supply, the gauge indicating, not 35 or 40 pounds, but 100 to 135 pounds. Should the fire not be got under before the water become exhausted, in the coldest season, other engines should be put in use to force a further quantity from the nearest ones. Under ordinary circumstances it might be filled from the water-mains, that should be placed so as to lead into the tank under ground. This is a matter of detail, and can be easily adapted when the process of construction is going on.

The following correspondence between the President of the Chicago Board of Underwriters and the Board of Public Works, relative to the laying of water-mains, has taken place:

OFFICE OF CHICAGO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS,
No. 121 LA SALLE STREET.

Hon. Redmond Prindiville, President Board of Public Works:

DEAR SIR: I would be glad to know from you officially what arrangements can be made with your board by owners of property fronting on streets which have water-mains of insufficient size, to secure the laying of larger water-pipes on those streets, provided they (the property-owners) are willing to advance the cost of such improvements. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE C. CLARKE, President.

OFFICE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CITY HALL, CHICAGO.

George C. Clarke, Esq., President Chicago Board of Underwriters:

DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of the 25th, I am directed by the Board of Public Works to inform you that they will lay 8-inch water-pipe, wherever property-holders advance the cost, at $3 per foot, or $1 50 per front foot of property. In estimating the deposits required for this work, the board will not include the width of intersecting streets or alleys. To illustrate, I forward herewith a plat of Madison street, from La Salle to Market street. The actual street length, from the east line of La Salle to the west line of Market street, is 1,283 feet; but the width of La Salle street, Fifth avenue, Franklin and Market streets, where they intersect Madison street, is 80 feet each, or 320 feet in all. The board, therefore, would only exact payment for 963 feet ($2,889) for laying pipe on Madison street, from Market to La Salle. The same rule, of course, would apply on all the streets. It may be proper to add that, in addition to bearing the expense of the pipe or street and alley crossings, the board will place the necessary number of hydrants along the line of any street or streets supplied with water-pipes under this arrangement. Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN, Secretary.

The following is a list of companies not in the board which will continue business in Chicago:

	Capital and Assets.
Agricultural, Watertown	$818,000
Allemania, Pittsburg	467,000
American, Chicago	678,000
Citizens', St. Louis	372,000
Clay, of Kentucky	310,000
Commercial, of St. Louis	230,000
Dwelling House, of Boston	362,000
Fame, of Pennsylvania	250,000
Farmers' Mutual, of York, Penn.	230,000
Farragut, New-York	321,000
Franklin, Wheeling	400,000
German, Quincy	181,000
Girard, Philadelphia	783,000
Globe, Chicago	600,000
Home, Texas	312,000
Humbolt New-Jersey	311,000
Kansas, Leavenworth	250,000
Lycoming, Pennsylvania	6,000,000
Mercantile, Chicago	300,000
Millville Mutual, New Jersey	1,300,000
Old Dominion, Richmond, Va.	300,000
Penn, Philadelphia	425,000
People's, Memphis	400,000
Planters', Memphis	350,000
Wade, Camden, N. J.	250,000
Traders', Chicago	750,000
Union Mutual, Philadelphia	272,000
Western, Canada	600,000
St. Louis, St. Louis	250,000
Farmers' and Drovers', Kentucky	200,000
Royal Canadian	500,000
British American, Canada	300,000
Hudson, New Jersey	300,000
Germania, Newark	250,000
Germania, New-Orleans	250,000
Franklin, St. Louis	400,000
Ben Franklin, Pittsburg	250,000
Union, Chicago	100,000

ACTION OF THE CHICAGO CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

The Citizens' Association of Chicago have forwarded an address to the National Board of Underwriters. The address, says the Chicago *Tribune*, shows that the new law making the fire-limits coextensive with the city, which the board demanded July 24, was passed by an almost unanimous vote four days before that demand and only six days after the fire. The address recalls that city governments in America are not apt to be over-hasty in passing laws for the benefit of property-owners. Fifty-eight summer days were given Chicago in which to do six things. The first demand was a fire-limits ordinance. This has been twice passed. The second was a new building law. Such a law cannot be framed instanter. Committees of the City Council, the insurers, and the Citizens' Association are now at work upon it. The third requisite was "the complete reorganization of the Fire Department." This can be done only by the Legislature as long as the present Fire and Police Commissioners remain in power, and it is still a question whether there ought to be any great changes in the *personnel* of the Department. The Legislature has not been in session since the July fire. The fourth demand is for increased water supply, which is being furnished as quickly as possible, not only by laying new mains, but by utilizing the steam-pumps along the river. The fifth is for the investigation of the causes of fires and the punishment of incendiaries. This depends, in some degree, upon the reorganization of the Fire Department, but arrests for incendiarism have been made in several cases since July 14, and one incendiary has already been convicted. The sixth is the removal of the lumber-yards. This is, of course, impracticable. The Citizens' Association has taken measures to reduce the risk of fire in the lumber district, and has found that the main danger—the piling of lumber in the streets—was caused by the fact that insurance could be readily got on the wood thus piled.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF ITS SERVICES.

HOW THE DISTURBANCES OF 1834 AND THE RIOT AT THE ASTOR PLACE OPERA-HOUSE WERE SUPPRESSED—THE ROLL OF HONOR—THE APPROACHING SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

The most interesting feature in the polity of a free commonwealth is its citizen soldiery. In times of danger and civil commotion, it is to them that society instinctively turns for relief, and feels in their strength its own security. In the ranks is found the vigorous manhood of the State. Its parades and occasions of festivity never fail to send through the whole community a warm and hearty glow of satisfaction. The record of the regiments of our State has entered into the history of the country, and has secured for us the lasting national gratitude, and to this end the labors and the example of the Seventh Regiment were pre-eminently conspicuous.

No organization of citizen soldiers has had a more eventful career than this famous regiment. During the fifty years of their existence there has been no call from either Government, State, or Municipal authorities to which they have not promptly responded. Their forbearance in scenes of tumult and strife has always challenged even the admiration of their opponents. A brief history of their services, which is here given, will prove that they may always be relied on in any emergency.

The National Guard, for by this name the Seventh was known until the State filched from them their name and identity, paraded for the first time as a regiment on the 31st of May, 1826, to receive their first stand of colors. It was on this occasion that the regiment first appeared as a complete organization. Hon. Philip Howe, then Mayor of this City, in presence of a brilliant assemblage, delivered the regimental standard with an eloquent address. The State standard was presented on the 4th of July following, on which occasion the semi-centennial anniversary of American independence was celebrated with immense pomp and circumstance. The presentation took place in Castle Garden, where a large collection of distinguished officers had assembled around Gov. Clinton, who delivered the standard to Col. Prosper Wetmore, now a member of the Veteran Guard. On the conclusion of the ceremonies the Governor and Mayor, with their suites, and the officers of the division, repaired to Washington Parade-ground, where a public feast had been prepared by the City Corporation. The entertainment was given in the true old-fashioned style. There were no mammoth halls in those primitive days, and the only carpet was the green sward, while immense awnings covered the entire assemblage. In that year Congress adopted "Scott's Tactics," and they were immediately taken up by the regiment. On the 18th of October, 1826, the annual inspection and review of the National Guard took place at the Battery—present, 277; total, present and absent, 437.

In 1831 the regiment made its first encampment. This was at Poughkeepsie, and the camp was named in honor of Dewitt Clinton, then Governor of the State. In 1834 the regiment was called upon for the first time to quell a riot in the City, a duty which on many memorable after-occasions fell to its lot. The trouble in this case grew out of the bitter hostilities existing between the Whigs and Democrats at the election in the Spring of 1834. The civil authorities were powerless, the Whigs having taken possession of the arsenal. Within two hours after the regiment had assembled 300 members were guarding the arsenal and patrolling the adjacent streets. In July of the same year they were called out to quell the "abolition riots," in which a number of buildings, including three churches, were sacked by the mob. The regiment on this trying occasion behaved with an admirable mingling of firmness and forbearance, that won for it the warmest praise from all good citizens. The angry and infuriated mob were intrenched in great force behind barricades, and had already caused a body of cavalry to scatter. The height of the riot was at midnight, and it was at this hour that the regiment moved forward in column by division, at half distance, and drove the rioters pell-mell. "The National Guard was charged," said Mayor Lawrence, in his message to the Common Council, "with the duty of removing the rioters from a section of the City where the most violent outrages had been committed, and in the performance of this service, while assailed by the missiles of the mob, evinced a forbearance commendable in the citizen, united with a determination which belongs to the character of the soldier." In 1847, as in 1861, many members of the regiment entered the United States Army as officers, and served in Mexico, and their places were immediately filled. The memorable riot at the Astor place Opera-house was another occasion on which the regiment was summoned to face the angry mob. It was not until 300 policemen were driven back that the regiment marched to the scene of disturbance, and not until Gens. Sanford and Hall, Col. Duryee, and Capts. Shumway and Pond were wounded was the order given to fire. Even then the first volley was purposely aimed high, but the second was point blank, and was delivered with terrible effect. Pressing hard on the flying mob, the troops soon cleared Astor place of rioters. In Lafayette place the leaders rallied the rabble once more, and returned to the attack firing a volley of paving stones; but a third volley scattered them completely, and again was a desperate mob completely discomfited.

From that eventful night dates, perhaps, the civic popularity and national prestige of the Seventh Regiment. Its courage, promptness, discipline, and steadiness were long the theme of conversation, and no honors of City or citizens were thought too high to be paid to these trustworthy guardians of law and order. The Abolition, Arsenal, Flour, Croton, Astor place, Mayor Wood, Mackerelville, Sixth Ward, Dead Rabbit, Quarantine, and Draft Riots bear witness that this public confidence has not been misplaced.

The regular parades, inspections, drills, and reviews are always well attended. To write of its famous camps, its grand excursions from Boston to Richmond, its return courtesies to military corps revisiting the City, and the distinguished visitors in whose honor the City authorities have always exhibited the Seventh with so much pride, would fill a volume. It has taken part in every great national or City demonstration, and its regimental benefactions, charities, and subscriptions to private or public enterprises can be reckoned by hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Never was the mettle of any volunteer military organization put to a more thorough test than was the Seventh when it was summoned to the protection of the Federal Capitol at the outbreak of the rebellion. An active season of recruiting had swelled the regiment to the number of nearly a thousand members. The call found them fully uniformed and equipped with their own tents and camp utensils. The question at that time was, would the regiment that always marched so proudly when on Broadway be equal to the emergency? As one man they answered the nation's cry of distress. The personal sacrifices that were made by the members of the regiment were known only to themselves. Long established business connections were immediately severed, never to be united. A thousand men led the van without a day's preparation, and in six days after their departure they entered the Federal Capital, and there remained for several weeks. No man in Washington watched more anxiously for their coming than did Abraham Lincoln. To an officer who once commanded an escort attending him to and from the Soldier's Home he said: "Never did a shipwrecked mariner long more anxiously for the sight of land than did I for the sight of that solid regiment." Gen. Scott saw that scores of commissions were arriving daily from the various loyal Governors for members of the Seventh, and he said: "They are a regiment of officers." As soon as a sufficient number of regiments had arrived to protect the Capital the Seventh was sent home, and after their return that same body of men never again paraded as a regiment. There was not a regiment that left New-York that did not contain more or less who had served with the Seventh. The organization was not crippled, notwithstanding over 600 of the 1,000 that marched down Broadway on the 19th of April, 1861, had now left its ranks. The regiment was soon recruited to the former standard, and before Winter they were again ready for any call. In the mean time the blood of the Seventh had crimsoned nearly every battle-field in Virginia. The high-souled and brilliant Winthrop, on the 10th of June, lay dead on the field of Big Bethel, in the uniform of the Seventh Regiment. Farnham, as gallant a soldier as ever drew sword, received his death-wound at Manassas.

The brave Alden was buried a little later on the disastrous field of Ball's Bluff.

In 1862 the regiment was again summoned to the front; this time they stopped at Baltimore and waited for orders. Again in 1863 they went to Frederick, Md., and rendered efficient aid to the Union Army. The 9th of May, 1859, is also a historic day in the annals of the regiment. It was then that the famous association of the exempt members of the Seventh Regiment was organized, called the "Veterans of the National Guard," subsequently incorporated by the Legislature. Its objects are: First, to institute a bond of fellowship and union between former and present companions in arms. Second, to institute and perpetuate an official record of the registry of the origin, acts, and members of the Seventh Regiment; and, third, to create a fund for useful and benevolent purposes.

In the organization of this corps its projectors have realized their most sanguine expectations. They have made one parade in uniform, and their soldierly appearance induced many of the members to parade themselves with uniforms. They refer with pride to the "Roll of Honor," and say it stands unequaled. Nearly sixty of the men who joined the army fell fighting, and numbers carry wounds that they will take to their graves.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

The following is the roll, most of the names of which are now inscribed on the roll of the Veteran Guard:

MAJOR GENERALS.

Alexander Shaler,
Chas. Schuyler Hamilton,
John M. McNeil,
Abram Duryee,
Joseph E. Hamblin,
Lewis T. Barney.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

O. H. Hart,
William Henry Browne,
Edward Jardine,
Edward L. Molineux,
Gilbert H. McKibben,
Henry E. Tremain,
John C. Wright,
William B. Barton,
William Gurney,
Robert Nugent,
Joseph J. Morrison,
Jacob E. Duryee,
John A. Foster,
Wm. Hudson Lawrence,
R. M. Bowerman,
Charles A. Hartwell,
Samuel B. Jones,
Allen Rutherford,
F. E. Trotter,
H. S. Gansevoort,
John Hendrickson,
John H. Oley,
E. E. Graves,
N. B. McLaughlin,
J. Frederick Pierson,
Egbert L. Viele.

COLONELS.

William H. Allen, 145th New-York Volunteers.
Noah L. Farnham, 11th New-York Volunteers.
Theodore W. Parmelee, 174th N. Y. Volunteers.
Henry M. Porter, 7th Vermont Volunteers.
George W. Stillwell, 67th New-York Volunteers.
William P. Bailey, 2d Delaware Volunteers.
Clinton G. Colgate, Engineer Corps.
Alfred B. Chapman, 57th New-York Volunteers.
James E. Mallon, 40th New-York Volunteers.
Z. L. Spaulding, 27th Ohio Volunteers.
W. E. Kidder, 6th Army Corps.
James R. O'Beirne, Invalid Corps.
Alexander Annan, 128th New-York Volunteers.
Charles G. Bartlett, United States Colored Troops.
Harmon D. Hull, 165th New-York Volunteers.
Thomas B. Marsh, 51st New-York Volunteers.
Charles L. Norton, United States Colored Troops.
Robert G. Shaw, 54th Massachusetts.
William W. Winthrop, United States Army.
H. S. Chatfield, 78th New-York Volunteers.
E. R. Goodrich, United States Volunteers.
John P. Leverich, United States Volunteers.
Edward Murray, United States Volunteers.
William Northridge, New-York Volunteers.
Charles Turnbull, 131st New-York Volunteers.
Charles E. Smith, 11th Michigan Volunteers.
Percy B. Spear, 5th Corps.
R. T. Mitchell, 9th Corps.
Charles Coster, 134th New-York Volunteers.
Clifton K. Prentice, 6th Maryland Volunteers.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

W. J. Denslow, Jr., New-York Volunteers.
Charles N. Swift, 146th New-York Volunteers.
George A. Bernard, A. D. C., 6th Corps.
James B. Mix, 11th New-York Volunteers.
Robert Cottier, 116th New-York Volunteers.
Alexander Douglas, 22d New-Jersey Volunteers.
Henry G. Healy, 65th New-York Volunteers.
David W. Marshall, 51st Ohio Volunteers.
Joseph E. McFarland, 11th New-York Volunteers.
David J. Milne, 65th New-York Volunteers.
Henry F. Savage, 25th New-York Volunteers.
Charles H. Tay, 10th New-Jersey Volunteers.
Jacob L. Brower, United States Colored Troops.
W. H. Chesebrough, 11th Infantry, U. S. Army.
Thos. Elliott, New-York Volunteers, Third Corps.
Robert McD. Hart, 6th Army Corps.
Thomas R. Turnbull, Metropolitan Regiment.
William H. Crocker, 6th New-York Cavalry.
Edward H. Little, 65th New-York Volunteers.
Alex. S. Marshall, West Virginia Volunteers.
Samuel W. McPherson, 25th New-York Cavalry.
George Sangster, New-York Volunteers.
Thomas J. Addis, New-York Volunteers.
Louis Fitzgerald, 40th New-York Volunteers.
J. G. Kappner, Fremont's Staff.
George Tucker, 78th New-York Volunteers.
Lynde Catlin, United States Volunteers.
Floyd Clarkson, 6th New-York Cavalry.
Lewis L. Cuvillier, United States Volunteers.
George W. Ford, United States Volunteers.
Richard F. Halstead, 40th New-York Volunteers.
Samuel J. Hopkins, 2d Corps.
Samuel B. Lawrence, 20th Corps.
Tattnal Paulding, 6th United States Cavalry.
William H. Roome, 65th New-York Volunteers.
William R. Smedburg, 14th U. S. Infantry.
William W. Stephenson, 165th N. Y. Volunteers.
Smith W. Anderson, 93d Regiment Colored Troops.
George Bishop, United States Volunteers.
Abraham Denike, 53d Regiment.
B. C. Duryee, 3d Maryland Volunteers.
William Patten, United States Volunteers.
Eugene Roberts, 10th New-York Volunteers.
George H. Stephens, 2d Wisconsin Volunteers.
Henry Street, United States Volunteers.
Samuel Truesdell, 65th New-York Volunteers.
William L. M. Burger, 1st New-York Engineers.
Charles H. Burtis, 8th New-York Volunteers.
H. L. Murray, Third Army Corps.
Charles Edwin Prescott, 135d N. Y. Volunteers.
W. B. Coan, United States Volunteers.
J. Livingston De Peyster, 96th N. Y. Volunteers.
Edward P. Hollister, 57th Mass. Volunteers.
William A. Kobbe, Sixteenth Army Corps.
Francis L. Leland, New-York Volunteers.
Henry D. Pierson, 141st New-York Volunteers.

MAJORS.

J. C. Dalton, M. D.
Frederick J. Meirs, —— Infantry, U. S. Army.
F. D. Slocomb, 43d New-York Volunteers.
Eustace Trenor, M. D.
John Turner, Department of South.
Charles Appleby, 18th United States Colored.
Joseph J. Comstock, Jr., 11th U. S. Col'd Artillery.
William Lee Darling, Paymaster.
William W. Harold, Aid de Camp.
James S. King, United States Army.
John Lawrence, 73d New-York Volunteers.
Robert W. Leonard, 162d New-York Volunteers.
Frank Jeffrey, 6th Connecticut Volunteers.
J. W. Mangam, Paymaster.
James M. Wilson, M. D.
Albert H. Winslow, 8th Ohio Volunteers.
Mortimer B. Owen, 57th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Frank K. Smith, 127th New-York Volunteers.
Francis S. Earl, Assistant Adjutant General.
Alfred Foot, 14th Infantry United States Army.
M. A. Stearns, 2d Missouri Cavalry.
Philo Vosburgh, 36th New-York Volunteers.
Clarence S. Brown, Aid de Camp.
Frank H. Cowdrey, Assistant Adjutant General.
Rufus King, Jr., 4th Artillery United States Army.
Edward Marrener, Assistant Adjutant General.
Lindley M. H. Miller, U. S. C. T.
Charles B. Perry, Paymaster.
Horatio Potter, Jr., 7th New-York Artillery.
Philip Schuyler, Jr., A. A. G., U. S. A.
Philip L. Van Rensselaer, Assistant Adj't General.
F. A. Wheeler, Paymaster.
Wilmer S. Wood, M. D.
C. J. Buck, Paymaster.
J. N. Coyne, Excelsior Brigade.
E. Donaldson, New-York Volunteers.
Edward Eddy, Jr., 47th New-York Volunteers.
Robert A. Hutchins, Assistant Adjutant General.
P. C. Kingsland, United States Volunteers.
John D. Moriarty, 73d New-York Volunteers.
Robert K. Stewart, 2d New-York Artillery.
Henry Vander Weyde, A. A. G.
R. P. Barry, 16th Infantry, United States Army.
Hollis W. Buckley, United States Volunteers.
Oliver Cotter, United States Volunteers.
C. E. Mears, 4th Regiment, W. Va. Volunteers.
Nathaniel P. Lane, 66th New-York Volunteers.
B. B. Miller, United States Volunteers.
A. Crimel Shaw, M. D., 20th Maine Volunteers.
Ivan Tailof, 65th New-York Volunteers.
W. H. Wiley, New-York Volunteers.
Theodore Winthrop, 14th United States Infantry.
John H. Coster, Aid de Camp.
Samuel Dana, 26th United States Infantry.
C. J. Dubois, United States Volunteers.
Theodore K. Gibbs, United States Artillery.
Thomas Lord, Jr., Aid de Camp.
R. L. Morris, 18th United States Infantry.
Nathan F. Moss, 11th Rhode Island Volunteers.
William H. Reed, Paymaster.
William H. Schieffelin, 1st New-York Cavalry.
Stephen Van Rensselaer, 17th United States Inf.
O. Wetmore, 13th New-York Artillery.

CAPTAINS.

Charles G. Bacon, 39th New-York Volunteers.
Robert Bailey, 6th New-York Volunteers.
Augustus Belknap, Jr., 1st Long Island Regiment.
W. H. Cooper.
W. H. Corsa, Metropolitan Regiment.
B. F. Davis, 19th Army Corps.
H. C. Ellis, 65th New-York Volunteers.
James Fairgrieve, 1st New-York Mounted Rifles.
C. E. Hubezer, 6th New-York Volunteers.
George Le Fort, 4th New-York Volunteers.
F. E. McIlvaine, 19th Regiment, U. S. Army.
George W. Ring, Michigan Regiment.
Theodore Russell, 25th New-York Volunteers.
J. J. Trenor, 25th New-York Volunteers.
Henry H. Alden, 42d New-York Volunteers.
Richard Allison, 127th New-York Volunteers.
Edward Bernard, 65th New-York Volunteers.
J. F. Bisbee, 62d New-York Volunteers.
John C. Bloomfield, 6th New-York Volunteers.
James C. Cooley, 133d New-York Volunteers.
James J. DeBarry, 170th New-York Volunteers.
William Edwards, 6th New-York Cavalry.
Charles Emerson, 162d New-York Volunteers.
Townsend L. Hatfield, 48th New-York Volunteers.
Henry H. Harold, 23d Connecticut Volunteers.
Eugene Kelty, 30th Massachusetts Volunteers.
J. Henry Liebenau, Assistant Adjutant General.
James A. McMickin, 43d New-York Volunteers.
David Miller, 65th New-York Volunteers.
W. D. Pearne, 4th New-York Cavalry.
Moses M. L. Peixotto, 103d Ohio Volunteers.
James W. Powell, 42d Reg. United States Army.
Simon W. Scott, 174th New-York Volunteers.
George W. Sclover, 65th New-York Volunteers.
Charles H. Stirling, 62d New-York Volunteers.
Lucian M. Thayer, 51st Massachusetts Volunteers.
George Tybring, 73d New-York Volunteers.
Charles S. Van Orden, 2d Virginia Volunteers.
Alma P. Webster, 9th New-York Volunteers.
E. B. Webster, 165th New-York Volunteers.
G. V. Weir, 5th United States Artillery.
William H. Williams, 5th New-York Cavalry.
George W. Bacon, 91st New-York Volunteers.
W. G. Bomford, United States Army.
Eugene F. Benedict, United States Army.
W. C. Burton, Department of the South.
A. S. Bush, United States Army.
L. A. Fish, 174th New-York Volunteers.
Moses C. Hagadorn, United States Army.
Wm. Howland, 127th New-York Volunteers.
Fred. Hurst, 47th New-York Volunteers.
J. M. Lewis, Jr., United States Army.
Henry W. T. Mali, 20th Massachusetts Volunteers.
Samuel G. Milligan, Harris Light Cavalry.
Henry H. Mott, 57th New-York Volunteers.
Herman G. Radcliff, 18th Regiment, U. S. A.
Waldo Sprague, 17th New-York Volunteers.
Theo. Stagg, United States Army.
Wm. W. Tracy, 26th United States Colored Troops.
George Tuttle, 83d New-York Volunteers.
Geo. R. Wheaton, Department of the Gulf.
David T. Wright, 57th New-York Volunteers.
Wm. E. Van Wyck, 131st New-York Volunteers.
George A. Crocker, 6th Cav., United States Army.
Henry J. Foster, 133d New-York Volunteers.
Edward A. Harrison, 74th New-York Volunteers.
John L. Little, 127th New-York Volunteers.
J. Daniel Schuller, 87th New-York Volunteers.
Samuel H. Starr, 3d Missouri Volunteers.
Peter B. Steel, Van Wyck Legion.
Joseph B. Stevenson, 19th Army Corps.
James Bell, 1st New-York Volunteers.
E. D. Benedict, 11th New-York Cavalry.
George W. Bissell, 19th New-York Volunteers.
William A. Brusle, 25th New-York Cavalry.
C. R. Cargill, United States Volunteers.
William Coles, United States Volunteers.
Edward S. Earl, United States Volunteers.
F. Grain, United States Volunteers.
William P. Halsted, 65th New-York Volunteers.
J. M. Hawkins, Auger's Staff.
G. M. Husted, 47th New-York Volunteers.
B. R. Keefler, 78th New-York Volunteers.
George W. Lewis, 61st New-York Volunteers.
John S. Lond, 12th New-York Cavalry.
Thomas J. Roberts, United States Volunteers.
William H. Romaine, 131st New-York Volunteers.
Frank A. Silva, 1st New-York Volunteers.
William H. Underhill, 1st New-York Volunteers.
F. E. Waldron, 31st New-York Volunteers.
James L. Waugh, 5th New-York Volunteers.
Robert Wheaton, United States Volunteers.
Henry Arnold, 47th New-York Volunteers.
Jabez H. Bradbury, 4th Missouri Cavalry.
Churchill J. Cambreling, 5th New-York Volunteers.
Samuel Carey, Aid de Camp.
P. R. Chadwick, 100th New-York Volunteers.
Poinsett Cooper, 82d New-York Volunteers.
Edward A. Cowdrey, 95th New-York Volunteers.
Edward Cozzens, 65th New-York Volunteers.
James D. W. Cutting, Aid de Camp.
Archibald Douglas, United States Volunteers.
Robert J. Dumont, 5th New-York Volunteers.
George P. Edgar, Aid de Camp.
Joseph S. Edsall, 11th Missouri Cavalry.
Joel B. Erhardt, 1st Vermont Cavalry.
J. W. French, 8th Regiment, United States Army.
S. Augustus Gould, Aid de Camp.
Charles C. Haight, 39th New-York Volunteers.
Wm. P. Halsted, 65th New-York Volunteers.
Henry W. Hicks, Jr., 65th New-York Volunteers.
Francis A. Howell, 31st New-York Volunteers.
Julian James, Aid de Camp.
Mortimer Livingston, 103d New-York Volunteers.
Theodore Mallaby, Jr., Aid de Camp.
James P. Raymond, 131st New-York Volunteers.
Alexander E. Sheldon, 4th United States Infantry.
Augustus Schimmel, United States Volunteers.
J. Tuttle Smith, United States Volunteers.
Edward C. Sturgis, 101st New-York Volunteers.
De Forest H. Thomae, 165th New-York Volunteers.
Gould H. Thorp, 165th New-York Volunteers.
Fanning C. Tucker, 103d New-York Volunteers.
Wm. G. Ulshoeffer, 36th New-York Volunteers.
George R. Vernon, 14th United States Infantry.
Robert Warren, 146th New-York Volunteers.
R. S. Alcoke, 57th New-York Volunteers.
C. A. Alvord, United States Volunteers.
T. H. Annable, 26th Massachusetts Volunteers.
Edwin Bishop, United States Volunteers.
Edwin Blunt, United States Volunteers.
A. H. Britton, 145th New-York Volunteers.
James Duryee, United States Volunteers.
Lewis B. Goodnow, United States Volunteers.
E. J. Henry, 127th New-York Volunteers.
Lewis H. Lent, 48th New-York Volunteers.
James H. Lounsberry, 5th New-York Volunteers.
L. R. MacDonough, United States Volunteers.
George A. Morey, 74th New-York Volunteers.
Fitz-James O'Brien, Aid de Camp.
John Oldershaw, 11th New-Jersey Volunteers.
James Plant, United States Volunteers.
F. J. Steers, 90th New-York Volunteers.
R. Burnett Smith, 11th United States Infantry.
Wm. H. Underhill, United States Volunteers.
Theo. C. Vidal, 48th New-York Volunteers.
Wm. J. Williams, 65th New-York Volunteers.
James T. Baker, 65th New-York Volunteers.
Clarence A. Blake, 103d New-York Volunteers.
W. J. Carlton, 48th New-York Volunteers.
Henry C. Ellis, 65th New-York Volunteers.
Wm. Irving Ellis, Assistant Quartermaster.
Amos F. Eno, Aid de Camp.
S. J. Foster, 48th New-York Volunteers.
James B. Grant, 1st New-York Volunteers.
F. H. Grant, United States Volunteers.
John H. Hull, 174th New-York Volunteers.
James C. Hyatt, 11th New-York Cavalry.
Edward C. Kittle, 65th New-York Volunteers.
J. N. T. Levick, Excelsior Brigade.
Walter Lloyd, 174th New-York Volunteers.
E. S. Mann, Aid de Camp.
Wm. D. Mansfield, 174th New-York Volunteers.
Albert V. Meeks, 62d New-York Volunteers.
S. A. Mellick, New-York Mounted Rifles.
E. R. Merriman, United States Volunteers.
Theo. W. Morgan, 93d New-York Volunteers.
E. B. Norton, Assistant Quartermaster.
Philip C. Rogers, 55th New-York Volunteers.
Adriance Spear, 20th Massachusetts Volunteers.
E. N. K. Calcott, New-York Engineers.
J. H. Wells, United States Volunteers.
George C. Williams, 53d New-York Volunteers.
C. J. C. Ball, United States Volunteers.
Theo. H. Bush, United States Volunteers.
Franklin Ellis, United States Volunteers.
Samuel Gibberson, United States Volunteers.
L. O. Goodrich, United States Volunteers.
Henry Matthews, United States Volunteers.
Nelson Plato, United States Volunteers.
Fenton Rockwell, United States Volunteers.
John Rodgers, 87th New-York Volunteers.
T. B. Stout, United States Volunteers.
William Wheeler, United States Volunteers.
Hoffman Atkinson, Assistant Adjutant General.
Thomas B. Bunting, 6th New-York Artillery.
Edward D'Hervilly, 1st New-York Volunteers.
Thomas Freeborn, 1st New-York Cavalry.
H. H. Holbrook, 51st New-York Volunteers.
F. W. Leggitt, 9th Michigan Cavalry.
Henry W. Miller, 101st New-York Volunteers.
George M. Miller, Aid de Camp.
Robert Morris, 1st New-York Volunteers.
J. Henry Plume, Assistant Adjutant General.
Henry A. Sand, 103d New-York Volunteers.
Robert S. Seabury, Aid de Camp.
F. T. Schermerhorn, Aid de Camp.
J. Stewart Slasson, Aid de Camp.
E. B. Van Winkle, 103d New York Volunteers.
John B. Winslow, 6th New-York Artillery.

LIEUTENANTS.

G. F. Cooke, United States Volunteers.
A. D. Orville, United States Volunteers.
R. D. Evans, Excelsior Brigade.
T. S. Kirkland, United States Volunteers.
C. H. Lyons, New-York Volunteers.
R. H. Plass, New-York Volunteers.
C. L. Reynolds, Excelsior Brigade.
J. W. Sibell, United States Volunteers.
Beneke C. Stout, United States Volunteers.
Charles H. Theriot, Aid de Camp.
E. C. Tiffany, United States Volunteers.
S. C. Thevalt, United States Volunteers.
A. B. Villeplaite, New-York Volunteers.
M. P. Whitlock, Navy.
W. P. Wheeler, New-Jersey Volunteers.
Richard R. Browner, 5th New-York Volunteers.
A. Martin Burtis, 83d New-York Volunteers.
William O. Chapman, 95th New-York Volunteers.
Lewis G. Dudley, 65th New-York Volunteers.
Henry B. Dyer, 65th New-York Volunteers.
Benjamin Gregory, Harris Light Cavalry.
Norwood A. Halsey, 10th New-York Volunteers.
R. F. Hatfield, Assistant Engineer, U. S. Navy.
James Miller, 5th New-York Volunteers.
Silas A. Miller, 12th Infantry, United States Army.
Isaac Newton, United States Navy.
Glenn Putman, 6th New-York Volunteers.
Charles R. Reed, New-York Volunteers.
Elephalet W. Stratton, 28th Connecticut Vols.
Henry J. Tieman, 150th New-York Volunteers.
A. H. Vroom, 21st New-Jersey Volunteers.
James Wood, 174th New-York Volunteers.
Charles L. Brown, 57th New-York Volunteers.
Geo. B. Butler, 3d Infantry, United States Army.
Gardner K. Doughty, 48th New-York Volunteers.
Philip D. Gulager, Assistant Adjutant General.
Edgar Ketchum, Jr., Signal Corps.
Lewis M. Johnson, New-York Volunteers.
Charles F. Marsh, 25th New-Jersey Volunteers.
George H. Packwood, 20th Massachusetts.
William H. Peck, United States Volunteers.
Ambrose H. Purdy, United States Volunteers.
Alexander M. C. Smith, 16th New-York Artillery.
Joseph M. Stamford, 38th New-Jersey Volunteers.
Walter R. Tremain, 73d New-York Volunteers.
Wm. A. Verplanck, New-York Volunteers.
Wm. S. Watkins, 11th New-York Volunteers.
Henry C. Belden, New-York Volunteers.
Albert C. Burdick, New-York Volunteers.
Joseph Cantrell, 8th Regiment, New-York Vols.
Walter Cooper, United States Navy.
William E. Fisk, New-York Volunteers.
S. F. B. Gillespie, 80th Regt., New-York Vols.
Charles E. Hickox, 5th Artillery, U. S. A.
Leonard Hay, 9th Regiment Infantry, U. S. A.
A. V. B. Lockrow, 14th New-York Artillery.
A. C. Merritt, Signal Corps.
Aaron J. Mixsell, United States Volunteers.
John E. Moies, United States Colored Troops.
Charles J. Murphy, 38th Regt., New-York Vols.
Joseph Neustaedter, 8th Regt., New-York Vols.
William H. Roome, Department of South.
Samuel J. Smith, New-York Volunteers.
M. F. Corrie, United States Marine Corps.
Frederick Creighton, Jr., New-York Volunteers.
Robert Eagan, New-York Volunteers.
Frederick Eckel, United States Navy.
Frank C. Filley, New-York Volunteers.
Charles J. Frothingham, Connecticut Artillery.
Levi Grosvenor, 2d Army Corps.
C. O. F. Haynes, 131st New-York Volunteers.
S. M. Kellinger, 65th New-York Volunteers.
W. H. Kingsland, 121st Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Benjamin T. Martin, Aid de Camp.
S. E. L. Mitchell, New-York Volunteers.
George W. Murray, New-York Volunteers.
H. L. Patterson, United States Navy.
W. A. Prentiss, Jr., New-York Volunteers.
George A. Price, New-York Volunteers.
Noah B. Stokeley, Corps D'Afrique.
Henry M. Timolet, 131st New-York Volunteers.
L. L. Young, United States Artillery.
James W. Benkard, Jr., Aid de Camp.
George L. Browning, 14th United States Infantry.
Charles N. Dubois, 131st New-York Volunteers.
C. H. Ellingwood, 1st New-York Volunteers.
Asher M. Ellsworth, 165th New-York Volunteers.
James P. Evans, 5th New-York Volunteers.
James W. Ford, 132d New-York Volunteers.
G. W. Forney, New York Volunteers.
James Gordon, Jr., United States Colored Troops.
Edward L. Halstead, 40th New-York Volunteers.
John T. Hardee, 34th New-Jersey Volunteers.
John L. Hyde, New-York Volunteers.
S. H. Roblins, Aid de Camp.
Charles G. Smedberg, 14th United States Infantry.
Henry A. Still, 56th New-York Volunteers.
Frederick A. Tracy, 12th United States Infantry.
Wm. Henry Vance, 165th New-York Volunteers.
Charles T. Van Duzer, 12th United States In.
James H. Van Nostrand, 3d New-Jersey Cavalry.
James B. Vose, 165th New-York Volunteers.
Benjamin S. Weeks, United States Navy.
Edward W. West, Aid de Camp.
Rosevell Weston, 1st Sharpshooters.
George H. White, United States Navy.
George W. Young, New-York Volunteers.
A. Schuyler Bogart, 65th New-York Volunteers.
John H. Gardner, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster.
J. Graham Gardner, A. A. D. C.
William F. Geisse, United States Volunteers.
F. W. B. Hughes, 99th New-York Volunteers.
William D. Hale, United States Volunteers.
James H. Ingersoll, United States Volunteers.
J. F. Robinson, United States Volunteers.
E. Van Ness, 87th New-York Volunteers.
H. J. Winters, Excelsior Brigade.
N. H. Baylis, Signal Corps.
H. D. Burdett, United States Navy.
Thomas W. Dick, 8th Artillery.
Robert O. M. Ford, Marine Corps.
William Henderson, New-York Volunteers.
Henry W. Hubbell, Aid de Camp.
William C. Jacobson, 5th Artillery.
E. R. Johnson, 3d New-York Volunteers.
E. Kirby, 5th New-York Volunteers.
Lewis O. Parmlee, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Frederick T. Peet, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Edward L. Postley, 166th New-York Volunteers.
J. F. Satherwaite, 22d New-Jersey Volunteers.
Charles L. Smith, 9th United States Infantry.
J. J. Webber, 57th New-York Volunteers.
J. D. Wickham, 9th New-York Volunteers.
L. W. Brainard, New-York Volunteers.
W. L. Bramhall, New-York Volunteers.
Barry Davies, New-York Volunteers.
G. D. Davis, New-York Volunteers.
George E. Dayton, New-York Volunteers.
Clinton Eddy, New-York Volunteers.
D. R. Franklin, New-York Volunteers.
J. P. Manning, New-York Volunteers.
Edward B. Mingay, United States Navy.
G. C. Moore, New-York Volunteers.
Theodore Oliver, New-York Volunteers.
A. B. Speir, New-York Volunteers.
George F. Van Brunt, New-York Volunteers.
George M. Willes, New-York Volunteers.
D. W. White, New-York Volunteers.
Henry Bradshaw, New-York Volunteers.
Minor Brown, New-York Volunteers.
Jeremiah W. Costar, New-York Volunteers.
Wittingham Cox, 4th United States Infantry.
John L. Churchill, 3d United States Infantry.
William Dimmock, 82d New-York Volunteers.
David Drake, 176th New-York Volunteers.
Charles A. Gadsden, 9th New-York Volunteers.
Richard B. Hall, 2d Massachusetts Battery.
Herbert H. Hall, New-York Volunteers.
John G. Hecksher, 12th United States Infantry.
J. Delancey Neill, Aid de Camp.
David J. Scott, 10th United States Infantry.
W. H. M. Sistare, New-York Volunteers.
Wright Staples, 11th United States Infantry.
J. Brainerd Taylor, 17th New-York Volunteers.
W. W. Tompkins, 2d United States Artillery.
W. S. Wallace, 1st New-York Volunteers.
Charles Waiter, United States Navy.

On Tuesday next the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the 7th Regiment will be celebrated by a parade and banquet. The old and young will meet together, and the memories of the old veterans will go back to those years when they delighted to shoulder the musket. There will be three generations of militiamen assembled together and there will undoubtedly be "a feast of reason and a flow of soul." There will be a number of the ex-colonels and officers of the regiment, among whom may be mentioned Thomas M. Adriance, Prosper Wetmore, E. T. Backhouse, John M. Catlin, Abram Duryee, William A. Darling, W. B. Eager, F. Favereau, Andrew Hoagland, John Hendrickson, Aaron Kemp, Marshall Lefferts, ex-Senator Laimbier, Jackson Schultz, B. N. Nevers, Asher Taylor, W. H. Riblet, W. R. Vermilye, James B. Wilson, the first standard-bearer, and many other ancient Gothamites.

A CONFEDERATE STORY.

THE LETTER THAT CAUSED A DESERTION.

EXTRACT FROM A SOUTHERN EX-GENERAL'S SPEECH IN ALABAMA.

At a recent political gathering in Tuscumbia, Ala., Gen. Cullen A. Battle related the following touching story in the course of his speech:

During the Winter of 1863-64 it was my fortune to be President of one of the courts-martial of the Army of Northern Virginia. One bleak December morning, while the snow covered the ground and the winds howled around our camp, I left my bivouac fire to attend the session of the court. Winding for miles along uncertain paths, I at length arrived at the court-ground at Round Oak Church. Day after day it had been our duty to try the gallant soldiers of that army, charged with violations of military law; but never had I on any previous occasion been greeted by such anxious spectators as on that morning awaited the opening of the court. Case after case was disposed of, and at length the case of "The Confederate States vs. Edward Cooper" was called—charge, desertion. A low murmur rose spontaneously from the battle-scarred spectators, as a young artilleryman rose from the prisoners' bench, and, in response to the question, "Guilty, or not guilty?" answered, "Not guilty."

The Judge Advocate was proceeding to open the prosecution, when the court, observing that the prisoner was unattended by counsel, interposed and inquired of the accused, "Who is your counsel?" He replied, "I have no counsel." Supposing that it was his purpose to represent himself before the court, the Judge Advocate was instructed to proceed. Every charge and specification against the prisoner was sustained. The prisoner was then told to introduce his witnesses. He replied, "I have no witnesses." Astonished at the calmness with which he seemed to be submitting to what he regarded as inevitable fate, I said to him, "Have you no defense? Is it possible that you abandoned your comrades and deserted your colors in the presence of the enemy without any reason?" He replied, "There was a reason, but it will not avail me before a military court." I said: "Perhaps you are mistaken; you are charged with the highest crime known to military law, and it is your duty to make known the causes that influenced your actions." For the first time his manly form trembled, and his blue eyes swam in tears. Approaching the President of the court he presented a letter, saying as he did so, "There, General, is what did it." I opened the letter, and in a moment my eyes filled with tears. It was passed from one to another of the court until all had seen it, and those stern warriors who had passed with Stonewall Jackson through a hundred battles wept like little children. Soon as I sufficiently recovered my self-possession, I read the letter as the defense of the prisoner. It was in these words:

> MY DEAR EDWARD: I have always been proud of you, and since your connection with the Confederate Army I have been prouder of you than ever before. I would not have you do anything wrong for the world; but before God, Edward, unless you come home we must die! Last night I was aroused by little Eddie's crying. I called and said: "What's the matter, Eddie?" and he said: "Oh, mamma, I'm so hungry!" And Lucy, Edward, your darling Lucy, she never complains, but she is growing thinner and thinner every day. And before God, Edward, unless you come home we must die.
>
> YOUR MARY.

Turning to the prisoner, I asked: "What did you do when you received this letter?" He replied: "I made application for furlough, and it was rejected; again I made application and it was rejected; a third time I made application, and it was rejected, and that night, as I wandered backward and forward in the camp, thinking of my home, with the mild eyes of Lucy looking up to me, and the burning words of Mary sinking in my brain, I was no longer the Confederate soldier, but I was the father of Lucy and the husband of Mary, and I would have passed those lines if every gun in the battery had fired upon me. I went to my home. Mary ran out to meet me, her angel arms embraced me; and she whispered, 'O! Edward, I am so happy! I am so glad you got your furlough!' She must have felt me shudder, for she turned pale as death, and catching her breath at every word, she said, 'Have you come without your furlough? O! Edward, Edward, go back! go back! Let me and my children go down together to the grave, but O, for heaven's sake, save the honor of our name!' And here I am, gentlemen, not brought here by military power, but in obedience to the command of Mary, to abide the sentence of your court."

Every officer of that court-martial felt the force of the prisoner's words. Before them stood, in beatific vision, the eloquent pleader for a husband's and a father's wrongs; but they had been trained by their great leader, Robert E. Lee, to tread the path of duty, though the lightning's flash scorched the ground beneath their feet, and each in his turn pronounced the verdict—guilty. Fortunately for humanity, fortunately for the Confederacy, the proceedings of the court were reviewed by the commanding general, and upon the record was written:

HEAD-QUARTERS, A. N. V.

The finding of the court is approved. The prisoner is pardoned and will report to his company.

R. E. LEE, General.

During the second battle of Cold Harbor, when shot and shell were falling "like torrents from the mountain cloud," my attention was directed to the fact that one of our batteries was being silenced by the concentrated fire of the enemy. When I reached the battery every gun but one had been dismantled, and by it stood a solitary Confederate soldier, with the blood streaming from his side. As he recognized me he elevated his voice above the roar of battle and said, "General, I have one shell left. Tell me, have I saved the honor of Mary and Lucy?" I raised my hat. Once more a Confederate shell went crashing through the ranks of the enemy, and the hero sank by his gun to rise no more.

PRINCE BISMARCK AT HOME.

The *Deutsche Nachrichten* contains the following interesting notice: Some days ago the harvest home was celebrated at Prince Bismarck's estate, Varzin, and, as is customary there, a grand feast and afterward a ball was given by the liberal owner to his farm servants, male and female. A large and roomy carriage-shed had been decorated and fitted up for the occasion, and a raised platform for the musicians of course was not wanting. Shortly after the band had begun to play, and the different couples were whirling around the saloon, the Prince appeared with his wife and family, and as is customary in those parts, did not hesitate to share in the pleasure of their humble dependents. The Princess condescended to allow the hind to dance with her once, and then played the part of a quiet spectator. The Prince, on the contrary, who has been accustomed to dance with the fine ladies at court, did not shrink from dancing with all the girls on his estate, but not until he had given his first partner a lesson in the mystic art, namely, as the Chancellor began to dance with her who was the oldest among her colleagues, she set to work with such a will and in such a rough and ready style as the country folks do dance, that the Prince, who had undergone the hardships of warfare more than once, already was soon out of breath, and was therefore obliged to check the impetuosity of his partner. The young Countess Bismarck joined in the merry dance as heartily as anybody, and set a good example to the maids in this respect. The noble entertainers remained with their humble guests until late in the evening. Refreshments were provided in abundance, and as such vigorous exercise increases the appetite, full justice was done to them. On the 2d of September, the anniversary of Sedan, all Prince Bismarck's people, both high and low, were assembled within the walls of Varzin, and spent the universal holiday in eating and drinking and merriments of all kinds, at the expense of their entertainer and master.

AN EGYPTIAN MEDICAL TREATISE.

Among the printed works submitted to the Oriental Congress, says the London *Times*, was a remarkable *fac simile* exhibited before the Hamitic Section by the discoverer, Prof. Ebers, of Leipzig. This is a complete book from beginning to end, and in respect to size is only surpassed by the great Harris Papyrus in the British Museum. The manuscript in question is a perfect hand-book of Egyptian medical science, and, without pretending that the physicians of our time have much to learn from their embalmed predecessors of the Nile, this papyrus may yet afford them a rich source whence may be drawn the history of their science from its earliest dawn. A calendar on the back of the MS. informs us that it was written in the sixteenth century B. C. We know already that at this remote period Egypt stood in political and commercial relation with the neighboring States of Western Asia; but the Ebers Papyrus teaches us further that there already existed an interchange of thought and knowledge. Not only a vast number of medicaments procured from Asia are alluded to, but we find also recipes borrowed from a celebrated physician of the town of Byblos, in Phœnicia. Other recipes are derived from older writings, as, for instance, *The Book of the Wisdom of Men*. The typographical reproduction is the work of the printers, Giesecke & Devrient. By a new process the 110 pages of which the MS. consists are imitated with surprising fidelity. In about two months the whole work will appear, accompanied by a translation from the hand of the editor, Prof. Ebers.

ARREST OF A DEFAULTING ENGLISH CLERK.

James Jones Taplin, who absconded from London in July last, taking with him £260 in cash, and ten American gold bonds, worth £1,000, the property of his employer, a stock broker in the city, was apprehended on Sept. 19 by Detective Sergt. Hayden, of the City Police. Although a reward of £100 was offered for the apprehension of Taplin, up to that time he had managed successfully to evade the vigilance of the Police. It appears that a day or two after he absconded he visited the Goodwood races, where he succeeded in disposing of a number of the stolen notes among betting agents. In various disguises he flitted between London and Liverpool, living for a short time in the very neighborhood of his late employer's office, and then, as a second-cabin passenger, he sailed in the Oceanic, White Star liner, from Liverpool to New-York. There he remained for five weeks, and then, when his funds ran low, he negotiated with great difficulty three of the gold bonds. Strangely enough, he resolved on returning to England, and this he did in the vessel which had taken him out to America, working his passage across the Atlantic as cook and steward. On arriving at Liverpool he was met by a recruiting Sergeant of the First Royal Dragoons, who pressed Taplin, a strapping young fellow twenty-two years of age, to join that crack cavalry regiment. Taplin enlisted in his own name. As the names of all recruits are open for inspection by the detectives at the War Office, Sergt. Hayden at once recognized it, and forthwith proceeded to Edinburgh, where the First Royals are stationed, and, obtaining the assistance of McGollan, chief of the detective force there, the two visited the Piershill Barracks, and after a few minutes' conversation the Provost Sergeant brought out Taplin dressed in full regimentals. In his possession were found three American bonds, and it was expected that others might be recovered.

A GREAT WORK.

THE CHANGE OF GAUGE ON THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

The increase in the carrying capacity of the Grand Trunk Railroad appears to give satisfaction to the people of Canada, and the newspapers refer to the change of gauge in commendatory terms. The Montreal *Gazette* gives an interesting history of the operation. The initiatory step was taken in 1872, when the gauge of the line between Fort Erie and Sarnia, a distance of 195 miles, was changed, but delays and the great expense attending the work caused a series of discussions of the best manner in which to finish the undertaking, and it was October of last year before the important section of the line between Stratford and Montreal was narrowed. This comprised 421 miles. The monetary crisis created embarrassments, and it was not until June that the decision was arrived at to proceed with the work on the eastern section. The delay greatly increased the labor of accomplishing the work, concentrating within some three or four months, the whole work of preparing for the change. The company had to order some fifty or sixty new engines, and to change the gauge of 1,500 cars and carriages. The completion of the work—the entire cost of which is stated to be about £2,500,000—greatly increases the carrying capacity of the company, and adds largely to the convenience of travelers. The *Gazette* says editorially: "With the change thus effected, cars may be loaded at Portland with goods from Europe, and proceed to almost any point in the West or North-west without interruption. Traffic loaded at the port of Montreal can be sent to Chicago, or even to San Francisco, without breaking bulk. And we have, by this change, a practically new route opened between this city and Boston, which can be traveled over in substantially as short a time as it takes to accomplish the journey by the present route through Vermont, for there can be little doubt that passengers will be able to take the cars in Montreal in the evening by the Grand Trunk Railway and find themselves in Boston on the following morning, by way of Portland, in time for breakfast."

The preparations made for carrying out the programme laid down for the eastern section were necessarily of a very complete character. Circulars were sent to the station agents west of Montreal, Sept. 11, stating that for the next ten days the "through traffic" for points east of Montreal on the Grand Trunk line should not be unnecessarily pressed, but as much as possible should be done in obtaining traffic to points reached by the Central Vermont by way of St. John's, the object being to utilize the narrow gauge stock as fully as it could be made use of, and not to crowd traffic down to Montreal which could not be moved eastward expeditiously on the broad-gauge line. The whole line between Montreal and Portland was divided into twenty districts, averaging about fifteen miles in length each, under the charge of an experienced overseer and three section foremen. From Richmond to Quebec was similarly divided into seven districts, and that from Quebec to Riviere du Loup into eight districts. On Thursday night some 600 or 800 workmen were lodged and fed in the freight sheds at Point St. Charles, which had been temporarily fitted up for that purpose, and on Friday morning early they were sent over the line, and distributed at points where their work was required. Altogether there were some 200 men engaged on the work. The last through broad-gauge train to Portland left Montreal at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, and the last broad-gauge train left Portland the same day at 1:20 o'clock, coming, however, no further than Island Pond. These trains were expected to meet at Groveton, and after passing each other they were required to display a signal agreed upon, showing that they were respectively the last trains. The moment the trains bearing this signal passed, the trackmen commenced their work of narrowing between Island Pond and Portland, the first part of the road that was narrowed. The last broad-gauge trains between Montreal and Island Pond left the former place at 4 in the afternoon on Friday, and the latter at 2:15. These trains were to cross at Richmond, and then to display the "last train" signal, upon sight of which the trackmen proceeded with their work. In the same way the work of narrowing was proceeded with on the other sections; and with such promptitude was the work performed that at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning the work of changing the gauge was practically accomplished, at 10 o'clock narrow-gauge trains were started eastward, and during the day some twenty-five trains in all were sent off. During Saturday and Sunday the men withdrawn from other parts of the work to assist in this important change were on their way back to their several locations, and the whole work, which for some weeks past has been a source of anxiety and labor to the officers of the company, may be said to have been successfully completed by Monday.

AN AFTER-DINNER SPEECH BY MAX MULLER.

On Sept. 19, the Lord Mayor of London entertained the Congress of Orientalists at the Mansion-house. Prof. Max Muller, as the representative of the Aryan Section, acknowledged the splendid, the truly Oriental, hospitality which the congress had received from the Lord Mayor. In the East, he said, hospitality was a sacred duty; it was recognized as such in the Veda, and in the laws of Menu, where it was held that if a man came to your house, and went away without having been hospitably received, he carried away the blessings which you had accumulated by your good works. In the West hospitality is no longer a sacred, but it has become a valued duty and virtue, and in England especially it is a predominant element in the national character. When we compare the East and West, we find on both sides duties which hospitality entails. In the laws of Menu there are four things which hospitality enjoins. A host is to supply to a guest a piece of ground to sit on, a bundle of hay to sleep on, water to wash his feet, and kindly and affectionate speech. Those present had not been given a bundle of hay, or water for their feet, but they had received a place to sit on and kindly and affectionate speech, and they had received something else. When it was proposed that the congress should meet in London in September, they were told that everybody would be away shooting or bathing. But when London is said to be empty, it contains as many inhabitants as the Kingdom of Saxony, and there had been found such men as Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Bartle Frere, Dr. Hooker and Mr. Bosanquet, to maintain the reputation of old English hospitality. Besides knowing who was Lord Mayor, he knew that his Lordship would not allow it to be said that he had failed to do what every small or big burgomaster in Continental cities would have done for the congress, or that the greatest burgomaster in the world, the Lord Mayor of London, whose position has assumed mythical proportions on the Continent, would permit this meeting to have been ignored. Though the congress may not have had any right to his hospitality, he could say that Orientals had a certain claim on the Lord Mayor, for was he not the lineal successor of that famed Dick Whittington who, with his cat, gained wealth in the East? In truth, the cat was a myth, and the legend was derived from the words "accat," or "dâchet," which signified buying and selling. Besides, there was the same legend existing in Persia, and doubtless it has been borrowed thence. Therefore the Whittington head of the Lord Mayor dynasty had an Eastern origin, and he claimed on that ground the Lord Mayor as an Orientalist. There were, however, skeptics in the world—perhaps some were present—who did not believe in the explanation which comparative mythology and Oriental scholarship offered to them; but even then he claimed the Lord Mayor as an Oriental, for owing to his splendid hospitality and the worthy discharge of his duties, he had been raised by his Sovereign to a baronetcy, and he might perhaps found a new dynasty of Lord Mayors, and after that truly Eastern banquet, which would be hereafter a one thousand and second Arabian Night, he would be remembered not only by Orientals, but by the whole world as a truly hospitable truly magnificent, and truly Oriental Lord Mayor of London.

A PLUCKY ENGLISH PLANTER.

The *Times'* Calcutta correspondent, describing the life of English planters in India, relates the following incident: "I met a planter who, far removed from European society, has managed to write and print (not publish, I think,) a most laborious book, for the purpose of proving that all the religions of the world are traceable to a poetical or astrological basis, and that Christ is as much a myth as Jupiter. This, he told me, is his amusement. I found him in a Dak bungalow reading Max Müller, with the freshness of a boy and the closeness of a man accustomed to hard thought. Chancing to mention these facts to another gentleman, he said: 'Yes, but gentle as Mr. So-and-so is, I'll tell you what he once did. There was a band of Dacoits in the neighborhood, and in the daily habit of levying black-mail. If the chief was paid a monthly wage, the person so paying was secured in his property. If not, thieving was allowed, and he soon lost far far more than would perhaps have warded off the robberies for years. The Chief one day called upon Mr. ——, and professed to need a sum of money. The Englishman said, "Yes, I will give you notes," and he received the expected answer that the man did not want notes but rupees. It was agreed, therefore, that the robber should call again for the money, which would be provided against a certain time. The planter could have called in help, but the experiment was a dangerous one, and he resolved that he would not place any one else in the position of suffering from the almost certain retaliation. He armed two of his servants, Sikhs, and when the robber again appeared, pinned him to the wall, tied him hand and foot, put him on an elephant, and carried him a considerable distance to prison, where before trial he died from cholera. The act altogether was one of great daring; the captor, seated on another elephant, held a loaded musket ready to shoot the robber in case of an attempt at rescue, but that one act of resolution broke up the gang, and Dacoity, for a time at least, was at an end.'"

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

REAPPEARANCE OF ABSENT PASTORS.

CROWDED CONGREGATIONS—ELOQUENT AND IMPRESSIVE SERMONS—MR. BEECHER IN THE PULPIT—INSTALLATION SERVICES.

The churches yesterday were more than usually crowded from the fact that several of the Pastors who had been absent on vacation had returned to resume their duties. Their congregations, accordingly, came in large numbers to welcome them back, and in many cases the churches were decorated with floral emblems. This was notably so in Plymouth Church, in Dr. Chapin's Church, Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, and in St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street. The rush to hear or see Mr. Beecher was extraordinary, but few outside the pew-holders were able to enjoy the privilege, as the church could not contain one-fourth of those who sought admission. There was another remarkable rush of people to hear Rev. Dr. Fulton, at Hanover Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, it having been rumored that his sermon would have special reference to the Beecher scandal. And so it had, although not referring to Mr. Beecher by name. The subject was treated by the preacher in such a manner as to leave no doubt in the minds of his hearers. A very effective discourse was delivered on "The Real Presence" by Rev. Dr. Rylance, of St. Mark's Church, in which he maintained that Christ was only present in a spiritual sense. Rev. Dr. Chapin preached on "God's Love for us," and Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, on "The Theme and Range of the Christian Ministry." Rev. Dr. Crosby, Rev. W. F. Morgan, Rev. C. C. Tiffany, and Rev. Dr. Adams delivered excellent discourses which, with others, will be found below.

MAN'S FALL AND REDEMPTION.

By Rev. William Adams, D. D.

For the first time since vacation, services were resumed in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday. At the morning service the venerable Dr. William Adams, D. D., occupied the pulpit and preached a sermon on "Man's Fall and Redemption." He selected as his text for the occasion the latter portion of the fifth chapter of Romans, beginning at the twelfth verse:

> "Wherefore, as by one man sin came into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned"; &c.

It might be regarded by some, the preacher said, that the text was an unhappy selection as the basis of a discourse on a Communion Sabbath; for, instead of being adapted to the understanding of the simplest Christian, it is generally regarded as involving questions the most difficult known to Christian theology. But taking what is written therein, rather than what may be inferred therefrom, it is calculated to give to faith and hope a degree of assurance which is exulting. Indeed, the whole chapter, like the ascent of a mountain, presents fact upon fact, up which, like crystallized stairs, we ascend until the climax is reached, and we stand on its unclouded summit beneath a clear sky, and surrounded by its pure and bracing air. The passage of Scripture he had just read introduced two historical personages—Adam and Jesus Christ. In some respects they were alike; in others they differed—presenting both a resemblance and a contrast. The resemblance is in that the consequences of the acts of both have had a general influence and application; the contrast in that the acts of one led to sin and death, the acts of the other to redemption, exaltation, and eternal salvation of the human race. The act of Adam worked death; that of Christ secures life; the one brought condemnation, the other justification. Condemnation came through one sin, but the grace of God in Christ extends over many offenses. Grace not only abounds, but superabounds. Where sin abounded, grace did much more abound. This promise was intended to give strong consolation, the reasons given therein having a cumulative force. Frequent use is made of the argument *a fortiori*, for the expression "much more" is used no less than five times in the chapter. The Apostle makes use of this expression as the buttress to each new arch, springing higher and broader until he reaches the climax. If any despair of salvation for themselves let them remember the superabundance of grace promised in the text. To restore to the same condition is the highest ambition of the surgical art, but this is not the limit of the grace bestowed in Christ; it is to restore to a condition in advance of all that preceded it. Redemption is greater than all the evils resulting from Adam's sin. It exceeds, surpasses, superabounds over the consequences of Adam's sin, as the rushing flood covers and conceals the mountain top. And when the history of the world is rounded to an end, it will be found that by the grace of God happiness has been augmented far above what it would have been if sin had never invaded it. Sin gave birth to Christianity, by making its mission necessary. Christianity is not an abnegation of law or a repeal of penalties, not a lowering of Divine attributes. Pardon is for a reason, and that reason the life, obedience, sufferings, death, and glorious resurrection of Christ. The reason of the pardon is higher and more comprehensive than the law broken, as Christ was greater than Adam. As there are no bounds to Christ's nature, no bounds to His sufferings, so are there no bounds to His salvation. But those who would have it must avail themselves of Gospel grace. Its offer is one thing, and the use men make of it another. If any doubt, let them be assured that the grace of Christ knows no exception, if man will only accept it. If contemplated, the dread position in which man would stand if his eternal salvation depended on his obedience, as before the fall, but without hope of redemption, it will be seen that the position of man under the Gospel dispensation is infinitely preferable. Having fallen, he is now reinstated, with a pledge of absolute security. He is not compelled to balance himself with unremitting exactness and care lest he fall. He stands in Christ. The Gospel was not given to be a failure, and hence it contains a special arrangement for the safety of all who believe therein, more safety, indeed, than Adam enjoyed amid the profusion and beauty of Paradise. I have come, says Christ, that ye might have life, and have it more abundantly; because I live, ye shall live also. The reverend Pastor concluded by urging all to accept that grace, so abundant, so all-sufficient, and so freely offered in the Gospel.

GOD'S LOVE FOR US.

By Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.

A large audience assembled in Rev. Dr. Chapin's church, corner of Forty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, yesterday morning, to listen to a sermon from their popular Pastor. The services were opened with exceptionally fine music from the regular church choir, after which Dr. Chapin announced the following text:

> Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us, and sent His Son to be the propitiation of our sins.—First John, iv., 10.

The truths of Christianity, the fundamental principles which underlie the Gospel, do not, he said, depend upon this or that theology. It is of little consequence whether this or that epistle was written by this or that apostle. The substance of these truths, the fundamental principles, are embraced in the text, and are manifest in that God loved us and sent His Son to be the propitiation for our sins. Consider for a moment, said the preacher, the tender, reconciling power which this love has exercised over us. Think of the wisest men of preceding ages, ignorant of this wondrous love, yearning for the truth, and eager to solve life's great problem. To them the truth of our text would have been a brilliant sunbeam. Weary of disputing, longing for light and love, what consolation and rest could have been found in the knowledge "Not that we loved God, but that He loved us." The text shows where the essence of Christ's power was, and where it is now. Herein is the substance of the Gospel. Here are the truths older than the oldest theology and as lasting as eternity. Here in this love is the fundamental principle of religion. Are we asked to consider the nature of this love—what it is, and what it does? It is not moved, but it moves. Consider the truth of this statement in some of the human manifestations. Take the love of a mother, the symbol which God has chosen. The child, folded in its mother's arms, is utterly unconscious of the love which shelters it. It is not moved by this love. It receives blessings of which it knows not the source. It misses the love only in being deprived of the blessings. Of this mysterious, wonderful element, which pervades the universe, without which comparative chaos would [illegible] the child knows absolutely nothing. [illegible] terious and most wonderful element [illegible] ture. It advances to its object without [illegible] knowledge of that object. It clings to that [illegible] when the object gives back scorn and abuse. [illegible] until the child has been developed through the lapse of years does it become warmed with a consciousness of this love, not until approaching [illegible] rity does it comprehend the abundance of this [illegible] and not until the giver of this love is old or [illegible] moldering in the grave, does the love become [illegible] appreciated. It is an element which follows [illegible] and lifts up the fallen, and its patience is [illegible] weary. Look around you and ask what is the [illegible] the mass of sinful and suffering humanity? [illegible] answer in the infinite love which God has given to man, a love which kindles a fire in the coldest of hearts. Upon the sublime moving of this love the mass of humanity, consciously or unconsciously, depends. The spirit of love does not overlook consequences. It regards not only transient but permanent consequences. It implies hate. One of the fundamental [illegible] of the Bible is that those who love the [illegible] evil. There is a distinction to be made [illegible] the person and the thing. It [illegible] bad man; but it is right and necessary to hate the evil which makes them bad. Some say this is impossible. To hate the evil, they believe, one necessarily hates the man influenced by the evil. God hates sin, and yet behold His wondrous compassion for sinful creatures. My love for my fellow-man does not, said the preacher, prevent my hating the evil which is in him. Here is a man who would commit murder. Does the love which some person bears for him prevent an effort being made to dissuade him from his purpose? Does the tender love of the father prevent him from leading his child away from the wrong? Can he not hate the evil which his child cherishes, and yet most fondly love? Love implies a resistance to evil. A loving parent will stand in the way of an injury aimed at the child. This love of which we talk so much is the strength of all force in God's universe. It exists everywhere, possibly, in many places, utterly dormant; yet how little will kindle it into a flame of action! It thrives and gains strength in adversity. Like the gold, it becomes purer and richer the more it is tried. You remember the story of the old Scotchman who, when misfortune had assailed him on every hand, when lands and money were all gone, when abject want was staring him in the face, and all that was left him was his wan and weary wife, and when advised to leave her to proceed to America, and there, perhaps, build up a fortune, replied, "Never! Clinging to me faithfully all life long, through prosperity, it shall never be mine to forsake her now in our adversity." His love, though tried, was equal to the test, and shone out more brilliantly than ever before. De Quincey, in the close of an essay on Joan d'Arc, imagines the Bishop, most active in the prosecution and execution of the brave shepherdess, standing before the bar of God, and when asked, "My Lord, have you no counselor?" replying, "No counselor;" and then imagines this same shepherdess, for whom no one had offered one word of encouragement when undergoing trial, stepping forth and offering to plead for the Bishop. He imagines her rising above deadly hatred, and evincing nothing but an abiding love. Such love has existed, and it was most conspicuous on Calvary. In such love the Christian finds consolation. Such love is the strength of the soul, and enables it to endure. It is this which enables us to encounter human life with all its mysteries. It is by this that we are enabled to see the atrocity of the belief which would have man come into this world to sin, and suffer, and die forever. It is in and through this fathomless love that we are enabled to look beyond such a dark, dreary, and inextricable theory. We can see a world's salvation in the memorable exclamation of the Apostle, when he says: "Neither things present nor things to come shall be able to separate me from the love of God." In our sorrow, bearing wounds almost too grevious to be borne, we are enabled to say with ten thousand others, "He loves us and it is all right." We endure sorrow through the strength of His love. Religion sustains us, and not we religion. I do not, he said, believe in making apologies for our religion and holding it up with logic, but I believe in letting it hold us up. Feeling the floods of discouragement flowing over us, it is then that religion bears us up, and then that we realize the truth that God first loved us. This religion is not for the poor and ignorant alone, but for the rich and for those clothed with wisdom; not that they loved God, but that He loved them. He first loved us, He always loved us. Whatever is rich in human experience, it is to be explained by this bounteous, mysterious love. In the shadow and darkness of life look up, behold this love, and be assured. Call the propitiation of our sins what you may, the source of it is love; love not only to us, but to the most guilty in their sins. Upon this love should our relation to God be founded. Do we feel it? Do we love Him? If a man goes about, talking of his love to God, when his life is low, base, mean, he becomes an open shame, a living lie. If he loves God, he will manifest that love in his daily life. In a word, the life of love is the death of all selfishness. It is exhaustive and absorbs all things. When our work is finished and we are gathered in Heaven, methinks that in no expression will we glory more than in "Not that we loved God, but that He loved us."

THE DIVINE WILL.

By Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

In view of the demonstration in the interest of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which took place at Plymouth Church on Friday evening last, every one was prepared for the fact that his appearance yesterday morning in the pulpit would be characterized by an unusual display of enthusiasm on the part of his congregation and a corresponding amount of interest on the part of the general public. Indeed, no circumstance which has occurred in Brooklyn in recent years in a religious sense ever elicited a tithe of the interest which the recent controversy with which Mr. Beecher's name has been associated has produced, and the most intense desire has been exhibited to see and hear the Pastor of Plymouth. The manifestation of this prevailing spirit was readily recognized, and in anticipation of an immense crowd at the church yesterday morning, a strong cordon of Police was detailed to each of the doors of the church, with instructions to admit none but pew-holders. The result proved the wisdom of the precaution, for never was there a religious gathering in any church comparable with that which vainly sought admission. The crowds filled the avenues leading to the church, they clambered on the window-sills, and Pineapple, Orange, and Hicks streets were blocked to such an extent that energetic action on the part of the police was at times necessary to keep the passageway to the entrance of the church clear. Inside every available seat and standing-room was occupied, and while no one anticipated any reference to the trouble in which the church has been involved, the utterances of Mr. Beecher were expected with a feeling of anxiety not easily repressed. The enthusiasm of the congregation was not so boisterous as on Friday evening, but expressed itself rather in the most profuse and elegant floral decorations. The platform, covered with plants and flowers, half hid the form of the Pastor, and the walls and galleries were completely covered with evergreen interwoven with flowers. Mr. Beecher took his seat on the platform at the usual hour, and the services were proceeded with in the manner that always characterized them. In his opening prayer he invoked Divine aid in avoiding war with its unnumbered evils, and the sermon for the day was preached from the text: "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven"—Mathew vi., 10. The Divine will, he said, was universal. It was the ground therefore of universal hope and confidence that the Divine will or law sought for the highest good of all the creatures of God according to the circumstances of their creation and the conditions in which they have been put by the Divine Providence. They were taught from their earliest childhood that they were sinful and corrupt as they were, but the general conception which had been framed in respect to the nature and the character of man had, by reason of the technical terms and the mode of stating it, gone wide of the truth. Men had no choice in their births, and the condition of the human race was one which needed infinite sympathy, infinite patience and forbearance, and infinite and continuous regeneration. If humanity was judged by the ideal manhood, an eternal injustice would be done to the vast majority of men because of their varied and inferior grades of civilization; but this should not necessitate a lower standard of life, of morals, of virtue, or of manhood. If they took away responsibilities and penalties, which were God's goads and spurs, they would drive men into mere animalism. But the standard should be kept up, and men brought from the lowest stages of civilization, by gradual processes, to the highest possible condition of manhood. The Divine nature was an enigma to the human mind, but there were some things in it which they understood, because they are brought to them by a process which they understood, and because they adapted themselves to the circumstances of life and tended to elevate the soul. As in material life, perfection was the result of growth, and was not spontaneous, and the supposition or belief, if possible, that God was of that nature that He would gather in a few elect and condemn the mass of mankind to utter misery, would be a species of doctrine worse than Neroism or demonism. He had a different idea of the Divine character, and the God he preached was a being all powerful, all loving, and all just, but one who mercifully adapted himself to the needs and necessities of mankind. Mr. Beecher advocated a nobler idea of the Divine character, and his address generally was regarded as a particularly able effort.

The choir of Plymouth Church yesterday was unusually effective, and the organist on the occasion was Col. Horatio King. Several rehearsals took place during the week, and attention was paid to the selection of the hymns to be used yesterday. The hymn "Judge him not" was rehearsed on Thursday, and again on Saturday evening, but the fact coming to the ear of Mr. Beecher it was ordered to be discontinued on the ground that it was too personal.

The hymn was omitted from the service yesterday.

JUDGMENT AT THE HOUSE OF GOD.

By Rev. J. D. Fulton, D.D.

Hanson Place First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, was attended yesterday by quite a number of strangers in addition to its own large congregation, who came to hear Rev. Dr. Fulton preach on a favorite text, First Peter iv., 17:

"For the time is come that judgment must begin at the house of God, and if it first begin at us, what shall be the end of them that obey not the gospel."

The preacher said: Judgment has begun at the house of God. It is a good sign. It shows that God has begun to use His church for the world's advantage. What an inventory is to business, what an examination of soils and tools is to a farmer, that judgment began is to the Church. It shows men are dealing with an impartial God. We have all seen parents who could never see faults in their children; who plead for them no matter what they do, and as a rule ruin them. We have seen partisans so blind, stupid, and base that they go with their party, right or wrong. Such men do discredit to thought, and are dangerous to a free government. The God we worship is impartial. If He be severe He begins with His Church. He rights things before he goes outside. He never covers up iniquity, nor turns a blind eye on wrong-doing. He desires that His Church be like Him. Has the Church chosen this platform? Is there not as much policy and fear of money and men in the Church as in the world? If so, then judgment must begin with the Church. We know that there is a movement toward honesty in the whole land. The existence of an independent press proves it. Robbery in the name of liberty is as detestable in the sight of God and of the people as robbery in the name of slavery. Men must fight this under law, or they are lost. Nothing will avail—"neither themselves nor their gold shall be able to deliver them on the day of the Lord's wrath." The Church is the prop on which the cause of truth rests, and before any great movement begins God prepares His people for the work before them. The word judgment here seems to mean a severe trial to determine character, to find whether there was any religion among men, and test the value of what was professed. It was to begin at the Church that the nature and worth of religion might be seen. There is a difference between affliction and judgment. Affliction reminds us of a father's love. Judgment implies condemnation, sentence pronounced and final. The fact that judgment has begun proves that God is going to choose the instruments for the promotion of His cause. The Church has had a great opportunity and has accomplished a great work. It was God's unfurled banner in the conflicts of the past. It led and influenced the people. The war to-day is to be against dishonesty, and the Church should prepare itself for the work. This means business. God has set the heel of His condemnation upon the theory that man has outgrown the Bible and may cast aside its warnings and advice. The law proclaimed from Mount Sinai is binding upon men to-day as in the past. Those who have taught differently, and plead for the right to make a new rendition and give a loose rein to pleasure, to appetite, to desire, are being made to suffer from the righteous indignation of Almighty God. It is written for this hour—"Thou shalt have no other gods before me. Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them nor serve them." If it is true that the people of this land, or of any portion of it, have been worshiping sentiment rather than revelation, generosity in place of truth, kindness in the place of faith, the eloquence of man rather than the teachings of the Master, then it is time for God to arise in judgment and to protest against being set aside by the creature of His hands, who, like the moth, works secretly against the Lord, destroying the glory of religion as the moth robs a garment of beauty and of utility, and is as easily crushed or destroyed. Think a moment of the simile. The Psalmist says: "When Thou with rebukes dost correct man for iniquity, Thou makest his beauty to consume away like a moth." A moth, white, quiet, apparently innocent, lies covered with a thin gossamer shield in the rich cloth. Take him out and crush him between the thumb and finger, and there is no substance left. He is powerless and almost substanceless. So is man arrayed against God and destroyed by His condemnation. If, then, there is a turning from God to man and from the words of a written revelation; if religion is made to appear as something less than a matter of discipline and duty, with rewards and punishments, but only as a thing to be admired or rejected at pleasure; if the code written on the tables of stone by the finger of God do not underlie Christianity; if apologies have been made for transgressing them; if God's warnings have been hushed, and if, instead of them, tributes to liberty, to manhood, to self-culture have been permitted to occupy attention—is it strange that God has arisen in wrath, and will it be strange if he shall not sweep away this refuge of lies from among men? God has not changed. He is as jealous of His prerogatives now as in the past. If men dare ignore Him; if they are bold and bad enough to say that it makes no difference how much you trample on the requirements of Jehovah; if Christians can go with the superstitious and with the idolatrous, and, out of respect for friends and to curry favor with men, can sanction forms of worship which are an insult to the God of the Bible, then must they take the consequences. "Thou shalt not take the name of God in vain." Mohammedans obey this command, and Turks will not burn a piece of paper, fearing lest the name of God be written upon it. It remains for professing Christians and leaders of modern Sabbath-schools, which are now conducted more like so many religious circuses than places for pious instruction, to crack jokes over the name of Jehovah. But no single sin has a monopoly. To-day the public conscience is excited because of the commission of one sin. The community give it their thought. They forget all else. The devil loves nothing better than to keep men and women on the hunt for a victim, while attention is called off from every other point. Millions have been dwelling on the command, "Thou shalt not commit adultery," and indirectly they have paid a very high tribute to the minister of Christ. They haved racked their brains and totured their imaginations to divine, if possible, whether society holds to its heart a man who is true or false. Without in any way attempting to apologize for crime or wrong-doing in any man or in any society, it is proper to say that the millions are unjust, not because of any one man's sin, but because of their own. The alarming fact is reached when we reflect upon the prospective harvest which will be grown from the seed sown broadcast by the things said and written and printed concerning wrong-doing. Millions are talking and thinking pollution who a few months ago would have been frightened to have given the thought a welcome in their hearts or minds. It is time that society should organize against scandal. Character should be sacred until it is proven to be false. A life of purity, of nobleness, of benevolence should furnish a shield against the arrows of malignant infamy with which the air is full. If there is rottenness in the Church let it be exposed. If there be sin let there be punishment; but if there be anything true, or honest, or holy, or pure, let us think on these things. Consider how this judgment is pronounced. Not by a voice from heaven; not by any new fulmination of wrath; not by descending fire, as when Sodom was destroyed, nor by cleaving the earth beneath the feet of the transgressor, but by creating a public opinion against wrong-doing that is more severe than the inquisitorial torment; because it takes a man from his place, holds him up to public scorn, gibbets him on the stake of universal condemnation, tramples upon his power, good name, and pretentious goodness as the off-scouring of all things. It is because of God that men are taking ground against a false life, so soon as it is proved to be false. Men do not make apologies for vice. The moment they side with sin, no matter how dear the sinner, they provoke the displeasure of Almighty God. Shams and cheats are having a hard time. God suffers no apologies to be made. There is no need of man's falling who has the Almighty arm to lean upon. "The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptations, and to reserve the unjust unto the day of judgment to be punished, but chiefly them that walk after the flesh and the lust of uncleanness." "There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man; but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able, but will, with the temptation, also make a way to creep that ye may be able to bear it." God is not not only impartial but is considerate of us. Hence, Christ taught us to pray: "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." The man or woman is a fool who rejects this prayer. Strength is obtained by keeping the heart in the love and fear of God and walking in His commandments. Who prefers physic to beef when they seek to be strong? The fact that judgment has begun at the house of God makes a return to God not only desirable but imperative. A professed Christian must seek to order his life in accordance with the word of God or he will be set aside. This means much. It is a terrible thing to be taken out of a friend's heart; to have confidence in you not only broken but wrecked. What is it to be taken out of the heart of God? Let us be warned to return unto God, remembering that then he will return unto us. Better to have tried and failed than never to have tried at all. To avoid peril we must get back to God. The model is held up to us in the person of Jesus Christ. Your besetting sins may differ from mine. God hates both. You cannot escape because you are guiltless in one direction and guilty in another; for whoever shall offend on one point is guilty of all." Who, then, shall escape? Turn then to God with a full heart and cry as you never did before, "Wash me and make me clean in the blood of the Lamb." God proclaims a terrible finale to sin, to imposture, to wickedness, on this sin-stained earth. Death and judgment shall come. It shall come in the whirl of fire and in the crash of mountains and rocks, and beyond the fire of earth in the flames of hell. This is to be the end of those that obey not the Gospel. Who, then, will obey? Who will repent of sin? Who will turn unto God?

THE THEME AND RANGE OF THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

By Rev. W. M. Taylor, D. D.

At the Broadway Tabernacle Church yesterday morning, Rev. Dr. Taylor, the Pastor, resumed his ministerial duties for the first time since his recent return from Europe. The congregation was unusually large, every seat in the spacious church being taken. The pulpit and communion table were profusely decorated with flowers, it is supposed in honor of the occasion. On the Sunday morning one week previous, Dr. Taylor had entered his pulpit for a few moments before the delivery of the sermon by Prof. Mattice, and greeted his people with appropriate expressions, so that on the present occasion he confined himself to simply preaching a sermon from the text,

"For I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ, and him crucified."—First Corinthians, ii., 2.

He said the world had a cheap sneer for those whom it calls men of one idea. Yet when we look into the matter thoroughly we find that those who have left their mark most deeply for good or evil on their own age, and have done most to mold the history of after generations, have been distinguished by this concentration of energy on some single object. The men from whose busy brains ideas are being constantly struck off like sparks from the anvil are commonly of little account. But those who resemble rather the workman at the forge, and who, by repeated blows on the one heated bar, are seeking to weld it into some plowshare that may cultivate the soil, or some sword that may flash upon the battle field—those are the leaders of their fellows, and their names mark new epochs in the world's history. Having focused themselves upon some one aim they have kindled over it into a fiery enthusiasm which has burned up everything which has opposed their progress. Hence, for weal or woe, their influence has been almost incalculable. The one idea of Hildebrand dominates in the Papacy till this hour, and that of Napoleon deluged Europe for years with blood. The one idea of Luther emancipated the consciences of men from the tyranny of priestcraft, and that of Hampden and his compatriots secured the liberties of Britain, and laid the foundations of this free republic. Clearly, therefore, these are not men of a sort to be sneered at. They are the master spirits of their time, and it depends upon what the one idea is whether they shall prove the benefactors of their race, or the enemies of all liberty and progress. To this class of epoch-marking men, the Apostle Paul unquestionably belonged. He lived for one purpose. His motto might have been in his own words: "This one thing I do." From the moment of his conversion onward, he had but one ambition. Wherever he went his heart was set on one principal object, and as the result his labors were crowned with marvelous success. Antioch, Ephesus, Philippi, Athens, Corinth, Rome, all came within the sweep of his influence and received the impress of his character. And if we compare the condition of the world at the time of his death with the state of things existing at the time of his conversion, and add to the inference so suggested the consideration of effects produced during succeeding centuries by his example and by his writings, we shall see reason to conclude that no one mere man was ever permitted to do so much for God and humanity as he accomplished. What then was this one idea to which Paul had deliberately devoted his life? The text will tell us; for, though expressed with reference to his work at Corinth, it is equally applicable to his labors everywhere else through his Christian ministry. He determined not to know anything among men but Jesus Christ and Him crucified. The peculiarity of Paul's devotion to his cause was that while he recognized Christ in the full majesty of His character as the Son of God, and ignored nothing of His life, the one thing to which he was specially devoted was "Him crucified." The fact that He died upon the cross, a death regarded by the world at that time as a shameful and degrading one—He, the son of God, as the Savior of men, rendered Him especially holy in Paul's noble mind and heart. It was this death and its sacrificial character upon which Paul preached. The divine dignity, then, of the Savior's person and the atoning efficacy of his death, was the one idea to which the great Apostle devoted his talents. The true successors of Paul in the ministry of Christ are those who are seeking with sincerity and wisdom to act upon this one determination, not to know anything among men, but Jesus Christ and Him crucified. The only hope for the sinner is this one principle. The Apostle Paul deliberately sets aside the philosophy and wisdom of the world, and proclaims that the cross is their only salvation. The world knew not God except through his means. This was the law of God and must be obeyed. Look into the earth, the air, the sea, everywhere, and you meet nothing but law, hard remorseless law, good so long as you obey, but relentless the moment you run counter to its requirements. The fire has no mercy if you thrust your hand into it. Gravitation has no consideration for you if you step over a precipice, and the sea knows no compassion if you fall into its depths. Nowhere in nature can you discover any mercy to law-breakers. But in the cross you discover mercy and pardon, the love of God Himself. God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten son that whosoever believe on Him should be saved and have everlasting life. The cross of Christ was to be the means, according to Paul, of proclaiming purity and integrity in all the walks of life of those who would be His followers. For as Christ died to save us from bondage as well as punishment for sins committed, so we should keep ourselves unspotted in the world. The cross was the means intended by God to promote peace and brotherhood among believers themselves. As Christ died to bear the burdens oppressing you, so should you make sacrifices for each other, bearing each other's burdens. Finally, the cross, according to St. Paul, meant beneficence. This was one of the chief doctrines taught by Christ. The Apostle wished to send assistance to some of the poor saints who were suffering a special need at Jerusalem, even as to-day we may wish to send assistance to those who have been suddenly made poor and helpless by some calamity like fire or flood. He appeals to his hearers, saying: "For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though he was rich, yet for your sake He became poor that ye through His poverty might become rich. Here was the loftiest of all motives, and affected the actions of all mankind—regard for the welfare of our suffering fellow-men, giving them benevolently of our substance even at considerable sacrifice. In conclusion the reverend gentleman said: "When renewing to-day my much-loved labors in this place, I announce anew my determination to know nothing among you but Jesus Christ, and Him crucified, you will not suppose that I mean to keep repeating the words like a parrot-cry until they have lost all meaning in your ears, but rather that I design to make application of the great principles that underlie the cross to the ever-varying occurrences and circumstances of life."

THE FORGIVENNESS OF SIN.

By Rev. Chauncey Giles.

The fourth of a course of sermons on the forgiveness of sin was delivered yesterday by Rev. Chauncey Giles in the New Jerusalem Church, (Swedenborgian,) Thirty-fifth street, between Lexington and Park avenues. The text was:

"Who can forgive sin but God alone?"—Luke v., 21.

He said: In what does forgiveness really consist? What is the act or process itself? What change is wrought in man by it, both in his own personal being and in his relations to the Lord? These are practical and momentous questions. Our happiness for time and eternity depends on the correct answer and action according to it. It is not a mere speculation about an abstract principle. It is present, personal, vital. It lies at the root of all our well-being. In previous discourses, sin was shown to be a diseased condition of man's spiritual nature. Sin is to the spiritual body what disease is to the material body. It is malformation of its organic forms; paralysis of its powers, inversion of the finest fibres of its structures which closes its receptacles against the inflow of the divine life and throws all its movements into discord with it. Sin is an organic, chronic, hereditary disease, involving all the functions of man's spiritual nature. What, then, is forgiveness of sin? It cannot be, as every one can see, the remission of the penalty. If sin is an organic spiritual disease, the penalty is related to the sin as effect to cause. The penalty is inseparably connected with the sin. God hath joined them together, and they cannot be divorced. They are related as blindness to the eye whose optic nerve has been destroyed; as deafness to the paralyzed ear, racking pains to inflamed muscles and enfeebled nerves. They are bound together and depart together. The Lord does not inflict the penalty nor take it away. The penalty cannot be remitted while the sin remains. He cannot retain it when the sin has been removed. If such is the relation between sin and its punishment, you see it is impossible for the Lord to forgive a sin in the sense of remitting its penalty. He has never remitted the penalty of a single sin, and He never will. He cannot do it. No, the soul that sinneth dies—dies in the sin, and not as an arbitrary punishment for it. This may seem to some to be a startling truth. It is contrary to common opinion and almost universal religious teaching. It may be useful to dwell upon it a moment, and see on what immutable law the doctrine is founded. Sin is a violation of, or want of conformity to, a law of God. But his laws are not arbitrary like an act of human legislation; they are natural laws—that is, they inhere in, and grow out of, the activities, functions, and relations of one being or thing to another; they are the forms of relation and the modes of action of organic forms, and their relations to the life which creates and animates them. They may be expressed in arbitrary forms. That may be necessary. It may be the only mode in which they can be communicated. But the form of expression does not change the nature of the law. If the laws which regulate our spiritual nature and our relations to the Lord and man were arbitrary, and the penalty was of the same nature as that attached to the violation of a civil law, the Lord could remit the penalty, if he chose to do so, as human governors do. He could repeal the law and the penalties would fall with it. But as His laws have their roots in His own being He cannot change them. As man is a finite form and embodiment of the Divine Life, his relations to the Lord, to man, and the outward world are immutably fixed. The blessings which flow from obedience are the effects of causes, as harvests of corn and fruit are the effects of sunshine and rain. So the punishment which follows disobedience grows out of it as pain follows disease. The truth is, the Lord never acts in an arbitrary way. He acts from infinite love through infinite wisdom, and He cannot act otherwise. He neither gives nor withholds, blesses nor curses, rewards nor punishes from without, as so much pay for so much service, so much suffering for so much sin. We acknowledge this in nature, and we see the beauty and wisdom of it. No man would put out his eyes and expect the Lord to save him from the consequences. The farmer does not sow tares and then pray the Lord to interpose and arrest a universal law of His divine order and give him a harvest of wheat. Why should we not apply the principle to spiritual laws? Is the Lord less a being of order in the spiritual plane of His creation than He is in the physical? It cannot be. As we rise we come into finer and more exact relations and nicer adjustments. The web of man's inmost forms is woven with the highest laws. He lives in them. All his activities flow in the currents of Divine order or vainly struggle against them. In least and greatest things, in material and spiritual structures alike, he is their subject, and reaps joy according to his loyalty, or suffers pain according to his disobedience. No man, no angel, the Lord himself, cannot stand between sin and its consequences. The divine police is in the structure of man's being, and there is no escaping its sleepless eye. The witnesses are ever present, and no purpose, no thought, no act can escape their notice. The judge is the essential form and order of the divine life, and judgment is pronounced according to immutable law. "I judge no man; the words that I speak unto you, they shall judge you in the last day." The law is self-executing. The penalty is in it and from it. It begins in the violation of law, goes with the violation, and ends with it. By the forgiveness of sin, then, is not meant the remission of the penalty. No human being ever did or ever will escape the penalty of the slightest violation of the laws of his being. Physical pain comes from physical disease, and the same law rules in man's spiritual body. If that is in perfect health, and moves in accord with the divine life, he cannot suffer. Punishment can come only with the sin, and must cease with it. It is equally impossible and contrary to the laws of Divine order that one person can bear the penalty of a sin for another. Substitution of punishment is impossible. We see this the moment we apply it to the operation of physical laws. How absurd the supposition that one man can have the rheumatism and his friend the pain, or that your daughter can suffer the blindness, and by so doing save your son from it when he has put out his eyes. A man who should advance such a doctrine in regard to physical suffering would be considered a fool or insane, and yet this is the general opinion in the Christian world to-day with regard to spiritual things, and Christians base their hopes of salvation upon what they suppose to be the fact that the Son of God has suffered the penalty of their sins for them, when the nature of God and the nature of man and the relations of punishment to sin render such a substitution impossible. Forgiveness of sin and remission of the penalty are two entirely distinct things. The penalty never can be forgiven; the sin can; and when the sin is forgiven there is no penalty to be forgiven. We must, therefore, direct our attention entirely to the sin, and our inquiry is, What is the forgiveness of sin? What do "forgiveness," "remission," mean? The word our Lord used means to send away from, and is used to express the flight of an arrow from the bow; the release of the soul from the body; to send forth an expedition; to let go, to loose, to free. These are its primary and physical meanings. When this action applies to man as a civil being, the word means to release, set free from; as to release from an obligation, to remit a fine or debt. When used with reference to man's physical, moral, and spiritual being, it has the same generic meaning, but modified to suit the nature of the acts referred to. Pain cannot be sent away from us as we can send an arrow from a bow, or as we can discharge a debt. It can only be done by our release from the disease which caused it. To forgive or send away from us a sin, then, is to be cured of it. We do not use the word forgive to express release from physical disease, but we do use the word remit in this sense. We speak of a remittent and intermittent fever, and the original word is translated forgive and remit, according to the fancy of the translator. Forgiveness of sin is releasing us from it; sending the sin away from us, curing us, restoring us to spiritual health. Sin is a spiritual disease. We go to the Lord, and if we take His prescription, and follow His directions, He will certainly cure us. He will heal all our diseases, He will remit, forgive, send away from us all our sins; He will remove the obstructions to the inflowing of His divine life. He forgives our weakness, our blindness, our impurities—that is, he sends them away from us by restoring us to spiritual order, and, consequently, to spiritual health. The Lord is constantly engaged in this work. If man steps out of the order which Divine wisdom has provided as the only way in which life can be communicated, the Lord tries to bring him back. He bears no ill-will toward us on account of our sins. What would you think of a mother who was angry with her little daughter because she had the scarlet fever? Universal motherhood would exclaim, "She is a monster, and no mother!" How, then, can Infinite love, compared with which a mother's love is not so much in purity, in intensity, in unchanging devotion, as a drop to the ocean, forsake His children when they are sick, tormented, and dying? Can the All-merciful One withhold His help, and inflict infernal torments upon His children, because they have broken His law? Such a supposition is contrary to every principle of the Divine nature—to every quality of unselfish love. Why, then, is He represented as angry, turning away His face, withdrawing His life, tormenting the sinner and punishing him with death? It is because man has attributed to the Lord the changes which have taken place in himself. Man has turned away from the Lord, and it seems to him as if the Lord had turned from him. Man is tormented with pain, and he thinks the Lord has inflicted it, and the sacred Scriptures are written according to appearances of truth, as they must have been to have been received at all. All change has been in man himself. All sin originates in man. All pain is caused by sin. The Lord does not withhold; man excludes. He is not only willing to forgive the vilest sinner that exists, but He is in the constant effort to do it. If forgiveness were nothing more than the remission of an arbitrary penalty, infinite mercy would forgive everyone. The Lord does not stand off and come to reluctant terms with man. He exacts nothing from man that is not essential to the effect. Sin is a spiritual disease, and forgiveness is the removal of the disease. The principle involved is the same as in natural disease. It is the Lord who cures all diseases. Physicians only prescribe the remedies. A surgeon can set a broken bone, but cannot make it knit. What we call the forces of nature are the Lord's forces, and the means He uses to repair any damage, to forgive any physical sin. He does the same in our spiritual diseases. But man must take the remedies prescribed, and refrain from the inciting causes of spiritual disease. When he does, the Lord forgives him. But He cannot do it at once by a decree, as an executive can release a murderer from prison. He must respect the laws of man's nature. He must work through man's organization. The forgiveness of sin is, therefore, a slow, gradual, and painful work. It involves vast spiritual forces. It consists in great organic changes. It is nothing less than the putting away the diseased natural mind and the substitution of a new one. You will readily see in what a different aspect this doctrine presents the Lord to us from the common one. The Lord is on our side, like a tender father or a wise physician. He enfolds us in the spirit of His love. He restrains us from going further astray. He endeavors to turn us away from sin and death. He calls to us: "Turn ye, turn ye; for, why will ye die." And what he calls to us he gives us the power to do. So, day by day, moment by moment, patiently, assiduously, tenderly, firmly, and with infinite skill, the Lord Jesus Christ is seeking to forgive all our transgressions, iniquities, and sins, all our impurities, all their infernal deformities, and to replace them by the purity, the strength, the harmony, the loveliness and the blessedness of His own perfect life. "Who can forgive sins but God alone?" No one, and He cannot do it unless we co-operate with Him in the work.

MODERN ATHEISM.

By Rev. C. C. Tiffany.

At the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Atonement, Twenty-eighth street and Madison avenue, last evening, the Bishop of Jamaica assisted at the services. The Pastor, Rev. C. C. Tiffany, preached on "Modern Atheism," the same subject on which he lectured in Boston during Lent, taking his text from Genesis i., 1. "In the beginning God created the Heaven and the earth." This first utterance of the Bible, the preacher said, was the root of all the religion contained in it. Whatever Judaism or Christianity may have wrought for mankind in developing its moral sense, or clearing its spiritual vision, had found its inspiration in the sublime conception of God as above and beyond all created things. It was this opening word of Holy Writ which laid the strong foundation capable of supporting the after-structure of the Temple of God; it was this profound conviction meeting us on the threshold of the Bible—that God was the originator of all things visible—that He alone was the self-existent, living source of life, which formed the basis for the worship and obedience enjoined in its sacred pages. Neither in Judaism nor in Christianity was the existence of God merged in the existence of the universe. He was distinct in essence, though in Him all things consisted. "In the beginning God created," and the universe was the result of His act. It did not exist as His necessary organization, as essentially divine or as eternal as Himself; it did not constitute His essential opposite, without which he could not come to the consciousness of Himself, according to the Pantheism of Spinoza or the philosophy of Schilling. He was in Himself complete—the I am—above all. The necessity to create was in Him, the moral necessity of love, not the natural necessity of self-completion. The universe appeared by the fiat of His will; He commanded, and it stood firm. The first product of literature which we possessed was an acknowledgment of the Supreme Being—the Alpha and Omega—the origin and end of all that exists. He who, in the beginning of all things, already was, and who created all things visible, was, of necessity, the sole, self-existent, unlimited one. The ultimate substance was spirit; the ultimate being was God. Atheism was the blank denial of this fundamental principle of the Bible. It either denied that the ultimate substance was spirit, or, that being spirit it was conscious, personal, and creative. Atheism may appear as the positive denial of materialism, or the negative affirmation of the sensational philosophy. It may say in the words of John Stuart Mill "that we can never know whether there be a God;" with Spencer, "that He must ever be unknown;" or, with still another, writer that "we admit of no creation, either in the beginning or in the course of the world's history, and regard the idea of a self-conscious, extra-mundane creator as ridiculous," still in whatever form it may come, atheism was the denial of a God above nature, of an independent, absolute spirit, of a creative will. The fundamental stand-points of atheism do not greatly change from age to age. The method of the materialists of the present age is precisely that which Plato rebuked. But however much the reasoning of the distinguished savans or philosophers who would now deny the validity of the knowledge of a belief in God may be disliked, to many of them should be accorded sobriety of character. Revolutionists in science were not intentionally revolutionists in morals, and a wholly different place in the register of character should be accorded to John Stuart Mill and Voltaire, or to Herbert Spencer and Rousseau. But this sobriety did not always manifest itself, and there were those who did not see or feel the weight of their own words, or the solemnity of the problems in which they were engaged. This, however, was not the general tone of the present day. Many investigators were fully aware of the seriousness of the problems they were engaged upon, and if they disregarded a belief in God they did so with a sigh. The proper way to deal with such men would be to endeavor to show them the fallacy of their principles. On the other hand, all Christian souls wanted to find the problem so stated that its fundamental truth could not suffer by the constant progress of knowledge or the continual contest of theories. No one was so really interested in the expansion of the knowledge of the universe as he who believed in the God who made it. This knowledge fed his devotion, for it was the knowledge of Him whom he worshiped. Thus Theists, of all others, had an interest in the world wherein they lived, and in the science which explained it. Science was not engaged, when in its rightful province, with the origin of things, but with their existence. Its province was to investigate the properties, methods, relations—so far as they were appreciable by scientific investigation of matter and force already existent in the world around, but could not go beyond. It was engaged with the things which were seen, but not those which were unseen. Whatever may be the earth's structure or the method of its formation, when the great fact of its origin came to be considered the question was decided by another faculty than the logical understanding as engaged with visible phenomena. In this relation it was indubitably true that the natural man knew not the things of God. Science in deciphering the unfolding scroll of the universe could show its properties and teach what the nature of God must be if He be its author. But from the nature of its work science found its task complete when it brought men face to face with the ultimate forms of the visible creation. When the problem of the source of life was to be known they should ask the Spirit concerning the spirit, appealing to that intelligence which alone could give meaning to everything—without which science itself were impossible, and by which the validity of its methods and results were tested. The believers in Darwin's theory of evolution claimed that it dealt a deathblow to the religion which believed in the existence of a God. But it ought to be remembered that Darwin himself made no such extensive claim. He merely indicated that all forms of animal or vegetable life might have come from four or five original species, whose origin he does not attempt to account for. The creation of these original types would require precisely the same creative power as the creation of any number indefinitely multiplied. On the one theory there would be more creative acts, but on the other there would be the need for precisely the same kind of power to produce the one germ or type as to produce the one thousand. The question, then, as Mr. Darwin leaves it, was one of method, not one of ultimate origination. It might be well to state how strong and vivid the impression of the presence of intelligence in the creation was with those who most studied it, not from a theological or philosophical point of view, but simply as observers of outward nature from the scientific standpoint. The distinguished naturalist, Louis Agassiz, was said to have been impelled, among other motives, to reject the Darwinian theory, because he thought it was a protest against intelligence in nature. It showed how indelible the impression of an intelligent thought in nature was in him, when he viewed its rejection as a criterion of a true or false system. Michael Farraday, the great chemist, Mr. Somerville, the celebrated mathematician, and Prof. Sedgwick, the distinguished geologist, also all bore testimony to the existence of a great living Presence. Such was the impression made on the minds of the cultivated who understood the relations and processes of nature amid all the splendor of modern discoveries, as well as on the mind of the untutored child who was awestruck merely at the outward form of the phenomena. Having referred to the two phases of modern thought, the scientific and the psychological, in their bearing on the question of theism, he wished to refer briefly to that other phase of the speculation—that of the materialistic school, which proclaimed defiant war against the belief in the existence of a God. He claimed that materialism was impossible, but there were ardent and even fierce advocates of the theory, of whom Büchner and Strauss might be accepted as representatives. This school reduced the mind to mere material organization. Their argument is that as the brain is the organ of thought, as the healthful thought depends on the healthful brain, as the injury to the one is an injury to the other, therefore, in substance, they are identical. They illustrate this by the production of music from physical causes—an effect, they claim, as different from the strings of a violin or the pipes of an organ as thought is from the tissues of the brain. His answer to that was that sound was merely an aerial vibration, which there was no difficulty in tracing to its material origin. But when he spoke of music, he got to something beyond mere sound. He had got to that orderly arrangement and combination of aerial vibrations which were not the product of matter, but of the mind; which conceived the thought and used the material to express it. The fallacy of the materialist was that of the man who—standing amid the ceaseless shuttles of a factory, and seeing the orderly progression of the movement, resulting in the production of cloth—should assert that the machine furnished the cotton because, forsooth, if the machine was injured the cloth would be uneven, and if broken down the manufacture of the cloth would cease. Any one department of the brain may have its special function, in the use of which the mind expresses certain functions of its life; but does it, therefore, comprehend or create it? If men knew anything at all—if they could trust the impressions made upon the senses on looking at the brain dissected—they could trust still more the intuitive consciousness that an anxious mind was not merely a bad headache, or a perturbed conscience, a nervous irritation. And should the materialists be able hereafter to prove, as they boast they can, that vital force was but the mere combination of other forces, they would only have moved one step further in the physical explanation of the physical organ, and would not have touched the spiritual power. A Writer, speaking of the efforts of the Rationalists to explain any spiritual truths by their materialistic interpretations, said, "The clearing out of a subject is not its clearing up." It was one thing to deny the mental life and another to explain it. The materialists simply denied, but the life was regnant still. As the heart and mind still cried out for the living God, so those who denied God should satisfy the craving for religion, and Comte, with his philosophy, proposed the worship of humanity, and decreed a hierarchy and ecclesiasticism which should find in the devout commemoration of the world's heroes the satisfaction of its craving. Mill, however, derides this notion, and Strauss, after disparaging the longing for immortality as a childish cry, tried to find in the cultivation of poetry and music the true satisfaction for the so-called religious nature. Such attempts reveal the inability of the systems they represent to furnish an adequate solution of the life which men feel within them. From these apostles of no God and no immortality, let them look along the course of centuries and discern the presence of Him who, in the human form of a Galilean peasant, has ruled the thoughts and recreated the lives of the nations for eighteen hundred years. They saw Him of holiest life proclaiming in every word He uttered, and every act He did, the inspiration of God, His Father. All moral principles this Ruler of Men based on the divine principle, "Be ye perfect that ye may be the children of your Father." All the power He exercised He claimed was that which was from above; all the influence proceeding from Him He proclaimed proceeded from His oneness with the Father. This was the divine humanity. Until men could show a holier example, a more complete redemption, a more exhaustive faith, Christians may well cling to Christ still; for through Him they had access by one spirit into the Father, in knowledge of whom standeth their eternal life.

THE GRACE OF GOD.

By Rev. W. F. Morgan, D. D.

Yesterday morning the spacious edifice of the new Episcopal Church of St. Thomas, Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, was crowded to its fullest capacity to hear the opening sermon of the Rector, Rev. W. F. Morgan, D. D., on his return to resume his pastoral duties after the summer vacation. During his absence the services were held regularly in the church, but as the congregation is one of the most fashionable in the City most of the members were out of town during the Summer season. The church has recently received the last finishing touch by the completion of the tower and the addition of a magnificent chime of bells which rang out their richest melodies as the congregation filed in through the spacious aisles of the sacred edifice to take up their accustomed places. The communion table was decorated with flowers, and inside the sanctuary upon the dais were tastefully inscribed in a bank of flowers the words, "Welcome Home." There was a full choir in attendance under the direction of Mr. Warren.

At the conclusion of the usual impressive service of the Episcopal Church, Dr. Morgan announced that missionary services would be held in the church on Friday evening next, when the Bishop of Litchfield, England, is expected to preach. The sessions of the General Convention will be shortly open to the public, and he trusted that the members of his parish would avail themselves of the opportunities which would be offered them of listening to the debates during the session. After calling attention to the necessity of having the Sunday-schools conducted by active, earnest, and intelligent young men, who would find themselves elevated by taking part in those exercises, he expressed the hope that many of the younger members of the congregation would come forward to devote themselves to this excellent work. After the congregation had joined in singing the 314th hymn, Dr. Morgan delivered an impressive discourse, taking his text from the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, first to fourth verse:

"I thank my God always on your behalf for the grace of God which is given you by Jesus Christ."

He said that in resuming his place among them that morning, after an absence which had been marked throughout by many tokens of Divine mercy and goodness, he was glad to find in the Epistle for that day the affectionate salutations, as also the truths, with which he desired to meet them. In addressing the little Church of God at Corinth the great Apostle first of all invoked upon them and upon all who with them call upon the name of our Lord Jesus Christ grace and peace. He prayed that the same holy invocation might be answered and realized within those walls. In a spirit of devout thankfulness would he magnify the same rich and abounding grace given unto them by Jesus Christ. There might be other blessings, but this was the best of all. There might be other gifts, but this was the most transcendent and royal. The grace of God, given by Jesus Christ, comprehended that which gives dignity to man, which explains his being, which assigns him his place in the universe and affords a clear outline of his destiny when this material universe has passed away. Considering this inestimable gift more in detail, he did not think it irreverent to say that, with all His infinite resources, God could not be expected to advance one step beyond the riches of His grace as set forth in the gospel. He had done the utmost that even Deity could do to save, to set free, to enlighten and to raise to heavenly places the revolted family of man. What, he would ask, had He not done? He had offered Himself, as might be seen in the token on the altar of their Holy Communion. He had offered Himself once for all a sacrifice, full, perfect, and complete; for in the person of Jesus Christ we behold not merely an agent of the Godhead, inferior and subordinate, but the Eternal Son Himself, Who with the Father and the Holy Ghost we worshiped and glorified as one God world without end. It was in the contemplation of this one fact that the grace of God appears as the perfection and final development of mercy toward the children of men. For what arrangement, he would appeal to his hearers, for the recovery of man could be conceived so grand and august as that which, in view of our helplessness extends to us the very hand of God, and in view of our ignorance makes Him our teacher, in view of our condemnation makes Him our surety, and in view of our utter exclusion from heaven by reason of guilt, lays the guilt of a world upon God, makes Him the victim of Divine justice, nails Him to the cross, and with Him the handwriting that was against us. Turning our eyes from the dignity of this Redeemer, he said the work He actually accomplished was a practical and finished work. The antecedent dispensation, in all its parts and details, was darkness compared with the unobscured light which Christ had thrown upon the pathway of our redemption. The grace of God which is given to us by Jesus Christ secures pardon for transgression and for sin to every descendant of Adam upon one simple condition, namely, faith in this adorable substitute, faith in the Lamb of God—pardon which sweeps and vibrates all over the world like the gladdening music of Sabbath bells; pardon which conveys to every soul of every realm the hope, nay, the assurance of forgiveness; pardon which is not limited by the blackness of guilt or measured by the atrocity of rebellion, but which announces to the vilest offender a full remission, upon the conditions of a living faith and an honest repentance. He pardoneth and absolveth all such. He whispers peace in the ear of despair. He spans the whole earth with the rainbow splendors of recovery, of regeneration, of a better, purer, higher life. But more even than this—to pardon, acceptance, recognition, and adoption were added. The proclamation of universal amnesty through Christ looks simply to our absolution from sin and our rescue from punishment. It is the opening of the prison doors, the delivery of the captives from the house of bondage and from the doom of death. But the grace of God given us by Jesus Christ extends farther than this. We were not only forgiven and set free, but had become sons and heirs. We not only receive the pledges of grace, but are allowed to enter upon and appropriate them. Christ did not leave us as we are accustomed to leave those unhappy men who are delivered from the penalties of the law and go forth from our prisons and penitentiaries. He does not leave us to wander without a purpose and without an object in life. No—not for a moment. He first forgives, and then provides for us. He allows us the benefit of his passion to secure our pardon, and then, taking us by the hands, He offers us a share in His obedience and identifies us with Himself. He clothes us in His spotless righteousness, and approaching the throne of His Father says, "Here am I and the children which Thou hast given me. In their afflictions I have been afflicted. The heavy burden of their iniquities has been laid upon me. I have borne their griefs and carried their sorrows and atoned for their sins. Accept them, O Father, through the merits of thy Son." Such is the grace of God, which is given to us by Jesus Christ. He had accomplished thus much in the way of preparation for our recovery, and now he would ask them to mark what the same blessed and Holy One had done to make that possible way a plain and practical way. "Ye are enriched by Him in all utterance and knowledge." He has enshrined the great facts of redemption in doctrinal forms. He that runs may read. Redemption is systematized. A chain of doctrinal statements is extended from earth to heaven, illuminating the whole distance. He need not repeat in their hearing these articles of belief. They had been already upon their lips that morning. They embraced the incarnation of God, His death for the sins of the world, His resurrection from the grave, His ascension into heaven, His resumption of universal power at the right hand of the Father, and His final coming to judgment. These and other verities were set before us as distinct matters of faith, and from these as from fountain heads flowed forth rules of practice which cover the whole field of moral obligations. A rule was given to the intellect and to the conscience, to the action and the utterance, to the inward life and to the outward life. "In everything ye are enriched by Him." Nothing is omitted in this code of Divine precepts which can give man purity of heart, or aid him in the conflict with evil, or regulate his earthly existence, or prepare him for the associations and employments of an eternal state. With that living oracle in his hand he should not stray and need not stumble. But even this is not all. The grace of God, which is given us by Jesus Christ, comprehends the agency of the Holy Ghost and His abiding presence in the Church. The Savior ascends, having finished His work. The Sanctifier descends to apply it. Not only are we enriched with doctrines and instructions which flash light upon every step of our progress, but God, the Holy Ghost, is our guide to inspire us afresh when we falter, to plead with us when we wander, and through all the conflicts of life and the convulsive agonies of death to help our infirmities. This life giving agent is with us to-day. His inspirations fill the Church, working through ordinances and sacraments and supplications and scriptures and sermons, whispering at every ear, knocking at every heart, and striving with an unmeasured patience to subdue the unruly wills and affections of sinful men. Such, briefly, is that gift of grace for which the great Apostle thanked God always on behalf of the little flock comprising the Church at Corinth; and for the same gift would he, (Dr. Morgan,) that day thank God in behalf of his congregation. It was a priceless gift, and in returning to them once more he would magnify with a clearer tone and emphasis than ever before the simple provisions of that grace which is given them by Jesus Christ. A cultivated and intellectual world was more and more disposed to question these provisions, to undervalue them, to ridicule them. But let us cling to them as the only safeguards of society, the only supports of morality, the only pledges of life and immortality. Before passing to the solemnities of the holy table he desired to advert for a moment to the special and personal means which should fill our lips with thanksgiving. This Communion Sunday, more than almost any other in the Christian year, made an appeal to our gratitude. The Summer was ended, and as thousands who had been scattered far and wide enter again their homes and their accustomed paths, it should be with a fresh and adoring sense of the Divine goodness. During this dispersion and absence not one of them had reached a point where there was not exposure to manifold perils. The vehicles of travel, the centres of temporary abode, the ordinary movements of life have all been within the range of disaster and death. After thanking God for his watchful care over them in all their travels, he said he did not recall a summer during his pastorate which had been so marked by the infrequency of death. Only twice had the destroyer crossed their borders as a parish, taking hence, as he trusted, souls well prepared for the exchange of worlds. Referring to his own absence, he said that in coming back from a distant place of sojourn, he found needful work accomplished, and the desire of his heart entirely satisfied. Their sanctuary was complete—that which was lacking had been supplied. Out of a tower, massive, symmetrical, and majestic, issue melodies from Sabbath bells, as rich and resonant, as pure and silvery as mortal ear could covet. He thanked God for this, and he was indebted also to liberal hearts and willing hands within the parish. In conclusion, he counted it a blessing worthy of special mention, that throughout the Summer months the services of the church had been maintained most acceptably and without intermission. After the sermon the communion was administered to over 500 members of the congregation, and the services were closed with a benediction.

THE REAL PRESENCE.

By Rev. Dr. Rylance.

Rev. Dr. Rylance, at St. Mark's Church, yesterday, preached on "The Real Presence," being the third of a series of sermons, the two preceding ones having been upon "Confession" and "Absolution." His text yesterday was First Corinthians, x., 16—"The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ?" It was seldom, he said, that he turned aside to discuss subjects of a polemical nature. But the truths that a Christian minister must teach were so various that charity must be shown for the different views of preachers and the different modes of presenting them. Yet, various as are the dogmas of men, they should never be presented as having the Divine sanction unless such be the case. When theories are presented at variance with the Gospel, it is the duty of the minister to refute them. It was because some dogmas are presented by some churches called catholic, and others of Protestant professions, in conflict with the teachings of the Bible, that an effort to refute them was now deemed timely. The preacher had spoken of "Confession" and "Absolution" on the two preceding Sundays; but the question this morning was a more important one. The Eucharist means a communion between man and God—just as friendship is between man and man. The fact that this rite is ordained of God is evidence that He will be present in it. The words, "It is my body," brings up man to Him, rather than carrying Him down to man in a bodily form. He did not establish the ceremony as a historical fact merely to quicken memories, but when he commanded "This do in remembrance of me" He meant it to be more than an outward sign. It is a channel of influence for strengthening and refreshing the soul. Bread and wine typify the blessing to our soul. In the text the words "the cup of blessing which we bless is it not the communion of the blood of Christ?" are not to be taken literally, surely, but refer to our being spiritually fed. We may, indeed, confidently affirm that there is a "presence"—a "real presence"—in the communion, on the authority of the Lord himself; but that presence is a spiritual one. The Council of Trent affirmed that by consecration the whole substance of the bread and wine was transformed into flesh and blood by the process of transubstantiation. Observe carefully that the substance of the elements is declared to be transformed, while the color, the shape, the gravity of the elements remain the same. This is to affirm that on each of the 10,000 altars of the Church of Rome, the whole of Christ's body is present at the same time. But besides the Council of Trent, and besides the Romanish Church, there are modern theologians who are endeavoring to approach a goal near transubstantiation without quite reaching that. This is "consubstantiation," that is, the presence of the body with or in the elements. This is still worse, for it affirms that there are two bodies in the same place at the same time. Dr. Pusey, for instance, asserts the presence of the very blood and body in the wine and the bread; while his followers in this country maintain similar views in the advanced ritualism around us, which is so agreeable to persons of sickly sentimental religious views. Hence the doctrine of "assistance" without participation in the communion. Hence the homage paid by kneelings and crossings before the holy table, even when bare. Hence the necessity of all the formalities which these new priests impose on all who bow to their morbid influences. Hence the necessity of communing after fasting. Hence the inquiry lately mooted as to how long it requires to digest the real flesh and blood. Hence the prayer found in a recent book issuing from this advanced circle, "Oh, blood of Christ, inebriate me!" Can we wonder that so many are taking alarm at the advance of Romanism, when a Church which calls itself Protestant takes such views? The preacher hoped that the pulpit of St. Mark's Church might never utter an uncertain sound in regard to such doctrines. The words on which Rome founds her doctrine of transubstantiation are, "This is my body;" or, "this thing," not "this bread," is my body, mere literally interpreted. That is to assert that the unleavened bread of the Jewish Passover on the occasion on which these words were uttered became Christ's flesh and blood, when Christ himself was reclining on a couch near by at that instant. No matter that Almighty God thus contradicts reason. Reason is renounced. The Church demands prompt and implicit belief. Men now turn wafers into the blood and body of Christ, and use as their sanction the Scripture words "This is My body." It never occurs to them that this is expressed in Oriental language, is a metaphor, just as are those other assertions "I am the door," "I am the vine." St. Paul says that that "rock" which followed the Israelites was God. Using the same figurative language Christ on one occasion spoke of Himself as the living bread, and when some of His hearers were astonished, interpreting His words literally, He explained, to quiet their astonishment, that He referred to the spirit. "The words that I speak unto you they are the bread of life." They could never have so far mistaken, however, as to take the Master to mean that the loaf which he brake was his own body, while he stood before them at the moment. St. Paul declared, "Henceforth know we no man after the flesh," implying that Christ's body was no longer on earth. If Christ had intended his words to mean such a thing, then he would have said, not "This cup is my blood," but "this wine." If the "bread" is to be taken literally, let the cup be so too. There is thus a *reductio ad absurdum*. Yet those are branded with anathemas who dare to question this doctrine of the ritualistic religionists. But we reply to these lords of God's heritage that reason is as good in its place as the Church in its. Let no claim of mystery seek to silence unholy reason. It is not they who make the presence "real" who actually enhance the dignity of the ordinance they advance, after all, but the same dogmas, in their essence, that Mr. Tyndall is decried for holding, for it's all mere "materialism." We might handle and feel of the real body of Christ as the disciples did, but that would confer no good. If I thought, said the preacher, that the bread and wine were transformed into the real body and blood of Christ, or that the real presence were hid beneath the elements, would that make me feel my misery and need of forgiveness? My soul in agony cries out for a loving Redeemer, but not by a carnal contact, but by faith, comes that grace. It is affection and sympathy and love that I want, and these qualities can never be transubstantiated. No, the doctrine is one of a *spiritual* "presence," and this is the one great truth for which the martyrs of the English Church, Cranmer and Latimer, lived and died. They abjured this doctrine of transubstantiation, founding their faith on the teachings of Christ himself. It may be asked, "Does not the Prayer-book inculcate the doctrine of the real presence?" It may be answered that those who compiled our form of service for communion used the words of the Bible, as far as possible, to give safety and security to its words. But that we are not to believe them as giving to those words their literal meaning, we find them saving themselves in the rubric at the close of the communion service, that "no adoration ought to be done to the bread and wine, for that were idolatry," for, they add, "the natural body of Christ is in heaven." The thirty-first article of the Church denounces masses as blasphemous. There is a good round rich ring to these denunciations. The "sacrifices of mercies" are called blasphemies. How men taught under such doctrines can bring back into our chancel the doctrine of the Church of Rome is hard to see. Yet these things are done in the light of open day, and all who rebuke them are called disturbers of the quiet of the Church. We believe in the "real presence," spiritually, for what really constitutes presence? What is the "presence" of our fellow-men? Not the real contact of the body; but heart touching heart and mind in contact with mind. That men feel the contact of a corpse is not a "presence." In the communion the sacred body might be on the altar, but that would not help in our salvation. Let us draw near in faith and take this sacrament, assured that He will fill us with a joy unspeakable and will meet us. Only this must we bring with us: that we come with repentance and—what few of us are—in perfect charity with all. Then only are we meet partakers of the sacrament.

INSTALLATION SERVICES.

THE NEW PASTOR OF THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH—SERMON BY REV. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D.

Rev. James Boardman Hawthorne, recently of Louisville, Ky., was yesterday formally installed Pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Second avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., presided, and a number of other clergymen were present. After the opening of the services with singing and prayer, a member of the Church Committee read a letter from the Broadway Baptist Church, of Louisville, in which Mr. Hawthorne was warmly commended to his new flock. It was stated in the letter that he had, by his zeal and energy, while Pastor, been instrumental in bringing that church to a most flourishing condition. It concluded with warm expressions of Christian love for the minister, regret at having been forced to part with him, and hoped that he might be as much loved in his new field of labor as he had been in Louisville. The letter was signed by the Moderator of the church and others. Dr. Lathrop preached the sermon. He selected his text from Second Kings, ii., 19—22:

"And the men of the city said unto Elisha, Behold, I pray the situation of this city is pleasant, as my Lord seeth; but the water is naught, and the ground barren."

The preacher said that Jericho, the city referred to, was situated on a river near the sea, and had many advantages of position. Despite these advantages, however, there were certain pernicious influences which made the water bad, and the ground barren. There was something noxious in the soil which made the land unfavorable to the growth of certain species of plants and the life of animals. Elisha cast salt into the spring of waters and healed the barrenness. Salt in this instance was like the conservative influence of religion on mankind. The Gospel of Christ was the only permanent means of social reform and advancement. Look, he said, at the position of our land in its geographical and physical aspects. Going on to review the great natural advantages and resources of the country, he said, "Verily, the situation is pleasant." To and from our spacious estuaries and rivers go the ships of every nation, and the people of every nation come to be molded by us. And then our political advantages are greater than those of other countries. Here all men are born equal. Our door stands open to everybody, and the foreign-born are equal to the native. We have schools, newspapers, and libraries, and literature is as free as the air we breathe. We have great advantages for doing good to others. "Our lines have fallen in pleasant places." Turn, he said, to the other side—the religious aspect. He would not overdraw the dismal picture. Nothing was gained by exaggerated statements. The great heart of this nation, he said, was beating with malignant disorder. There was bloodshed in the land, fraud, defalcation, corruption in high places, and the devastating effects of intemperance. There were also among us demoralizing influences from abroad; opinions and customs from other countries which assail not only our religion, but our national institutions and existence. Infidelity was in our literature and everywhere. What is our hope? The Gospel, pure and simple, is the only thing. Those he addressed would, he knew, readily assent to this doctrine. There was, however, he argued, a disposition, even in the Church, to rely less upon the power of the Gospel. There was a certain degree of infidelity among Christians. This was shown by their actions. They seemed to think that the Gospel had failed as a reformatory power. They appear to place more reliance in laws and other human expedients. There were laws against intemperance and Sabbath breaking. He believed in the necessity of making good laws and electing incorruptible magistrates. Laws were a most important element in society. He believed that honest men should be elected to office. But he believed that men should not rely upon these superficial remedies in preference to the Gospel, which could alone work radical reform. There was a wide-spread tendency to overlook the design and power of the Gospel to make good citizens. He spoke of the tendency of men to band together in associations and accept their codes of morality as sufficient. He did not wish to depreciate these associations, he had no doubt they did a great deal of good. They should not be substituted, however, for the Gospel. We have work to do, he said, as politicians, as citizens, and in our social relations; but we have also work to do in preaching the Gospel. Our first aim should be to save souls, to stop the tide which will certainly overflow the country which our fathers have built up. The Gospel is the hope of our country. He is a patriot and the best friend of his country who spreads the Gospel and saves souls. The preacher exhorted his hearers to join in this good work.

At the conclusion of his sermon Dr. Lathrop proceeded to install Mr. Hawthorne as Pastor. He extended to him a hearty greeting and welcome to his new charge. He had known this church twenty years as its Pastor. He (Mr. Hawthorne) would find willing hands to help him in his pastoral labors. After some words of encouragement and advice, Dr. Lathrop presented the new Pastor with the Bible and delivered the customary charge. Mr. Hawthorne returned thanks for the warm greeting tendered him. He had been accustomed, he said, to rely for the first four or five years of his ministry on the advice of a venerable father who had heralded the Gospel for many years to a suffering world. His father was separated from him, and helpless now, and only waited to be called to another sphere. It was grateful to his heart to be advised by those who have had long experience in the ministry. He would confine himself as Pastor of the church strictly to preaching the Gospel and his pastoral duties. When he ceased to doubt the infallibility of the Bible he would throw up his commission and cease to preach. We were told, he said, by Tyndall and Darwin that in this vast universe there is nothing but matter; that there is no spirit [illegible] land; that men spring from bugs, tadpoles, &c. Some good men in the Church are filled with fear and trembling. He did not sympathize with these fears. The Gospel could not be overthrown by science. It was its own witness. The best way to meet infidelity was the simple preaching of the truths. The services were closed with hymns and prayer appropriate to the occasion.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 5, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Il Trovatore, (Italian Opera)—Signora Potentini, Signor Carlo Carpi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The School for Scandal—Mr. Fisher, Mr. James, Miss Davenport, and Miss Jewett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Connie Soogah—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams and others.

PARK THEATRE.—Gilded Age—Mr. Raymond and others.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Fille de Madame Angot—Mlle. Aimée, M. Kolletz.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Sphynx—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Deluge; or, Paradise Lost—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Grand Exhibition of Art and Agriculture. Day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Hand in Glove—1,000 Milliners—Mr. C. B. Bishop.

COLOSSEUM.—Paris by Night—Miscellaneous. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Walking Feat—Mr. Weston.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

To-morrow is the first day of registration in this City. We hope that our Republican friends will remember that fact, and qualify themselves to cast their votes next month in favor of honest government, and against the revival of a system which was overthrown with so much difficulty three years ago.

"The Republican Convention of Pennsylvania said nothing whatever in condemnation of a third term." "Not a syllable did the convention say against Grant succeeding himself." "New-York and Pennsylvania, though besought to put an end to patriotic solicitudes upon this point, were dumb." —*World, Oct. 4.*

It is rather awkward to have to deal with misrepresentation—or stupidity—so gross as this. In the *World* itself, of Aug. 20, there appeared a report of the Pennsylvania Convention, which was headed thus: "Pennsylvania Radicals. A resolution to support Grant for a third term voted down." And in the body of the report it was stated that "a resolution indorsing Gen. Grant, in the event of his candidacy for a third term, was voted down with loud shouts of disapproval." Now, what on earth was this but a declaration *against* a third term? The convention went a step further, and nominated Gen. Hartranft for the Presidency. Under these circumstances—well known all over the world, for they have attracted much attention—is it telling the truth to assert that the Pennsylvania Convention "said nothing whatever in condemnation of a third term?" What is the use of attempting to deny the notorious facts of contemporary history.

Yesterday evening the Bowery, Centre, and other neighboring streets were filled with excited crowds running hither and thither, shouting for help, while the continual firing of revolvers might have led anybody to suppose that we were living in New-Orleans instead of New-York. The cause of all this uproar was the escape of several cows or bulls from their drivers. The poor creatures were scared by the noise and lights of the City, ran away, were pursued by an ever-increasing crowd of men and boys—there was one crowd in the Bowery that must have numbered at least a thousand persons—and at last were shot down by the Police. During one of the hunts some very miscellaneous revolver practice took place, and if there were not more men or children shot than bulls, it must have been owing to luck. In one instance the "mad bull" turned out to be a mild-looking cow, which repeatedly turned and faced its pursuers without offering to injure any of them, and apparently invited them to show a little common sense and let her alone. Cattle ought not to be driven through the streets of this great City during the busy hours of the day. Even such a street as Forty-second is almost blocked up with herds of cattle on market days, and the inhabitants have to escape from or return to their houses between the droves, dodging a mad bull at every step. It makes them very agile, but possibly they would be glad to dispense with their unwelcome exercise.

The Police authorities have issued an order which will be of some interest to housekeepers. It provides that on and after Wednesday next, ash-barrels shall be emptied only at night—they must be put out between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening, and will not be allowed in the street during the daytime. If the work of emptying the barrels is properly done, this arrangement will be a very good one, for at present the garbage of the City is left to reek in the sun during the hottest part of the day, the sidewalks are encumbered, and the air is poisoned with horrible odors. But if the "ash-barrels" are not looked after much better than hitherto, they will not be emptied either by night or day, and housekeepers will be obliged to keep the refuse in their own dwellings—a plan which will not improve the general health of the population or the temper of *Paterfamilias*. We hope the Police authorities will take pains to see that their part of the work under the new system is diligently performed.

Gen. Sheridan will learn with some surprise from foreign papers that he has made a "recent expedition to the Black Hills country," the "nominal object" of which was to restrain "the threatened rising of the Sioux;" that he "took the precaution of carrying two Californian miners with him for the purpose of testing" the indications of gold; and, finally, that "it is supposed that he intends to recommend" that the whole district be "at once opened up to emigration as the simplest and most certain means of overawing the Sioux." Considering that the expedition was made by Custer, and for purposes of exploration only; that it kept carefully out of the way of the Sioux; that the country belongs to that tribe absolutely; that they are at peace with the United States, and that Gen. Sheridan has issued orders to prevent by force the entrance of any white immigrants into the district, the statements of the papers referred to must be pronounced slightly inaccurate.

It is held by a very respectable school of political economists that this country can never attain real prosperity until its exports exceed its imports. By the last report of the Bureau of Statistics, it seems that during the last fiscal year this condition was fulfilled. For the year ending June 30, 1874, the foreign imports, less foreign exports, were $572,080,910, while the domestic exports, reduced to gold value, were $629,252,156—an excess of $57,171,246, or almost exactly 10 per cent. About $60,000,000 of the exports were specie and bullion, which is above $13,000,000 less than last year; while of the net imports, $21,524,187 were gold and silver, leaving a net drain of the precious metals of $38,175,499, against one, last year, of $63,227,637, a gain, if we so regard it, of $25,052,138, or more than 40 per cent. Compared with the fiscal year of 1873, these figures show a remarkable change. The imports have decreased $63,386,726, while the exports, gold values, have increased $49,686,829, making a net difference of $113,073,655. Among the articles the importation of which shows the greatest falling off are the following: Iron and steel, twenty-three millions, of which six millions are in pig and bar, and nearly ten millions in rails; wools and woolens, sixteen millions, of which twelve millions are in the raw material; silk, six millions; cotton, five; linen, three; wood, three; tin, two; and lead, tobacco, and watches, with carbonate of soda, one million each. These figures, which embrace nearly all the changes, show that much of the decrease in imports has been due to a failure of demand for manufacturing purposes.

Mr. Gerrit Smith has issued an address to his neighbors in Madison County on the political issues in this State, and we find it of so much interest that we publish it this morning. It is a vigorous appeal against the restoration of the Democratic Party to power under any pretext. Mr. Smith regards the nomination of Mr. Tilden as a misfortune, because it lends the influence of a good name to a bad party. He cannot see how the cause of temperance—to which he is much attached—can be advanced except by opposition to the Democratic Party. He will accept Gen. Grant for another term rather than run any risk of Democratic triumph. He also gives his views on the Civil Rights bill, which will be found pronounced.

THE PRINCIPLES AT STAKE.

The Democrats of New-York State have so seldom presented a candidate of good personal character to the community that we need not feel surprised at the pride which they now take in exhibiting Mr. Tilden. Although Mr. Tilden has long been treated with neglect by his own party, he is at this moment in high favor. His nomination at Syracuse was not, however, accomplished without difficulty. It is said that the promise of money had something to do with the final result, and it would be interesting to know how much Mr. Tilden has been required to contribute to the Democratic fund "for legitimate *and other* expenses." The sum has been variously estimated, but we have never seen it placed lower than $150,000, and some say that it was $250,000—either price would be a very large one to pay for an empty honor. It is quite evident that the same tactics are still being pursued which enabled Tammany to control City and State for so lengthened a period.

The attempt to render this a purely personal canvass cannot last much longer. The choice between Gen. Dix and Mr. Tilden is not the only question involved in the canvass, although the Democrats are trying to make out that it is. Each of the candidates represents a principle, and the people have not yet shown any disposition to accept the one which is represented by Mr. Tilden. The danger of restoring the Democratic Party to power in the nation is fully realized, and the opinions expressed by Mr. Gerrit Smith, in an address which we publish to-day, are shared by tens of thousands of men all over the country. A Democratic triumph would inevitably be the opening of a new era of domestic strife, and there is probably no "settlement" made since the war which would not be effectually unsettled in the course of three or four years. What Congress can do it can also undo, and it would not be reasonable to suppose that the Democrats in power would sustain measures which they have always energetically attacked when in a minority. Even the constitutional amendments are not beyond reach of change. As for the national finances, their condition could scarcely be improved by the policy of partial repudiation which the Democrats of the great States of Indiana, Ohio, and Missouri have publicly recommended within the past few weeks. Before the Democrats had been in power four years, we should be back pretty nearly where we were in 1861, with the possible difference that open slavery would not be practiced, although the negroes would be very little better off than when they were liable to be knocked down at any moment to the highest bidder. If the people do not realize these facts now, as we think they do, it is not the fault of the Democrats themselves, who are constantly proving how unfit they are to to be intrusted with the powers and duties of Government.

The victory of the Democratic Party this year in New-York would necessarily greatly assist it in the Presidential contest of 1876. If the Republicans allow it to win through idleness or neglect, they will probably discover that they have made one of the most serious blunders ever committed. There is every motive for working energetically against the Democrats in New-York State. They have obtained a respectable figure-head, but behind that figure-head stand substantially the same gang which plundered the State during the Tammany rule. At first they opposed Mr. Tilden, but they soon saw the advisability of accepting him, knowing well that he could not be much of an obstacle to them if he gained his election. Mr. Tilden could not prevent the robberies of Tweed & Co., nor did he ever protest against these robberies until it was quite certain that the Ring would be overthrown. He did not object to preside over a Tweed Convention at Rochester, packed by Tweed, in the very last year of Tweed's reign. It was one of the most scandalous conventions ever seen in this State, and as Mr. Tilden left it, one of the members exercised his habitual calling by robbing him of his watch. At that very time the frauds of the Ring had been repeatedly exposed, but Mr. Tilden was utterly silent on the subject, and contented himself with delivering his well-known address on the evils of "Centralization." While the thieves were powerful, Mr. Tilden did not care to make himself obnoxious to the "Boss." And at this moment, Tweed's firmest supporters are trying to get Mr. Tilden into an office which would practically restore them to power, while leaving Mr. Tilden unable to interfere with them. "Col." Fellowes, who is now speaking for Tilden, is the same man who made a speech in favor of Tweed in November, 1871, and declared that Tweed and his friends were the best rulers the City had ever seen. This was months after the publication of the full and undeniable proofs of the robberies committed by the Ring. Fellowes, if he was not a thief himself, at least was proved to be the associate, confederate, and advocate of thieves. Another of Tweed's most prominent supporters was "Joe Warren," of Buffalo, and he is now working equally hard for Tilden. "Joe" always declared that the proofs of Tweed's guilt were mere forgeries concocted by The New-York Times, and the readers of his paper—for he owns a paper—have never yet learned that the Tammany Ring did really rob the City of a large sum of money. Anybody who supposes that Fellowes, Warren, and the rest of Tweed's "pals" are more honest now than they were in 1871 must have a better opinion of human nature than an impartial study of mankind is calculated to produce.

It is, therefore, not a question whether New-York shall be governed by Mr. Tilden or Gen. Dix. The real question is, whether New-York shall be handed over to the "Joe" Warrens and "Col." Fellowes of the day, or be kept in honest hands. It is not Mr. Tilden, but the men behind Mr. Tilden, whom the public have to fear. Open the door for him, and hundreds of men who have only escaped jail by defects in the laws will be crowding into all the public offices. Mr. Tilden would not steal, but we doubt whether he would be willing to trust his supporters with his own plate. Even John Kelly is described by Havemeyer as a man without honor or principle, and another Democrat—Ex-Judge Flanders—declared in these columns on Saturday that he was holding out the bribes "of office and plunder," and that his supporters are "the unscrupulous adherents of the old Ring triumvirate." The personal character of Mr. Tilden cannot weigh against such facts as these. If the manager of a firm allows his subordinates to forge checks and help themselves to the money in the till, it is little satisfaction to the proprietors to be told that their chief representative did not share in the plunder.

OUR RIFLE PRACTICE.

It is satisfactory to see how eagerly our National Guard has taken hold of the practice of rifle shooting. Even on the rainy days of last week, when only enthusiasts would have ventured on the grounds, Creedmoor was far from neglected. Every prize was won after a hardly-contested match, in which the average shooting would compare favorably with that of the older rifle grounds of Europe. The scores of some of the famous shots at long ranges, at the comparatively short one of 200 yards, are extremely interesting for comparison. From these we discover that men who did not find it very hard to hit the centre at eight and nine hundred and a thousand yards, when they came down to two hundred fell behind men whom no one would have thought of including in the international team. At the last-named distance Capt. Smith, of the Twelfth Regiment, scored 23 points, and Capt. Ross, of the Seventy-ninth, 22, while six others were up to 20 and 21. Yet Col. Gildersleeve, who in the international match scored at 800 yards 53, at 900, 51, and at 1,000, 51, dropped down to 19 at 200 yards. Mr. Fulton, who in the former match made the splendid total of 171, (58, 57, 56,) outstripping by fully eight points the score of Mr. Rigby, the best shot of the Irish team, made a bare 17 at the 200-yard butt.

It must be allowed, however, that the conditions in this last match were unequal. There was alternating rain and sunshine, and moreover it was off-hand shooting, while at the long ranges an entirely different system of tactics had to be pursued. At the short range the contestants fired standing; at the long they could take any position they chose. Some of these positions, by the way, were singular enough. Mr. Millner, of the Irish team, regarding it as a great disadvantage to have the peep-sight removed from near the eye, has his rear sight put at the very end of the butt of the gun, close to the heel-plate. In shooting he twists himself with his shoulders and head to the right, and his knees to the left, so as to lay his rifle along his right side, and rest it on his toes. Mr. Fulton, on the other hand, lies flat on his back, with his feet to the target, and resting his rifle in a crotch formed by the left ankle and right knee. Several of the others shot lying on their backs, but we should say that this position brings the peep-sight too far from the eye when the butt is placed under the arm, yet those who chose it succeeded in making some extremely fine shots. Seven of the twelve shot in the ordinary position, lying face downward. This, certainly, was the most graceful, and those who took it made a good showing, but many of the more experienced riflemen give the preference to the "Fulton position," though it may be said that the merit of this position really consists in its adaptation to the physical peculiarities of the man, and that it might be adopted by another with ill success. Mr. Millner, who almost reversed the position, scored as high as 154. The difficulties of hitting the target at these long ranges will be appreciated by the inexperienced, when we say that the bull's eye is only three feet square, and that it appears to the marksman about three-quarters of an inch square; and the distance will be best understood when we say that it is about that of the Fifth Avenue Hotel from Stewart's.

As compared with last year the shooting of our City regiments shows decided improvement. The Summer's practice at Creedmoor has borne good fruit, and our National Guardsmen have displayed a ready adaption to the practice which tells well of their quality. The contests are interesting also, as affording a competition between rival guns, of which there were several examples on the grounds, with advocates of each. The trial which came off on Saturday between the Rigby and Sharpe guns was only one of the trials which are incidentally going on every day, not so much between breech and muzzle loading guns as between different kinds of breech-loaders. The special contest between the Rigby and the others, it may be well to say, was very accidental, the maker of that gun being one of the Irish team. It is interesting, it is true, but we should have been more attracted by a competition between English or French and German breech-loaders and those of American manufacture. The Rigby is unquestionably a fine muzzle-loader, and for long-range target-shooting it will always have its advocates, but as muzzle-loaders are not now used by the armies of either Europe or America, it is not in any sense a military rifle. Moreover, at the international match the breech-loaders showed that they could fairly hold their own with it at its own special long ranges; and as they are the practical weapons of warfare, and Creedmoor is designed primarily for training in military shooting, it is for the interest of the country to encourage the use there of breech-loaders only. Of English breech-loaders the Martini-Henry, adopted by the English army, is based on an American invention, for which it pays a royalty. As its principle is employed in one of our guns, a comparison with it would, therefore, not be of special importance; but we should be glad to see the Snyder put into competition with them. The performances of the improved Chassepôt and the new German gun, the Manser, on our rifle-grounds could also be watched with great interest.

FASHION IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

Simultaneously with the downfall of the chignon comes a revolution in the art of household furnishing. Of the first of these events, we must speak with extreme diffidence. As no mere man pretends to fathom the mysteries of the female mind, none but a woman can give any possible explanation of the change that has taken place in the head-gear of the fairer (and better) portion of humanity. Indeed, we confess with much humility of spirit, that even a woman's exposition of the circumstances of this decline and fall of head-pieces would not be comprehended by the ordinary masculine mind. It is enough to say that even men have discovered that the enormous pile which the gentle sex erewhile loved to rear upon their fascinating heads is no longer fashionable. We should not like to say that this is a relief; it would be casting a sort of Parthian arrow at the retiring fashion, which no spirited woman would endure without indignant retort. As impartial chroniclers of passing events, we are simply obliged to say that the chignon has gone out of fashion, and that people are becoming more simple and austere in the matter of house furniture. Possibly these two facts have no perceptible connection with each other. They attract attention simultaneously; and both seem to indicate a return to a less artificial form of life. It may be said, with due reserve, that both these matters of reform are owing to feminine influence—not to say caprice. One of them, at least, is of foreign inspiration; but we do not know that furniture dealers say that Paris upholstery is less ornate in styles than in former years.

Upholsterers and furniture dealers do say, however with some show of regret, that the demand for extravagant and florid goods for household use is gone. Soberer styles, and more substantial wares seem to be the order of the day. Gilt, velvets, satins, rare woods, and gay colors will be no longer fashionable in the drawing-room and boudoir. That class of new-rich people usually known as shoddy will insist upon advertising their wealth and vulgarity, but people who "know what is what" will confine themselves to quiet hues and more useful patterns. This, to the superficial observer, may seem a natural reaction from the flaring extravagance and ostentation that followed the financial prosperity of our civil war. It is very true that the suddenly-rich people who came to the surface of society when army contracts and oil wells made Miss Flora McFlimsey and Coal Oil Tommy possible, exhausted the patience and resources of the upholsterers of New-York and Paris. It is true that the infection spread until most people thought riches of little account unless they bloomed in marqueterie, buhl, moquette, and bronze-gilt. It is also true that people who could not afford "the real thing" bought the cheap imitation, and that the honest visitor in a fashionable mansion was afraid to sit down, lest he should crush the gilt gimcrack called a chair, or move, lest he should bring down in ruin the tawdry splendors of the drawing-room. Perhaps some of the oil-wells have given out; perhaps some of the stock speculations have come to grief, and have sent the costly knick-knacks to the auction-room; but we prefer to believe that the reform of which we speak is the result of a better education, the sign of the dawning of a more refined household taste.

We suppose that all honest people agree that that ingenious home-craft that makes plaster of Paris do for marble, and leather, and bead work take the place of carved oak and ormolu, is a pitiful sham. Indeed, persons of correct taste and healthy instincts will be alike pained to stand in the midst of the shabby-genteel attempt to keep up appearances or find themselves in a parlor show that, like a thousand other parlor shows in New-York, resembles nothing but the interior of a well-stocked furniture store. We cannot quite sympathize with the shocked sensibility of poor Hood, who sang the horrors of the things "home-made by home's homely daughters," but the patchwork, cheap imitation articles of domestic manufacture are just as pathetic in their way as the more costly splendors of the uninformed, who buy their pomp as they do their libraries—by the square yard. Whatever revolution there may be in household taste, all true men would deplore one that should revive the flimsy decorations with which proud and painstaking housewives of the earlier part of this generation were wont to horrify their visitors. Whatever happens, let us have no more chromo-housekeeping. But it is true that a wholesome change in the matter of all home belongings has been brought about by the diffusion of correct taste in art. And let no man sneer at the suggestion that there is no detail of household economy so small that the true principles of art may not regulate its disposition. Happily, our people are slowly learning that form and color and the fitness of things should not only be considered in relation to their home surroundings, but these may guide the furnishing of the home without entailing extra cost. Of course, the natural advice to people fitting up their home should be: "Put something of yourself into it." But suppose there is nothing in these people to put into their dwelling place? Perhaps that has been too true of many of our families. Thanks to a higher education in the æsthetics of life, that reproach is passing away. People will no longer be satisfied with furnishing a house "to order," so that every man's drawing-room looks like every other man's drawing-room, with the few unimportant variations of color and motive. It is because barbaric pearl and gold are not, after all, characteristic of us, that we are taking to soberer things, now that we are "putting something of ourselves" into our houses. It really looks as if the age of gilt and veneering were passing away. If this be so, it is a good thing, both artistically and economically considered. We need to get back to genuineness and comfort; and it is an auspicious sign of the times that a home may, unabashed, offer its guest a splint-bottomed chair without either gold leaf or delusive upholstery on it. With honesty in art and in the household will come contentment and great gain.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

One of the most interesting railroad documents that have appeared for a long time is the recently published "Report of the Investigating Committee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company." This committee was appointed in accordance with a resolution passed at the annual meeting of the stockholders on the 10th of last March. Near the close of the report an explanation is made of the delay in its preparation. The explanation is hardly necessary. To any intelligent man who reads the document, and reflects upon the immense amount of study and labor displayed in it, the wonder will be not that so long, but that so short a time was occupied.

The total number of miles of railroad and canal directly controlled by the company is stated in the report to be 5,933 6-10, of which 5,525 6-10 are railroad and 408 canal. The total amount of capital represented, including bonds, is stated at $398,267,675 22, and the net earnings in 1873 at $25,476,299 06, being an average of 6.39 per cent. The amount earned for the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad in that year is estimated by the committee at 12 22-100 per cent. on the stock. The number of miles of railroad controlled by the company is, we may here remark, about 360 greater than the whole railroad mileage of the State of New-York, and about 200 miles greater than that of all New-England.

The capital stock of the company is stated at $67,056,750, full paid, and $1,087,725, part paid—in all $68,144,475. The bonded debt, including liens upon public works purchased from the State, and mortgages and ground-rents on real estate, is reported to be $43,145,784 73. The company have, according to the committee, a fixed annual rental to pay on their leased roads of $11,609,819 41. This amount is liable, through the guarantee of bonds, to be, under certain circumstances, increased by over two millions of dollars. This latter item, however, is much of it of so secure a character that the company is not at all likely to be called upon for it.

There is one point in regard to these figures which we think is deserving of more attention than the committee appear to have given it. We mean the smallness of the proportion which the stock bears to the liabilities. The $11,609,819 41 of which we have spoken is equal to the interest—at seven per cent.—of $165,854,563. If we add this latter amount to the $43,145,784, we have a result of $209,000,347. For the greater part of the principal of this vast sum the company can, indeed, never be called upon. But the regular annual provision which must be made is just the same as if the whole were a bonded debt. In other words, the company are, on this account, required to pay an amount equal to the interest of a sum three times as great as their capital stock. With their present income, this can be done and a handsome percentage be left to the stockholders on their investment. But if that income should fall below the amount of the necessary annual payments, it is evident that the stock would—temporarily or permanently, as the case might be—become valueless. We see no probability, indeed, of this occurring. On the contrary, it seems, at present, much more likely that the net earnings will increase, in which case, of course, the profits of the stockholders would increase in a much more rapid ratio than the earnings. But although there is no probability of the earnings materially falling off, there is certainly a possibility of it; and it would, as we think, be wise for the company, by taking measures to substitute stock for at least a portion of their liabilities, to avoid a part of the risk involved in this possibility.

But while we speak thus of the liabilities of the company as affecting, under certain contingencies, the interests of the stockholders, we must also say that the state of affairs, as shown by the committee's report, is, on the whole, an exceedingly satisfactory one. That some mistakes have been made by those having the management of matters is very plainly shown in the report; but it most certainly could not have been reasonably expected that such vast and complicated interests could be managed without mistakes. Among these errors the committee mention prominently the lines south of Baltimore, and speak of the project with marked disapproval. In their opinion upon this point, we fully concur. These lines had no more to do with the legitimate objects of the company than a railroad from Irkoutsk to Pekin would have. That the scheme is, as the committee show, likely to be unprofitable, is not the only or the greatest objection to it. The employment of the company's resources for the purpose would have involved an erroneous principle, whatever the profits might have been.

In the latter portion of the report the committee devote a considerable space to the subject of the organization of the company. The leading idea of their remarks is that the stockholders should take a more active part in the management of affairs than they have hitherto been in the habit of doing. Their theory on this point is very pretty and pleasant. Exactly how the generality of stockholders are to be induced to act upon this theory, and take the time and trouble necessary for the purpose, is an inquiry which the committee do not, so far as we can see, very satisfactorily answer. We do not blame them for this. The question is one to which it has been found difficult to furnish a reply in regard to a good many corporations besides that which owns the Pennsylvania Railroad. A disposition on the part of a large portion of the stockholders to give themselves no concern about the affairs of the company, except to receive the dividends, is by no means peculiar to that particular organization. In fact, there has been much less of this disposition in that company than exists in the great majority of our banking, railroad, and other corporations.

A NEW TURKISH LOAN.

It has been the custom with many people to place Turkey in the list of nations whose credit in the leading money markets of Europe has disappeared. When a few months ago the prospects of a new Turkish loan was gently foreshadowed, the idea was ridiculed by certain organs which claim to be authorities in European and American finance. It was treated by them as too preposterous to be genuine. But a few days ago the idea was realized; the prospectus of the new loan was issued late in the evening in the London market, and in less than twenty-four hours the amount offered for subscription had been filled many times over. The circumstance does not appear to have created any surprise on the English Stock Exchange, which to some persons may seem yet more remarkable. But it is capable of explanation, and, moreover, there are one or two features in the case which require more than a passing notice, especially considering all we have heard of the depreciation in European markets of some of our American securities.

The Ottoman Government has taken a step which we believe to be unprecedented in the history of national finance. The last year's estimate of revenue and expenditure which has reached us—that for 1873—shows a balance in favor of the treasury of about $144,025. But it is notorious that these published estimates are quite untrustworthy. The Secretary of the British Embassy at Constantinople, who was instructed by his Government to investigate the financial condition of the country, said that to give a trustworthy balance sheet of the Ottoman Treasury is impossible. He did not think that the elements for the production of such a document are in existence. But he found, from the most reliable sources of information that were procurable, that since the year 1850 the expenditure has exceeded the revenues by sums varying year by year from thirty-five to forty million dollars. These deficiencies have been covered by home and foreign loans. At the end of 1873 the foreign debt amounted to $784,908,915, all of which has been accumulated within twenty years by a series of fourteen loans, and the internal debt is estimated at from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000, the exact amount it being impossible to fix. The public loan of 1873, which was for the nominal amount of $140,000,000, was for some time a failure, the subscriptions not reaching one-sixth of the required amount; but it was ultimately all placed at an average price of 54.

All the various sums thus raised, except those of 1855 and 1864, bear interest at the rate of six per cent., but the resources of the country do not provide for the payment of this. The interest of the public debt has been invariably paid out of the proceeds of new loans. The necessity for such a loan was, therefore, as great this year as on any previous occasion; but after the lesson of 1873 it was evident to the Sultan's Government that something must be done to inspire confidence. Nor was that lesson the only one. In 1871 the Government issued bills of exchange for debts due by the Government to very large amounts, [illegible] bills, or "mandats," were not met, but the Government undertook to compromise the matter by paying them off by installments.

Such, then, were the circumstances under which, a few months ago, the Ottoman Government found itself compelled to seek a new loan of $200,000,000, of which, however, only $79,500,000 has been offered. It might be supposed that this would have effected a fall in other Turkish securities. But it has had an exactly opposite effect, and the instant it was placed on the market those securities underwent a sudden rise, for the reason that the payment of the coupons on them was thereby practically guaranteed. This result has been effected in two ways. Installments extend to Jan. 13, two per cent. being paid on application and eight per cent. on allotment. But for the next installment the London agents of the Government announce that the mandats due on or about Oct. 13 will be received. This alone would have given an impulse to the subscription. But the loan itself is raised in accordance with a convention made between the Turkish Government and the Imperial Ottoman Bank, and which is of a totally novel character. By the terms of the agreement the bank is to receive the whole of the imperial revenues from the collectors directly. It is then, first, to set by a reserve fund for meeting the claims of public creditors. Other disbursements are to be secondary, and they are to be in accordance with instructions from the Budget Commission, on which the bank is represented. No branch of the Administration is to exceed its allotted amount, and no extraordinary expenditure is to be incurred without the consent of the commission. It is, in fact, making the bank a trustee for the management of the entire financial affairs of the empire, under provisions which first secure the foreign creditors. This amply accounts for the renewed confidence in Turkish securities, and so long as the Sultan and his advisers act in good faith, that confidence may reasonably be expected to continue. The scheme is ingenious as well as original, and if it succeeds, as it promises to do, it may serve as a useful precedent to other impecunious nations. It shows, at any rate, how readily the faith of the money market is affected by a genuine show of honesty in the liquidation of public obligations.

AMUSEMENTS.

YESTERDAY'S SUNDAY CONCERT.

The Sunday concert given at the Academy of Music last evening by Mr. Strakosch's artists was unusually good. We say unusually because sporadic entertainments of this order are often rather uneven, and yesterday's included no performance but deserved commendation. Almost everything was encored, Miss Cary's efforts diffusing, apparently, the largest measure of gratification. The occasion was that of the artist's first appearance in concert this season, and also that of her first hearing at the Grand Opera-house, and hence, her reception was marked by great warmth. As mentioned in a reference to Wednesday's representation at the Academy of Music, Miss Cary is in splendid voice, and where the voice is so pure, rich, and powerful as that of Mr. Strakosch's contralto, the term has a particularly eloquent meaning. Nor have three months of repose been of benefit to the quality of the tones only, must we add, for it is plain that Miss Cary's delivery is, at this day, broader and more finished than ever before. The pretty "No, no, no, no," from "Gli Ugonotti," and the more *cantabile* "Nobil donna," wherewith she responded to a recall which she could not but acknowledge with an act of generosity of this sort, were endowed with rare charms by Miss Cary's voice, and with their fullest expressiveness by the performer's style, in which, as we have before observed, much improvement of what was already highly creditable, is now observable. Mlle. Donadio, whose début in the concert with Miss Cary was an incident of interest, produced a very favorable impression. Mr. Strakosch's new soprano has a light voice and decided powers of execution. Both her performances gave pleasure—although we cannot say that the encore after "Una voce" was extremely judicious—and in the difficult "Ombra legiera," from "Dinorah," the ease, surety, and brilliancy of her rendering made her claim to the subsequent applause quite valid. Signor Benfratelli was listened to in "Come gentil," which he sang very nicely, and Signora Potentini contributed to the programme the soprano's grand air from "La Juive," and "Vanne," from "Roberto," both of which compositions lost none of their intended dramatic force. Signor Fiorini's reading of "Madamina" was the remaining vocal solo of the evening, while a piano solo by Signor Morosini, who has plenty *technique*, and a trombone solo by Herr Letsch constituted the instrumental *soli*. Three capital renderings of concerted numbers—the twin masterpieces of Verdi, the quartet from "Rigoletto," and the quintet from "Un Ballo," closing respectively the two parts of the concert, and the "Gratias," from Rossini's "Messe Solenelle" opening, after the overture, the second division—with three fine orchestral performances, under the bâton of Mr. S. Behrens, were the other elements of the entertainment.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Il Trovatore" will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening, by Signora Potentini, Miss Cary, and Signori Carpi, Del Puente and Scolara. Wednesday, "La Figlia del Reggimento," with Mlle. Heilbron, will be recited, and, Friday, "Aïda" is to be represented. The opera for the Saturday matinée is to be "Faust."

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

"La Fille de Madame Angot" will be reproduced at the Lyceum Theatre this evening. This melodious and comical work had great success last season, and with the new distribution of rôles made possible by the presence in this City of an unusually strong company, it will doubtless be doubly effective. M. Kolletz, a newly-arrived and highly-recommended tenor, will be heard to-night, for the first time in this country, as the representative of *Ange Pitou*.

MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There will be no performance at Wallack's Theatre this evening. At Wood's Museum "A Flash of Lightning" is to be the play. We observe that Mr. Tony Pastor mentions, among his special attractions for the current week, a piece called "Escaped from the House of Refuge." Mr. Barnum sets forth, in a few lines, that Weston will again commence a 500-mile walk at the Hippodrome, at noon to-day. The programmes of the theatres not referred to above are to remain unchanged for the present.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The following are additional Republican nominations in this State:

Madison County.—Assembly, First District, Dr. Gerry Wellington.

Ontario County.—For Superintendent of the Poor, John H. Benham; Justice of Sessions, John W. Parker.

Washington County.—For Assembly, First District, Alexander B. Law; Second, William H. Teft; District Attorney, Samuel Thomas; Special County Judge, Cornelius S. Allen, Jr.; Justice of Sessions, William Hutton.

Suffolk County.—For Assembly, Nathan D. Petty; Poor Commissioner, E. L. Gerard.

HARTFORD DIVIDENDS.

The following is a summary of the dividends declared by Hartford incorporated companies at the close of the quarter ending Sept. 30:

National Screw Company	$37,500
Orient Insurance	10,500
Connecticut General Life Insurance	6,000
Ætna Insurance	120,000
Phœnix Insurance	[illegible]
Dime Savings Bank	[illegible]
Total	$253,000
July dividends	1,030,750
Total for July and October to date	[illegible]

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

THE LOCAL POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE TAMMANY CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR—PROBABLE CANDIDATES FOR OTHER OFFICES—REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

Now that the State conventions of the different parties are over, the political situation in this City begins to assume a more definite shape. The nomination of Tilden and Dorsheimer for Governor and Lieutenant Governor respectively by the Syracuse Convention, and the selection of Dix and Robinson by the Republicans at Utica for the same positions, have completely dampened the spirits of the Democrats here, and they seem, with but few exceptions, to regard the Gubernatorial contest as a question already settled. Indeed, it would be a difficult matter to find any hearty enthusiasm in this City for Mr. Tilden outside of his circle of personal friends and the Tammany General Committee. Mr. Dorsheimer, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has, it appears, incurred the dislike of a portion of the Irish voters on account of his activity in the prosecution of the Fenian raiders into Canada, when he was United States District Attorney, and it is believed that he will lose many votes in consequence. The matter has been discussed since his nomination by members of the St. Patrick's Alliance, but whether or not any action has been taken in regard to it by the society has not been ascertained. The Republicans of the City are happy in the choice made of Dix and Robinson, and believe that a larger vote will be polled here by the party than has been cast for its Gubernatorial candidates for years. They count not only on the full strength of their own party, but also on Democratic assistance.

Besides the State ticket, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, and an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, our citizens will be called upon to vote for nine Congressmen, there being a new district, the Ninth, created by the new apportionment; a Congressman to be elected for the unexpired term of Mr. Mellish, deceased; and the voters of the newly-annexed district will cast their suffrages for the candidates in the Twelfth District, Westchester County. Assemblymen from all the Assembly Districts are to be elected, a Mayor, Register, a Justice of the District Court for the Second Judicial District, in the place of Maunsell B. Field, appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Thomas Kivlen, and a Board of Aldermen for one year. In the election of Aldermen, the experiment of minority representation will be tried for the first time. Three Aldermen are to be elected in each Senate District, and six at large. The voter in each Senate District except the Eighth will have the right to vote for only two Aldermen. In the Eighth District, the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, there will be four Aldermen to be elected, and the voter will have the right to vote for only three. For the six Aldermen running in the City at large the voter will have the right to vote for only four.

The contest for Mayor will be a sharp one, and a number of candidates on the Democratic side are already spoken of. Among them are Edward Cooper, William H. Wickham, John W. Chanler, and William Butler Duncan. It is understood, however, that William H. Wickam will receive the nomination from Tammany Hall, and that the slate so far is fixed. John Kelly was spoken of some time since as the probable candidate, but he recently, it is said, announced to his friends that he would not accept the nomination.

For Register there are a number of candidates in the field, among them Alderman Flanagan, Ex-Assemblyman James Hayes, Gen. McMahon, Ex-Police Justice Hogan, Coroner Anthony Eickhoff, and Feodore Mierson. Of these, the candidates having the strongest influence on the Tammany leaders are Hayes and Flanagan. Hayes is "backed" by Morrissey. The latter is a warm personal friend of County Clerk Walsh, and by installing his friend Hayes in the Registry Office he would have a largely-increased influence in the City below Fourteenth street, both Hayes and Walsh being leaders in the lower wards. Flanagan is urged by those opposed to Morrissey and Hayes in Tammany Hall, and he has the warm support of Alderman Reilly and his other Democratic associates in the Board of Aldermen. Gen. McMahon heads the Irish column, and has a strong following; and the German candidates mentioned, Eickhoff and Mierson, have a good chance, as Tammany has seldom done better for the German element than to give it a Coroner in the division of the offices, and Alderman Ottendorfer is an influential advocate with Kelly and other leaders.

In the Congressional Districts the contest for the nominations is at present narrowed down to few persons. In the lower wards of the Fifth District Edwin R. Mead, a lawyer, is nominated, and in the Eighth Ward Ex-Police Justice Hogan and Major Conyngham, of the *Sunday Democrat*, are named. Major Cunningham is well known in the district where he resides, and it is understood that if he fails to secure the Tammany nomination he will run as an independent candidate. In the Sixth District S. S. Cox will be the Democratic candidate. In the Eighth District many friends of Hon. John D. Lawson, Republican, are desirous of placing him again in the field, and the names of Charles S. Spencer and Abraham Lent (Republicans) are mentioned, in connection with the nomination. Gen. Loyd Aspinwall is also spoken of in the district as a probable candidate, and Robert B. Roosevelt and C. H. Marshall are mentioned as Tammany candidates. In addition to the names given, the Liberals talk of nominating either Frederick A. Conkling or Thomas E. Stewart. The Republicans of the district express confidence in their power to elect any candidate they may finally determine to nominate. In the Ninth District, the candidates are Fernando Wood, John Hardy, and Joseph Blumenthal, Democrats; in the Tenth District, John Mullany and Abraham S. Hewitt, Tammany Democrats, and James O'Brien, Independent Democrat. In the Eleventh District, James S. Thayer, Democrat. The Republicans mentioned as likely to be nominated are Hon. Thomas Murphy and Hon. William A. Darling.

The canvass for Assemblymen and Aldermen is becoming quite active, as the time for the holding of the nominating conventions draws near. There are scores of aspirants in the various Assembly districts. At present it seems probable that there will be a number of Independent Democrats in the field in opposition to the Tammany ticket, and the Republicans will doubtless put forward their best and most popular men, and work vigorously for them even in strong Democratic districts, in view of the fact that the new Legislature will have a United States Senator to elect in place of Fenton.

One of the issues in the Assembly contest will be opposition to Controller Green. Sheriff Conner and Ex-Sheriff Brennan have some difficulty in collecting the fees charged by them for services to the County, and the weight of their influence and that of their friends will be thrown on the side of those candidates who will pledge themselves to work for legislation which will make the Controller's office elective. In addition to these influences against Mr. Green, the Tammany leaders are actively hostile to him in consequence of his alleged interference in behalf of Havemeyer.

The Republicans, believing it probable that they will elect eight, count with certainty upon electing four out of the twenty-one Assemblymen for the City. The districts believed to be sure of returning Republicans are the Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth. The Seventh was carried, through a want of effort by the party last year, by Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Liberal. This year care will be taken to nominate a candidate too popular to be beaten. The other three districts gave handsome Republican majorities last year, and there is no good reason to believe that these majorities will be lessened next November. The other districts in which there is a fair chance of electing Republicans, if a good effort is made, are the Fifth and Eighth, which returned Republicans last year, the Eighteenth, where the Tammany candidate was beaten by Apollo Hall and the Republicans, and the Twenty-first, where there is a strong organization. Among the candidates mentioned for the Assembly are: First District, James Healy, Tammany Democrat, and Col. Michael W. Burns, Republican; Second District, William P. Kirk, Tammany Democrat; Third District, Charles M. Clancey; Fourth District, James Ryan, Tammany Democrat, and Charles Reilly, Independent Democrat; Fifth District, Austin Leake, Republican, (elected last year;) Isaac Robinson, Tammany Democrat, and Arthur J. Delaney, Independent Democrat; Sixth District, Matthew Patten and Timothy J. Campbell, Democrats; Seventh District, Frederick A. Seward, Republican, and Vincent King, Democrat; Eighth District, M. Nachtman, Tammany Democrat, and Edward D. Gale, Democrat; Ninth District, George B. Deane, Jr., Republican, (elected last year,) and William H. Douglas, Democrat; Tenth District, L. C. Waehner, Tammany Democrat, and Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Republican; Eleventh District, Knox McAfee, Republican, (elected last year,) and Oliver P. Baal, Democrat; Twelfth District, Francis Murray, Tammany Democrat; Thirteenth District, Charles Blackie, Republican, and Joseph Herten, Tammany Democrat; Fourteenth District, James Daly; Fifteenth District, Thomas J. Costigan and J. Blumenthal, Democrats; Sixteenth District, Alfred T. Ackert, Tammany Democrat; Seventeenth District, George W. Plunkitt, Tammany Democrat; Eighteenth District, Bernard Biglin, Republican, and Thomas C. Campbell, Democrat; Nineteenth District, James T. King, Tammany Democrat; Twentieth District, Patrick Kearney and John D. Coughlin, Tammany Democrats, and Jacob Hess, Republican; Twenty-first District, Charles Crary, Tammany Democrat, Henry Clausen, Democrat, and William Haw, Jr., Republican.

It will be noticed that nearly all of the Democratic candidates mentioned in districts where Republicans were not elected were in the last Legislature. There are many more Democratic candidates for nominations, but the names given in the above list are the most prominent in the field at present.

The candidates, at present, for nominations as Aldermen at Large by Tammany, are Aldermen Gilon, Rielly, Ottendorfer, Lysaght, McCafferty, and Thomas Dunlop. The only Republican candidates for the same office now mentioned are Aldermen Morris, Billings, and Vance, if the latter gentleman is not nominated for Mayor.

The Tammany candidates mentioned for Aldermanic nominations from the Senate Districts are as follows:

Fourth District—Jeremiah Kenefick, Jeremiah Murphy, Ambrose O'Neil, and Thomas Shiels.

Fifth District—James W. Collier, Sidney P. Nichols, George A. Jeremiah, William Harney, William Lamb, and Henry Carney.

Sixth District—Seth C. Douglass, Martin Nachtman, Patrick Keenan, William Cook, Peter Gillespie, and John Tyler Kelly.

Seventh District—Alexander Brucks, Peter Farrel, Alfred T. Ackert, Robert P. Gibson, Michael Kane, and Patrick Cunningham.

Eighth District—Isaac Sommers, David L. Baker, Thomas O'Callaghan, Michael Tuomey, John Russel, Thomas Freeborn, and Thomas J. Gaytee.

John Morris, of Jefferson Market, a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, is also spoken of as a probable candidate either for that district or for Alderman at Large. The district is strongly Republican, and the Democrats will be likely to choose the strongest men they can get to oppose the Republican nominees. Mr. Morris is not a politician in the strict sense of the word. He is a man of much intelligence and high character, very popular in his district, and if Tammany gives him a nomination they will surprise honest men indeed.

The Democrats opposed to Tammany Hall will, no doubt, give it considerable trouble, especially in the Assembly and Aldermanic contests. Prominent among the Democratic opponents of the "machine" are Matthew T. Brennan, Nelson J. Waterbury, Thomas J. Creamer, Peter Mitchell, ex-Police Justice Cox, and Christopher Johnson. James O'Brien, Francis M. Bixby, and others of the Apollo Hall party, still maintain a hostile attitude to their old foes, and may work them more mischief than they dream of. The campaign in this City, on the whole, promises to be exciting, and Republicans will be gratified to know that the party is generally well organized. The various district associations are in a healthy condition numerically and financially, and while there are many signs of progress there are but few of retrogression.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

To-morrow will be the first day for the registration of persons entitled to vote at the November election. Inspectors of Election will that day meet in the various election districts of the City, at the places designated for such meetings, and all duly qualified persons who present themselves between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 9 o'clock in the evening will be registered, and being registered will be entitled to vote at the coming election. The second day for registration will be Wednesday, the 14th; the third, Friday, the 23d, and the fourth and last day, Saturday, the 24th inst. Early registration is desirable, and those desirous of exercising the franchise should not fail to register.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

ACTIVE ORGANIZATION BY BOTH PARTIES—THE APPROACHING PRIMARIES.

On Tuesday next the Republican and Democratic General Committees of Kings County will meet for the purpose of naming the days on which the primaries to elect delegates to the local conventions will be held. The Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee met last week and made extensive arrangements for the coming campaign. After Tuesday the contest for local offices will begin in earnest. The primaries to elect delegates to the different nominating conventions will be held about Thursday or Friday, and the conventions very soon thereafter. For the past two weeks both Republicans and Democrats have been actively organizing in the different wards of the city. Each day brings out new candidates for office, and on the Democratic side an organization independent of the central body springs into existence every week or so. The latest of these is styled the Irish Democratic Association. It professes entire independence, and is composed principally of men who belong to the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. These men threaten that unless certain candidates of their dictation receive the regular Democratic nomination they will place a separate ticket in the field. In one or two wards there has been a want of harmony among the Republicans, but no attempt has been made to establish an independent organization. The Republican Party in Kings County is not controlled by a "boss." Nominations are not dictated, as in the Democratic Party, by the leaders, and, as a consequence, the friends of the different candidates struggle hard for supremacy at the primaries. Where nominations are hotly contested for there is often an appearance of dissension in the strong Republican wards and districts, but after the nominations are made the utmost harmony prevails. Young Men's Republican Associations are being organized in all the wards of the city. On Friday a convention will be held, to which these Young Men's Republican Associations will send delegates, for the purpose of forming a Kings County Young Men's Republican Club. Since the review of Kings County politics published two weeks ago in THE TIMES, numerous candidates on both sides for the different offices to be filled at the next election have appeared, aside from those already mentioned. But until after the primaries are held it is hardly safe to predict the successful candidates. The Committee of One Hundred, although not fully organized for the Fall campaign, have, as already reported in THE TIMES, taken action with regard to the Controllership. They believe, in common with all other good citizens, that Mr. Schroeder is the best Controller Brooklyn ever had, and have accordingly, at the first available opportunity, asked him to run again. If Mr. Schroeder accepts the nomination—and that he will do so there is now very little doubt—he will be elected by a large majority. Another office that the people cannot afford to intrust to Democratic hands is that of District Attorney. With a reasonably good nomination, the Republicans are sure to carry it. The present Republican incumbent, Mr. John Winslow, was appointed by the Governor, to fill an unexpired term. Owing to the accusations against his Democratic predecessor, a large amount of business had accumulated, but he went to work with such vigor that several of the indictments against Ring officials that had lain untouched for months in the District Attorney's office were tried. The Charity Commissioners were found guilty of gross frauds, but owing to political influence got off with a light fine. Some important indictments remain yet to be tried, and whether they will be successfully prosecuted depends altogether on the character of the District Attorney to be elected next November. It has been the habit of reformers of the Committee of Fifty stripe to designate every man connected with politics as a member of "the Ring." Many of these men, while denouncing "rings" before the public with a great show of patriotism, were actually applying for place to the men they denounced. These letters of application are preserved. The Committee of Fifty was composed mainly of "Liberal" Republicans, and is dead. The paper that used to be its organ published a two-column review of Kings County politics on Saturday, and in about every fourth line the word "ring" occurs. It takes occasion to utter a cowardly slander in a perfectly safe way by speaking of the "Judiciary Ring." All the information contained in the article is taken from THE TIMES of two weeks before. Speaking of the Liberal Republicans, it makes the perfectly safe assertion that "the Liberal Republicans command a number of votes in Kings County." The party does command a number of votes—say about a "baker's dozen." With regard to the State ticket in Kings County, it is generally admitted that Gov. Dix will increase his majority of 297 in 1872 by at least more than 1,000. Mr. Tilden does not seem to be popular with any party in Brooklyn.

WILD STEERS AT LARGE.

A SCENE OF INDESCRIBABLE CONFUSION.

THE STREETS THRONGED WITH EXCITED CROWDS—SEVERAL PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED—A NUMBER OF THE ANIMALS SHOT.

The wildest excitement was created yesterday evening in the down-town districts of the City, from Fourteenth street to the City Hall, by the appearance of several wild steers, rushing furiously along the public thoroughfares in every direction, and tossing with their horns men, women, and children who came in their way high in the air.

Where the steers came from, or how it was that they were suffered to roam at large through the crowded thoroughfares of the City on the Sabbath evening nobody seemed to know, and nobody stopped to inquire; but it was subsequently ascertained that they broke away from their driver at Forty-second street and Sixth avenue. The fact of their presence among our citizens was but too apparent, from the excited crowds everywhere to be seen rushing along the streets and screaming for assistance. All along the Bowery, from the Cooper Institute, and down through Chatham street to the City Hall, the scene which presented itself was one of indescribable confusion and terror, mingled with that unaccountable proclivity, always so characteristic of panic-stricken crowds, to rush into the danger, from motives of curiosity.

In Broome and Canal streets, Spring and Houston streets, Baxter and Reade streets, the panic spread with alarming rapidity, and everywhere people might be seen running about in all directions, seeking shelter in the saloons and wherever they could obtain an entrance from the streets. There were large numbers, however, that preferred to crowd round the stairs whenever they made a pause in their wild career, and then kept up the chase when they broke loose again. This recklessness on the part of the people was the cause of much of the mischief which resulted, as it tended to excite the fury of the animals. Even women and children could not be prevailed upon from joining in these curious crowds that congregated round the jaded animals. At the corner of the Bowery and Broome street several thousand persons were assembled to witness the execution of one of the animals by the Police, who fired several shots at it before it was dispatched. A similar crowd was collected in Sixth avenue, below Bleecker street, where another steer was hunted down, and again at Elizabeth street, where one was killed by Officer Hanly. A similar scene presented itself at the corner of Canal and Centre streets, where another steer was shot by Capt. Kennedy, and in the neighborhood of the City Hall four steers amused the crowd by tossing several persons high into the air. So lawless were these wild Texan visitors to the City, and so little respect did they evince for the citizens, that they dared even to attack the officers of the law and treated them as unceremoniously as the merest publicans that came within their reach. Roundsman Ryan, of the First Precinct, was tossed by a steer at Broadway and Reade street. Officer Meehan, of the Fifth Precinct, was roughly handled in Chatham street, and several other members of the Police force were subjected to indignities of various kinds.

Irving Grace, an orderly in the Park Hospital, was passing across Chatham street from Hitchcock's saloon just as one of the steers came rushing up the street. He was tossed into the air and fell upon the stone steps leading to one of the cellars under the *Staats Zeitung* building, and had his arm and thigh broken.

Another steer was shot at the foot of Desbrosses street, and another was killed by a citizen at the corner of Park place and West street. Officer Barry, of the Fifteenth Precinct, also shot a steer at Bond street and the Bowery.

Another of the animals ran up Fourth avenue to Fourteenth street, through to Third avenue, to Eighteenth street, to Avenue B and Seventeenth street, where it was shot and killed by a citizen. This steer knocked down Charles Heckman, of No. 641 East Seventeenth street, at Seventeenth street and Third avenue. Thomas Cody, of No. 236 West Twenty-seventh street, was knocked down and received a severe scalp wound at Seventeenth street and Avenue B. Cornelius Connors was knocked down at the same place and slightly injured. Garrett Sanders, aged forty-three, of Cleveland, Ohio, was knocked down at Twenty-third street and Avenue A and severely injured.

Officer Flannery, of the Seventeenth Precinct, at 12 o'clock last night shot a mad steer at Tenth street and Third avenue.

Perhaps the most dangerous feature in the whole proceeding was the recklessness with which pistols and other weapons were discharged at the animals while they were in the midst of the crowds that congregated around them. Everybody seemed to think the steers a proper target to practice on, although the chances were two to one in many instances, of shooting some of their neighbors instead. The Manager of the Bowery Theatre ran out with a blunderbuss, and discharged the contents at a steer which was passing up the street—with telling effect, however. A gentleman driving in a light wagon pursued another up the Bowery, evidently in the attempt to come within pistol-shot of the animal. This recklessness in discharging firearms in the midst of the excited crowds was attended, in some instances, with serious results. One boy was shot in the head, and Officer Robert Foster, of the Fifth Precinct, received a ball in the thigh in Reade street. Such, in fact, was the state of excitement that prevailed, that it was difficult to determine whether the crowds of people that ran wildly through the streets while the panic lasted, or the objects of their terror caused most confusion. This state of affairs continued from about 7 o'clock in the evening, when the steers first made their appearance, until 12 o'clock, when the last of the straying herd was shot by two officers at the corner of Tenth street and Third avenue. Such as escaped being killed in the streets rushed wildly to the river and were drowned. Two steers were pursued along Houston street until, coming to the Williamsburg ferry, the gates of which were open, they leaped into the water and were drowned.

The occurrence of last evening is another strong plea for the strict enforcement of the law relating to cruelty to animals, and the sanitary regulations of the Board of Health. Any one familiar with the manner in which Texan cattle are brought to this City can readily divine the reason why they go mad and break loose in the streets. During the journey from Texas here, they are pent up in miserable cattle cars, crowded almost to suffocation, and are fed and watered but once in each forty-eight hours, as an average. Consequently on their arrival here they are almost crazed from thirst and hunger, and the mere sight of a pool of water in the street makes them mad. On arriving at Communipaw they are ferried across the North River to the foot of West Forty-second street, whence they are driven through the streets to the various cattle-yards and abattoirs. The sanitary regulations of the Board of Health require that not more than twenty cattle shall be driven by one man, that they shall not be driven before 8 o'clock in the evening, and that they shall not be driven below Forty-second street. The cattle which broke away yesterday evening formed part of such a drove. It is not known how many cattle actually broke away, but the number, to judge from the latest ascertained facts, would seem to be ten.

LIST OF THE PERSONS INJURED.

Eliza Mulhall, aged thirty-five, of No. 30 Beach street, was knocked down at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets and badly bruised. She was taken home.

Henry Pinkens, aged fourteen, of No. 18 Ludlow street, was knocked down in the Bowery, near Delancey street, and badly bruised.

Eugene O'Hara, aged twelve years, of No. 472 Pearl street, was gored at the corner of Franklin and Centre streets and badly injured.

Officer Hanley, of the Sixth Precinct, was gored in the knee-pan at Canal and Elizabeth streets.

George Fredericks, aged thirty-nine, of No. 68 Attorney street, was gored by a steer at the Bowery and Houston street and slightly injured. He was attended to in the Tenth Precinct Station and left for home.

Morris McGonnigle, twenty-four years old, of No. 135 Baxter street, was gored in the neck by a steer at Grand and Baxter streets. He was taken to the Tenth Precinct Station and from thence removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Timothy Daly, aged thirty years, of No. 20 Broome street, was gored at the corner of Broome street and the Bowery, and received a slight scalp wound.

Oscar Bass, aged twenty-four, of No. 202 Columbia street, Brooklyn, was knocked down at the corner of the Bowery and Broome street, and slightly injured.

August Albert, aged forty-eight, of No. 20 Chrystie street, was gored at the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets, and severely injured.

Irving Grace, an orderly in the Park Hospital, had his arm and thigh broken at the *Staats Zeitung* office by being gored by a steer.

Ann Gallagher, aged sixty-five, of Elm and Worth streets, was gored in the head in Chatham street, by a steer, and badly injured.

Roundsman Ryan, of the Fourth Precinct, was tossed by a steer at Broadway and Reade street, and slightly injured.

Emanuel Praeger, aged forty-eight, of No. 110 Division street, was knocked down and severely injured by a steer at Canal street and Cortland alley. His injuries are serious. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

Officer Meehan, of the Fourth Precinct, was tossed in Chatham street, and slightly injured.

Officer Robert Foster, of the Fifth Precinct, while endeavoring to kill a steer in Reade street, was shot in the right thigh by a stray ball from a revolver, and severely wounded. He was taken to the Third Precinct Station, and from thence removed to the Park Hospital in an ambulance.

Alice Crawford, aged fifty years, of No. 22 Albert street, was tossed at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, and seriously injured, receiving slight contusions about the head and shoulders. She was taken to the Park Hospital.

Dennis Driskey, aged thirty-nine, of No. 130 Leonard street, was shot in the arm with a stray bullet, and slightly wounded.

Officer Donovan, of the Second Precinct, was gored by a steer at the corner of Broome street and the Bowery, and badly injured. His injuries are internal. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

Albert Pohl, aged thirty-six, of No. 37 Bond street, was knocked down at the corner of the Bowery and Bond street, and slightly injured.

Officer P. O'Reilly, of the Fifth Precinct, was knocked down and slightly cut about the head at the corner of Franklin and Centre streets.

James Quinn, of No. 272 West Tenth street, was knocked down in Cortlandt street and slightly injured.

Charles Heckman, of No. 641 East Seventeenth street, was tossed at Seventeenth street and Third avenue, and slightly injured.

Thomas Cody, tossed at the same place, severe scalp wound.

Cornelius Connors, knocked down at same place and slightly injured.

Garrett Landers, of Cleveland, Ohio, gored at Twenty-third street and Avenue A, bad scalp wound.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

ITS APPROACHING COMPLETION—THE BUILDING TO BE OCCUPIED IN JANUARY NEXT.

Among the many splendid and massive buildings in New-York City to-day, none stands so conspicuous or absorbs so much interest as the new Post-office building. The public will be pleased to learn that this new building is so rapidly approaching completion that as early as January next it will be occupied by the Post-office Department. Externally the building already assumes a finished air. The stone flagging is already down, and yesterday the last of the iron sidewalk gratings were being laid. The scaffolding about the building will be removed next week. The fence and raised sidewalk on Broadway will last no longer than Wednesday or Thursday next, and the small, unsightly one-story buildings between the Post Office and the City Hall will be demolished soon after. The concrete and copper roof is over three-fourths done, and a little iron-work and slating only remain to be placed on the southern dome. The main dome needs but a few more strokes of the brush when it will be finished, and the two pavilions are externally complete. Inside the building the work is being vigorously pushed forword by nearly 400 men. Concerning the internal plans of the Post Office the public are already familiar. The numerous capacious rooms, the beautiful interior court, the 107 massive columns, and the almost entire absence of every inflammable material, have been too frequently alluded to to need much mention here. In the Post Office cellar, two stories below the ground, are being laid the foundations for two immense hydraulic telescopic elevators, which will be used for passengers only, and which will be located in the north and south-western corners of the building. Five elevators for the exclusive use of the mail department have been already completed, and five more are in process of construction. Eight boilers for heating purposes are in the cellar ready for operation, and the contract has been closed for the immediate construction of two more for the necessary machinery. It is in this cellar that the principal part of the concrete and plaster is mixed for the floors above.

In the basement a little army of men are engaged in laying the sleepers for the flooring and in spreading cement. Others are engaged in painting the iron supporting columns, while a few iron-workers are fitting in enormous iron window casings and frames. Work on elevators is also in progress in the basement. On the first or entrance floor the partitions are begun, and considerable painting has been done. On the mezzanine floor—between the first and second floors—men have begun putting on iron lath and making other preparations for plastering. Finishing touches are also being made on this floor to the window-sashes and frames. Steam-heaters are here ready to be placed in position, and the gas and water pipes are being laid.

The second floor is fairly crowded with workmen. Partitions are all up, gas and water pipes are being laid. Window frames are nearly complete on the third floor, and the steam heaters have nearly all been placed in position. The flooring to two rooms has been laid, and two or three more will soon be finished. A good deal of the plastering is done. Considerable of the carpenter work has been done on this floor, and it is rapidly being pushed forward. Work in the fourth story is progressing but slowly. Few men are employed on this floor, and the plan seems to be to leave it for the last. Indeed, the fourth floor is very little changed from its condition when the wall builders left it. In the attic the material for finishing has been drawn up, but lies about in endless confusion. Throughout the building, however, the work has so far advanced that every stroke appears to tell, and more rapid strides toward completion can now be made than at any other period of the work.

In addition to the pulling down of scaffolding, the removal of outside débris, and sundry other finishing strokes, next week the work of the glaziers will commence.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY THE EMMA T.

The first of the match races of the Brooklyn Yacht Club Regatta was sailed Saturday, and was won by the sloop Emma T. sailing in a whole-sail breeze. This was the second-class sloop race, and the prize gained by the winner was a champion pennant that had been won by the Recreation, which, being challenged by the Emma T. under the rules of the association, the match occurred Saturday. The race was a close one, and was won by the Emma T. by 3m. 23⅞s.

The entries were as follows:

Name.	Owner.	Mean Length. Ft.	In.
Emma T.	John J. Treadwell	38	2
Recreation	A. Webber	38	4⅜

The course was from a stake-boat off Long Dock to and around bouy No. 8½, thence to and around buoy No. 5½, thence to a stake-boat in Gravesend Bay, a distance of twenty-five miles, with time allowance of one minute to the foot. The yachts got in line at about 10 o'clock and were given a flying start as follows:

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Emma T.	10 10 00	Recreation	10 10 48

The wind was north-west, a whole-sail breeze, the tide on the first hour of the flood. The Emma T. appeared to be the faster yacht, and gained slightly all the way down to the Narrows, which they passed through at 10:45, the Emma T. leading by half a dozen lengths. At 11 the two yachts were nearly side by side. At 11:07, off the Lower Quarantine Island, the Recreation led by a couple of lengths. Finally the two yachts turned buoy No. 8½ side by side at 11:57:50. On the way to buoy No. 5½ the Emma T. outsailed her opponent, and the turning of this mark was Emma T., 12:13:50; Recreation, 12:14:15. From this point to the finish the wind was dead ahead and very moderate, but, favored by a strong flood tide, the yachts soon made the passage. At each tack the Emma T. obtained more and more of a lead. An extra tack, however, which she was obliged to make off Coney Island Point, nearly lost her the advantage she had gained. The race was finally concluded with the following result:

Name.	Start H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Emma T	10 10 00	1 59 00	3 49 00	3 48 48⅛
Recreation	10 10 48	2 3 00	3 52 12	3 52 12

The Emma T., therefore, wins the pennant, beating the Recreation 3m. 23⅞s.

She, in turn, has been challenged by the Kaiser, and the race will probably come off on the 6th inst.

COMPLIMENT TO ASSEMBLYMAN BERNARD BIGLIN.

At a meeting of the Michael Grady Association, of the Twenty-first Ward, held at No. 682 Second avenue, on Saturday evening, the following preamble and resolution was unimously adopted:

Whereas, We have witnessed with pride the honorable career of Hon. Bernard Biglin, as a member of the Legislature of this State, and

Whereas, His record, eminently creditable to him, has our unqualified approbation, having full confidence in his integrity and efficiency, and being desirous of securing a thorough reformed Legislature, and

Whereas, We mean to do our part toward bringing about that result, so important to the public interests; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we promise our support to Hon. Bernard Biglin, and we hereby pledge ourselves, individually and as an association, to use all honorable means necessary to secure his return to a seat in the Legislature, which he has, for two consecutive terms, so worthily filled, and so very acceptably to his constituents of this district.

TOO MUCH RUM.

Christopher Sharer, of East New-York, drank too much on Saturday last, and was finally arrested in a pitiable state of intoxication, while driving his truck in Broadway. He was taken to the Ninth Sub-Precinct Station-house, Brooklyn, and the truck, which was loaded with flour, was taken to the owners, Messrs. J. Davis & Sons, of East New-York, by Officer Jarvis, who made the arrest. After being locked up, Sharer complained of a pain in his shoulder, and upon examination it was found to be dislocated. It was reduced by Police Surgeon Burdick. It is supposed that the injury was the result of a fall from the truck.

A SKULL FRACTURED.

On Saturday evening Dennis Curran and William Fitz, two laborers, quarreled in Curran's room at No. 317 West Thirty-ninth street, when Fitz snatched up a club, and beat Curran about the head in a most brutal manner, fracturing his skull. The case was not reported to the Police until yesterday, when Capt. McDonnell, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested Fitz and had Curran removed to Bellevue Hospital, where his injuries were pronounced to be of a serious character.

A TEXAS VENDETTA.

HISTORY OF THE TAYLOR-SUTTON FEUD.

NINETEEN HOMICIDES ALREADY—OUTSIDE PARTIES DRAWN IN, AND A FIGHT INVOLVING A THOUSAND IMMINENT.

A member of one of the two military companies sent from Galveston, Texas, to Indianola as guards of the prisoner William Taylor, accused of killing William Sutton and Gilbert Slaughter on the Morgan steam-ship last Spring, has contributed to the Galveston *News* the following account of the outrages out of which the murder and arrest grew:

"We reached the wharf a few minutes before 8 o'clock, where we were met by District Attorney W. H. Crane, who accompanied the command to the Court-house, and caused the Sheriff to receive the prisoner and place him in jail; and by his request Capt. Weeks placed sentinels around the jail to prevent either a rescue or an attempt to lynch, as the Governor had been informed might be attempted. On the wharf there were fewer persons than I expected to see, judging from rumors we had heard; and on the streets very few of the partisans of the antagonistic factions were seen. In fact, scarcely a dozen of them were noticed; they were very quiet and orderly. In this connection I will add that the much regretted feud between the families and friends of Sutton and Taylor should cease. It has already cost a sufficient number of lives to cause those now living to reflect and stop. From two gentlemen who reside in that portion of the State I learn that the feud originated in Alabama about eighteen years ago. Their account of its subsequent progress is substantially as follows: Shortly after the death of a member of one of these families at the hands of the other, one family moved to this State and settled in Western Texas. Subsequently the other came and settled, unknowingly, in the same neighborhood. Here they lived peaceably up to the end of the late war, when one, Charles Taylor, (though no relative,) came among them, and, being accused of stealing horses, fled to Bastrop County with a friend, Jim Sharp. They were pursued by several citizens, among whom William Sutton was said to have been. Taylor and Sharp were caught and shot. After the return of the pursuing party to DeWitt County, Buck Taylor, uncle to the prisoner, and Dick Chisholm expressed their feelings so strongly regarding the killing of Charley Taylor and Sharp, as to give offense to William Sutton and a Mr. White, from which resulted a fight and the death of Taylor and Chisholm. It is stated that the next two killed were Littlejohn and Stannard, who were shot in Wilson County, both friends of Sutton's. The supposition was that Taylor's friends committed the act. This was in 1870, when Davis' State Police were in force, and with whom rumor says Sutton was friendly if not connected. In 1871 C. S. Bell, State policeman, shot and killed Hays Taylor. In 1872 Dobey Taylor was killed by a man in Kerrville. In 1873, as Mr. Cox and a friend were riding in advance of Messrs. Tomlinson, Walls, and Ragland, friends of Sutton and party, from Helena toward Yorktown, they were shot from the bushes and killed, it was supposed by the Taylor party. During the same year Mark Taylor was killed by a party with whom Jack Helm was, and in the same year Helm was killed in Alascosa County, it was believed by some of the Taylor gang. In 1872 Pitkin Taylor, another uncle of William Taylor, was called out of his house and so badly shot that he did not long survive. Shortly afterward two more of his relatives, the Kellett boys, were killed.

Early last Spring the Sutton party, under Capt. Tomlinson and William Sutton, completely surrounded the Taylors, and would have ended the difficulties had not good citizens interfered and secured a treaty of peace, which was signed by each member of the two parties, and was kept until the killing of Sutton and Slaughter on the steam-ship Clinton last March, and as a principal in which William Taylor, the prisoner, is now under accusation. Within a month from that time, Scrap Taylor, the only brother of the prisoner, who had been captured in Comanche County and sent to De Witt, charged with cattle stealing, was taken from jail by a mob, consisting, it was thought, of Sutton men, and shot to death.

These are all the homicides I could hear of, yet my informants admit that there may have been others, as the two parties are always in the saddle, arrayed against each other. At present the Sutton party are largely in the ascendant. I am also told that the feud has drawn into it many others, and if a general fight should at any time begin, there would be 1,000 or 1,200 involved. It is thought to be utterly impossible to obtain an unbiased jury in any of the adjacent counties, for these partisans have sympathizers in them. Yet in Indianola there would have been no trouble. At the court here the venire of sixty summoned was a very intelligent one, and men who would have been just, without fear or favor.

Speaking of this difficulty, an attorney stated it was with regret that the people of a county like De Witt, with 1,600 voters, felt it necessary to call upon the Executive for protection and the enforcement of the law. All with whom I conversed expressed themselves favorable to the passage of a more vigorous Police law, even the re-enactment of the Davis Police bill, with the objectionable features, such as the suspension of the habeas corpus, assessment and collection of money from counties to defray expenses, and the power of the Governor to declare martial law. They believe such a law, in hands of good officers, is absolutely needed in the West. I hear only the most flattering reports as to the conduct of Capt. L. H. McNelly and his command, and would suggest that by some means he be appointed Sheriff of that county, and allowed to retain his command to enforce the law, which he would do if the Legislature would enlarge his powers. I believe it would break up both gangs, or at least their carrying weapons. It is conceded, by a large number of citizens, that had no troops come, either an effort to release, or one to lynch Taylor, would have been made. Several of the leading men of each party were in attendance on the court."

SPIRITUAL SEANCE AT HARLEM.

FAILURE OF THE MEDIUM—EXCITEMENT IN THE AUDIENCE.

Harlem citizens were regaled last night, at the Music Hall, with one of the richest entertainments which has ever been spread out before that place. A sleight-of-hand performer, Mr. T. Warren, advertised to give a spiritual séance under the influence of the Indian Chief "Samopett." Mr. Warren in his circular described himself as the "newly developed medium from Boston," and by reason of an extensive circulation of hand-bills caused the assembling of a considerable crowd in the hall at the time set down for the beginning of the séance. The spectators were from all parts of Harlem, as well as from the down-town portion of New-York, and considerable interest was manifested in the programme which Mr. Warren proposed to act through before the Spiritualistic populace.

The orator of the occasion was a tall, well-proportioned man, dressed in ordinary clothes, and not exactly fitted mentally to cope with the criticism of a much victimized community of spiritualists. Mr. Warren, the actor, was dressed more elegantly, was short and thick-set, and rambled about the stage in a sleepy, affected sort of fashion, which disgusted the audience from the very start. A sort of tent had been erected on the stage, and into this Mr. Warren was ushered and seated in a chair. The orator then informed the assemblage that it was necessary to get Warren to smoke an opium cigar, in order to get him under the influence of the Indian Chief Samossett. Warren smoked a half minute, and the orator drew the curtain in front of the tent, having tossed in a bundle of ropes. He then made a speech, in which he left his auditors in doubt whether he claimed the manifestations would be spiritualistic or whether they would be produced by legerdemain. The hall had not been darkened, and it was evident from the first that a proper foundation had not been laid to give an air of mystery to the proceedings, which might have made them more of a success. In a short time the curtain was pulled aside and Warren appeared in full view, tied hand and foot, sitting in a chair. Two men were called from the audience to examine the knots, and their report was to the effect that the man was securely tied, and could not get away. The curtain was again drawn, and the "orator" invoked "Samoset," the old Indian, to produce music from a violin within the cabinet. Samopett obeyed in a certain sense. Somebody, or something, scraped the strings in such a heart-forsaken and soul-rending manner that several persons got up and left the place, which had been inappropriately christened "Music Hall."

The people who were in the cabinet at various times with Prof. Warren did not think he had anything to do with the manifestations, and it was not until an observing Dutchman was let out from the cabinet that any disclosure took place. He said, in response to inquiries, that the Professor had taken his hand out of his own in the darkness of the tent, and had used the freed member to ring bells, scrape the guitar, and upset the table. There was a general outcry from the spectators at this disclosure, and a determination to have matters explained by the Professor, which rendered further continuation of the seance awkward and almost impossible.

DECLINE OF WESTERN STATE FAIRS.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "The State fairs in the West have been everywhere this year a failure as compared with the successes of former years. The same story comes from Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The interest of the public in these exhibitions has very perceptibly fallen away. The attendance has been, in all instances, comparatively small. An agricultural fair, as a rule, has come to be but another name for a horse race. The result is that all the State fairs, with the exception, perhaps, of that of Iowa, have this year been money-losing enterprises. But it is not only pecuniarily that they have been failures. They have been failures as exhibitions. There was at no one of them very much worth seeing. About the only good feature of our own State Fair was the show of live stock. In Iowa the fair was a success only as an exhibition of hogs. The exhibition of farm products was not anywhere creditable. There were not more than a dozen entries of farm products on the books at some of the fairs. The amount of competition evinced among producers and manufacturers was at a minimum. One instance will suffice for illustration: In Illinois, where there are about 220 cheese factories, but one manufacturer of the article was represented at the State Fair. The fairs were remarkable by the absence of sheep. It is said that the dogs are to blame for this. Persons who have been engaged in sheep-raising on a large scale have been compelled to send them to Colorado, in order to save them from the ravages made by the dogs among their flocks. One gentleman, with a flock of 10,000 sheep, was compelled to send them to that State, because occasionally the dogs would break into the fold, and, in a single night, destroy as many as 500 sheep. The decline of the interest of the public in agricultural fairs is due to various causes. In the first place, the county and district fairs, which have been so successful as a rule, engross a great deal of the interest of the public. Then the expositions in large cities like Chicago, which are becoming so deservedly popular, tend to supplant the State fairs. Of course the hard times have something to do with the financial failure of these institutions. But this of itself does not account for the growing apathy of the country regarding them. Present indications go to show that their usefulness is ended in their present shape. We understand that the managers of the Illinois State Fair are undecided whether another shall be held—another evidence that the State Fair is to be a thing of the past."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND TO EMBRACE CATHOLICISM.

LONDON Oct. 5—5:30 A. M.—The Daily *Telegraph* learns from a Catholic dignitary that the Duke of Northumberland is about to become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. The report is considered doubtful.

FRANCE AND THE POPE.

THE POPE'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT MACMAHON ON THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE ORENOQUE.

ROME, Oct. 4.—*La Liberta* says the Pope's letter to President MacMahon was written in reply to an announcement of the withdrawal of the man-of-war Orinoque from Civita Vecchia. The Pope recognized the reasons for this measure, but declares that he would not have used the vessel to quit Rome under any circumstances.

Ultramontane journals represent that the Pope desired the recall of the Oronoque in order that France might be no longer exposed to complaints and menaces on this account.

CONNECTICUT.

THE VOTE TO-DAY IN THE TOWNS—THE QUESTIONS IN ISSUE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 4.—Besides voting for town officers in all the towns of this State, to-morrow, in very many places the question of license or no license will be voted upon. A Constitutional amendment, giving all towns having 5,000 population only one Representative in the Legislature, which immediately concerns the towns of Bridgeport, Meriden, Vernon, and Derby, will also be voted upon, and a majority vote will make it a part of the Constitution. The prospect is favorable to-night for pleasant weather, which is always auspicious to the Republicans. There are indications that the Democrats will show a considerable falling off of strength in nearly all parts of the State. Here in Hartford they concede the defeat of some of their candidates.

FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

THE CONVENTION OF CHIEFS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 4.—The Convention of Chiefs of Fire Departments of the various cities of the Union will meet here to-morrow, for the discussion of questions affecting their particular interests. About fifty delegates are now here from Chicago, Cincinnati, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other places, and and seventy-five more are expected in the morning. There will also be some two hundred representatives of insurance companies present as specially-interested spectators. A large amount of fire apparatus of all discriptions will be on exhibition at the Fair on Thursday. The convention, in a body, will inspect it, and put it to practical tests.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 4.—The cases of the Atlantic and Pacific, Missouri Pacific, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Chicago and South-eastern Railroads, which have been argued several days before the United States Circuit Court, on an application for an injunction to restrain counties from collecting taxes on their property so far progressed that Judge Miller yesterday decreed they should pay from fifty-nine to sixty-two per cent. of the taxes levied on or before Jan. 2, 1875, otherwise the temporary injunction granted by Judge Dillon would be dissolved. This payment will in no way be a recognition of the validity or legality of the vote of the State Board of Equalization, put the court decided that some taxes are due and must be paid, before the court will provide in other cases.

WESTON TRIES AGAIN.

Edward Payson Weston commenced again last night his feat of walking 500 miles in six days. He entered the ring at five minutes past twelve, wearing a suit of velvet, with a red sash, and started off at a brisk step, making the first circuit, or seventh of a mile, in two minutes and nine seconds. At the end of this trip he laid aside his velvet, and came down to working trim, light cap, tight shirt, belt, black pants, and large high boots. His first mile was made in 13:16, his second in 12:24, and his third in 11:44.

LOWELL MILLS.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURES—SHORT TIME.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* of Saturday says: "The dullness in the market for woolen goods is quite as noticeable as in cottons, from the united testimony of woolen manufacturers. With the first day of the present month changes in hours of labor have been made in the several establishments, to conform with the provisions of the Ten-hour law. The Middlesex Company, as regards its time-table is governed by the hours of labor arranged by the managers of the different incorporated manufacturing establishments—from 6:45 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock noon, and from 1 o'clock P. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., except on Saturdays, when work closes at 4:30 o'clock. The Chase Mills, and Livingston & Carter's, work by the same time-table as the Middlesex. At Faulkner & Son's mill the hours of work for the present are from 6:30 o'clock A. M. to 6:30 o'clock P. M., except on Saturdays, when work for the day closes at 11:30 A. M. This time-table makes the hours of work sixty per week, thus conforming to the Ten-hour law. Many of the operatives in this mill have expressed a preference for this time-table, preferring to work at the former hours five days in the week, and have all the 'loafing time' which the Ten-hour law gives at once, and on Saturday. At Stott's mills for the present, the hours are those of the incorporated manufacturing companies on Monday and Tuesday, but on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday the mills are entirely closed in the afternoon, the reduction of time making really but four days' work in a week, or two-thirds time. No. 2 mill of the firm, on Lawrence street, was stopped twenty-four days in August and September for repairs, and work in No. 1 mill in Belvidere was entirely suspended this week, and will continue so about twenty-four days altogether, for repairs. Mr. Charles Stott states it as his opinion that the woolen manufacturers would be better off in the Spring if they would shut down altogether this Winter. At the Sterling mills the time-table commencing Oct. 1. is from 7:30 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock noon, and from 1 o'clock to 4:45 P. M., the entire week."

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Byron Hewitt, aged twenty-two years, was drowned in Long Lake, at Winsted, Conn., yesterday afternoon, by the upsetting of a sail-boat.

The new bark Edwin Reed, from Bath, Me., for New-Orleans, via Savannah, has been towed back with her mainmast sprung. She will refit and proceed.

HAS A HISTORY.

The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., has been for ten years in successful business; it has written 325,000 General Accident Policies, and 20,000 Life Policies; its security is unquestioned, its contract definite, its premiums low; it has promptly paid over *twenty thousand* claims of policy holders for death or injury by accident; and it sells insurance, either Life or Accident, or both combined, of the best quality, upon the best plan, and on the best terms.—*Hartford Record.*

GET RID OF ONE COLD BEFORE YOU CONTRACT ANOTHER ON TOP OF IT, OR YOU MAY SECURELY ESTABLISH THE SEEDS OF A SERIOUS LUNG COMPLAINT, BEFORE YOU ARE CONSCIOUS OF DANGER. BETTER PRUDENTLY RESORT TO DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, AN EFFECTIVE CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS, AND HELPFUL ALSO FOR ITS HEALING INFLUENCE ON THE LUNGS AND BRONCHIA.—*Advertisement.*

"A TRIAL TRIP."—For twenty-five cents *The Science of Health* will be sent three months, or for fifty cents *The Phrenological Journal* three months, on trial, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Clothes-wringers of all kinds repaired promptly. Metropolitan Washing-machine Company, No. 32 Cortlandt st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Notice! Notice!!

GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER HATS

FOR

GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND BOYS.

EVERYBODY SUITED

AT

WARNOCK & CO.'S,

No. 519 Broadway, New-York.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

Clearly explained on application. Diploma awarded to Dr. M. LEVETT, No. 37 West 23d st. Established 1835. *Watson's Art Journal* says: "It is the lightest and the most comfortable denture that was ever put in the mouth, consequently we commend it over all others." The *Home Journal* says: "We add our testimony without reservation."

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your dyeing and cleaning to the New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices, Nos. 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Cod Liver-Oil and Lime.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph gives you notice if a burglar opens window or door, however fast asleep you may be. The only means by which you can be secure from robbery. Office, No. 571 Broadway.

Silk Umbrellas our Specialty. Every Novelty. Price $3 50, $5, $6, and $7 50. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO., Manufacturers, No. 405 Broadway, New-York.

Diamonds Bought, Sold, and Loaned on, also Jewelry, Watches, and Silverware. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

Refreshing Fragrance.—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.

Be Sure and Keep Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry on hand for coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c.

Iron-clads—A Strong, Serviceable Shoe for boys and youth. CANTRELL, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

MARRIED.

BOICE—BOOLE.—On the 3d inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, East 17th st., by Rev. W. H. Boole, Mr. WILLIAM A. BOICE, son of William Boice, Esq., of Hamilton, Canada, to Miss ALBANIA M. BOOLE, daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

COOPER—BIBBY.—At St. Mark's Church, New-York, on Oct. 4, by Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., F. LIVINGSTON COOPER to EMMA M., daughter of the late John C. Bibby, all of New-York.

DOUBLEDAY—CUSHMAN.—On Thursday, Oct. 1, at St. Peters' Church, by Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., STEPHEN WARD DOUBLEDAY to ANGELICA BARNACLOUGH CUSHMAN, daughter of John H. H. Cushman, Esq., all of this City.

SHARSWOOD—CLARK.—At Westerly, R. I., Sept. 15, by Rev. Mr. Crafts, GEORGE SHARSWOOD, JR., son of Hon. George Sharswood, of Philadelphia, to Mrs. JANE B. CLARK, daughter of John A. Burnham, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

WAYNE—HARTRIDGE.—At St. John's Chapel, Oct. 3, 1874, by Rev. Henry Nicoll Wayne, HENRY C. WAYNE to ADELAIDE, eldest daughter of the late Charles Hartridge, all of Savannah, Ga. No cards.

☞ Savannah papers please copy.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Friday, Oct. 2, at the residence of Mrs. William C. Dougherty, at Hackensack, N. J., in the 35th year of her age, J. CAROLINE AUGUSTA, wife of Francis Armstrong, of St. Croix, West Indies.

BARTON.—On Saturday, Oct. 3, ANNE, wife of Samuel K. Barton, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral will take place at St. Clement's Church, Amity st., near Macdougal, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CORNWELL.—At Port Washington, Long Island, Oct. 3, 1874, SARAH CORNWELL, widow of the late Walter J. Cornwell, aged 82 years, 10 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Christ Church, Manhasset, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, at 3:30 o'clock, P. M.

LAWRENCE.—On Saturday, 3d October, SUSAN ALICE WILLOUGHBY, wife of John D. Lawrence, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 28 Fort Greene place, on Tuesday next, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LORD.—At Bergen Point, N. J., CHARLES H., only son of Charles L. and Anna M. Lord, aged 8 years, 2 months and 18 days.

Funeral from the residence of his father, Avenue T., Bergen Point, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEWS.—At Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 3, JONATHAN M. MATTHEWS, of the firm of Matthews Bros., in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 8 South st., on Tuesday, Oct. 6, at 1 o'clock.

☞ New Haven and Green County papers please copy.

PARSONS.—Friday, Oct. 2, JAMES A. PARSONS, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends are invited without further notice to attend the funeral from his late residence on Morgan st., Union Hill, N. J., at 2 P. M. Monday, Oct. 5. Carriages at the ferry in Hoboken at 1 P. M.

PHRAUER.—In Schenectady, N. Y., on Wedesday, SARAH G., wife of Rev. William H. Phrauer, and daughter of G. B. Hubbell, Esq., of Sing Sing, N. Y., aged 35 years, 6 months, and 19 days.

Funeral on Monday, Oct. 5, at 3 P. M., at the Second Reformed Church, Schenectady. And funeral service in the Presbyterian Church of Sing Sing on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M.

SHACKELTON.—Suddenly, at Jersey City, on Saturday, Oct. 3, WILSON B. SHACKELTON.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 106 Washington st., Jersey City.

VOGLER.—Sunday, Oct. 4, AGNES AMELIA VOGLER, at her residence, No. 119 Ludlow st., aged 66 years.

The funeral will take place at Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia st., on Tuesday, Oct. 6, at 1 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WELCH.—On Sunday, Oct. 3, 1874, Mrs. LYDIA WELCH, in the 79th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her son, P. H. Welch, No. 40 Bank st. The remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment on Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-four page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH the author, will be sent free to any address. Letters from physicians and others, of hopeless cases cured, in pamphlet, free. Depot and reception-rooms, 200 Broadway, New-York.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO GET choice Birds for Ladies' Bonnets is at J. G. BELL'S, No. 335 Broadway.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THOMAS' SACRED QUARTETS AND ANTHEMS," just published by O. DITSON & CO., Boston and New-York. No choir should be without this superior collection. Sold by all dealers. Price, $2.50.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN ENROLLMENT, TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS.—In pursuance of the orders of the Republican Executive Committee, the Republican electors of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and Kings Bridge are requested to meet for the purposes of enrollment, on MONDAY, Oct. 5, and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, between the hours of 5 and 9 o'clock P. M., as follows: Morrisania and that part of West Farms now in the Twenty-third Ward at Morrisania Hall on Monday, and Braun's Hall on Wednesday. West Farms, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Election Districts of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at Railroad av., below Morris (177th) st. Kings Bridge at Temperance Hall, Mosholu, South Broadway. By order of JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR., Chairman Republican Executive Committee.

GEORGE H. LYON, JAMES R. DAVIES, Secretaries.

Joseph C. Pinckney, James R. Davies, Merritt Wickham, Supervisors of Enrollment, Morrisania. Elias E. Disney, John Hart, Henry C. Robinson, Supervisors of Enrollment, West Farms. Henry A. Smith, Richard H. Greene, David G. McKelvey, Supervisors of enrollment, King's Bridge.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers st., basement, from now until Oct. 23, 1874. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations.

WM. H. ALBERTSON, Chairman.
ROBERT B. BOYD,
CONSTANTINE NITZSCHE,
JOHN N. LANTHIER,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
DAVID H. CROWLEY,
JOHN ROBINSON.
AUGUSTUS SCHAFFEL, Clerk.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A public meeting of this association will be held at head-quarters, No. 43 Washington square, South, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 8 o'clock, to be addressed by eminent speakers. The residents of the district are cordially invited to attend. HENRY NICOLL, President.

Lloyd Aspinwall, John Gilmore, F. B. Thurber, Vice Presidents; C. E. Detmold, Treasurer; James W. Corse, Secretary.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held at No. 152 Franklin st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 5, at 8 o'clock.

CHAS. A. STETTSON, JR., President.
JAMES STACK, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting of the above association will be held at the head-quarters, No. 12 University place, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

CORNELIUS VARCOTT, President.
WILLIAM TERHUNE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Bleecker Building, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, 1874, at 8 o'clock. ROBERT R. CARPENTER, President.

GEORGE W. LOCKEY, Secretary.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

GERRIT SMITH ON THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

EVERY VOTE FOR MR. TILDEN HELPS TO BRING ON THE RUIN OF THE COUNTRY—BY HELPING TO RESTORE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO POWER.

Frequently do I hear and read that, inasmuch as each of the two great parties has nominated a worthy man for Governor, the people have now nothing to fear from the election of a Governor. That Gen. Dix is worthy of the office does not need to be argued. Nor should it be doubted that Mr. Tilden, whose discernment and bravery were so efficient in ferreting out those stupendous and matchless frauds in the City of New-York, has in himself the qualifications for Governor. Too much praise in this important work cannot be awarded to him, nor to that eminently intellectual and just man, Charles O'Conor, nor to THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

I admitted that Mr. Tilden has in himself the qualifications for this high offie. But, so far from his having them in his party also, he has there only absolute and fatal disqualifications for it. Were he the Republican candidate, his party qualifications would be as ample as his personal. But he is the Democratic candidate, and hence, however great or even unequaled might be his personal merits, he is on the side that has no right to win. Every vote for Mr. Tilden is a vote for the restoration of the Democratic Party to power; and no one who dreads as he should do such restoration can consistently cast such a vote. Mr. Greeley was a great and good man, but because his election would have gone far to reinstate the Democratic Party, so those who dreaded such reinstatement could not vote for him.

It is a shallow conclusion that we must invariably vote for the best man among the candidates. The best man is the worst man to vote for if he is bound up in the worst party.

For many years I went over the country arguing that, as slavery could not much longer withstand the progress of civilization, it must necessarily, unless speedily disposed of by political action, go out in blood. Nor did I fail to predict this in Congress. But that my limbs and voice are enfeebled by age, I would now go over the country again—and this time with a message not less important, but far more important, than my former one. I would say to my hearers that either the nation or the Democratic Party must soon break up; and would say this because the nation cannot much longer hold out under the war which this party continues to make upon its peace and safety and upon all its highest and holiest interests.

The Democratic Party, organized by our fathers, was a good one. It went, at least in theory, and with the honest purpose of a speedy corresponding practice, for the equal rights of all men. It maintained its honor and its usefulness, until in an evil hour it was tempted to increase its votes and power by taking slavery under its wing. An now, for more than half a century, this slavery-transformed party has not ceased to pour out upon the country it has cursed its demoralizing and destructive influences. In fastening slavery upon us, it quite naturally, and even necessarily, dragged down our whole national character into correspondence with this ruling abomination. Every valuable interest was damaged by it. Every virtue was diluted by it. Especially did temperance suffer from it. Dram-shops and Democrats sprang up together everywhere; and Mike Walsh's famous boast that dram-shops are the nurseries, schools, and recruiting stations of the Democracy was verified everywhere. It was the grave imperiling of slavery and then its abolition that caused the Democratic Party to languish for these dozen years. Take away from it its far more vital support of the dram-shop, and it would be left dead—stone dead. Surely, not one step should be taken toward reviving such a party. Surely, the good men who are so unfortunate as to be in it—(no good men can be of it)—should hasten to break it up by withdrawing from it.

For thirty years before the rebellion the abolitionists were working for the overthrow of slavery. They could make but little headway, however, against the Democratic Party. In the eyes of this party these self-sacrificing philanthropists and patriots were fit only to be mobbed and murdered. Certainly, there should not be one finger to help lift up this party from prostration to power.

The rebellion would never have broken out but for the encouragement this party gave it. It promised the rebels 50,000 armed allies from the City of New-York alone. It promised, through ex-President Pierce in his letter to Jefferson Davis, that "the fighting will not be along Mason & Dixon's line merely. It will be within our own borders, in our own streets, between the two classes of citizens"—meaning the abolitionists and their pro-slavery or Democratic neighbors. It opposed with fire and slaughter, as in the instance of the riot in New-York in 1863, the drafting of men to fill up our decimated armies. During the whole of the rebellion the sympathies of this treasonable party were ever with the South and slavery. It never rejoiced in our vicories, but always in our defeats. The National Democratic Convention held in Charleston in 1860 was openly and shamelessly for slavery. No speaker in it was so vociferously welcomed as W. B. Gaulden, of Georgia, whose much applauded boast was that he represented "the African slave-trade interest." The National Convention of this party in 1864 sunk down to the very depths of treason by resolving and publishing, in the midst of the rebellion, to our enemy and the world that our resistance to it had proved a "failure," and should be given up, and peace sought for in its stead. It was then and there, too, that this party undertook to oust our beloved Lincoln by nominating Gen. McClellan. I admit that this gentleman, whose record is by no means wholly blameworthy, honestly aimed to preserve the Union—but too evidently he would preserve slavery along with it. An instance of this is to be found in the proclamation with which he entered Virginia. In that he threatens to put down servile insurrections "with an iron hand." He aimed rather to comfort than to conquer her. He studied the security of her homes rather than suffer them to be desolated. Gen. McClellan was less a Northern commander than a mediator between the North and the South. Here and there were thorough "War Democrats," and they were worthy of all honor for standing out from the mass of their party. But Gen. McClellan was not one of them. Had he been he would not have been nominated for the Presidency. The convention, which "yelled assent" to the words of Judge Miller, of Ohio, would not have nominated a thorough "War Democrat." Said the Judge: "There is no real difference between a War Democrat and an Abolitionist. They are links of one sausage, made out of the same dog."

We pass on to the National Democratic Convention of the year 1868. Gen. Blair, having been much spoken of as one of its probable candidates, wrote a letter to Col. Brodhead four days before the convention was held. In that letter he goes for revolutionizing the politics of the country by force of arms; and he closes his bloody letter by saying: "I wish to stand before the convention upon this issue." His letter won the hearts of the convention, and it promptly put him in nomination for Vice President.

In the light of these illustrations (only few of many) of the bad conduct and worse character of the Democratic Party, how can we with a good conscience help to call it into power again?

Just here, let me say that our success in overcoming the rebellion, with the whole South and the Democratic half of the North against us, may well be "marvelous in our eyes." Well, too, may we say: "If it had not been the Lord who was on our side, when men rose up against us, then they had swallowed us up quick, when their wrath was kindled against us." By the way, the rebellion is wrongly called the "Slaveholders' rebellion." It was more comprehensive than that. It was the rebellion of the Democratic Party, and should be called the "Democratic Rebellion."

Scarcely was the war over before Southern cutthroats proceeded, in the spirit and expected protection of the Democratic Party, to organize their Kuklux Klans. They whipped and shot and hung both black and white Republicans in nearly all the former slave States. They were as ready to shoot white men as black men, if only they were Republicans. Poor Louisiana has suffered more from these Kuklux devils than has any other State. Her victims in 1866 numbered 2,000. It was in this year that the Democratic mob in New-Orleans murdered the noble Dosty and a hundred others, simply because they presumed to hold a Republican Convention. By the way Dosty once resided in our County of Madison. In 1868 also, some 2,000 more in Louisiana were killed or wounded by these Kuklux devils.

I said that the war was over. In point of fact it was not over; nor is it yet over; nor will it ever be over, until the Democratic Party is dead. Its savage and wicked spirit is too chronic to admit of change. It is as unchangeable as the skin of the Ethiopian or the spots of the leopard. Only at the death of this party will the evil spirit that has dwelt in it and inspired it for half a century go out of it.

In 1873 a hundred colored men were murdered at one time in Grant Parish in Louisiana; and now, within the last few weeks, the work of murder has been renewed in several parts of this ill-starred State. In New-Orleans alone not less than a hundred were killed outright or very seriously wounded.

This recent outbreak of Democratic devilism in several Southern States is owing in part to the encouragement which the Democrats have received from the last elections in Connecticut and New-Hampshire. It is owing, however, in greater part to the hope in these States that, by flattering Gen. Grant with the prospect of a third term, they would thereby purchase his forebearance, and his permission to continue their slaughter of black and white Republicans. When I saw their disappointment, and that the vigilant and faithful Government had scarcely let five days pass ere placing a sufficient number of United States troops in New-Orleans, and monitors to rake, when necessary, some of her principal streets, I felt that, in Bible language, our great soldier had come to the Presidency, "for such a time as this." Moreover, and again in Bible language, I was ready to exclaim: "O, King, live forever!" I readily admit that in all but very extraordinary times two terms of the Presidency are enough for any, even the best, man; but when there is a war to be put down, and especially such a treasonable and infernal one as this, which the Democratic Party continues to wage, if we are so fortunate as to have a dread warrior at our head, it is wise to keep him there. The South *wanted* Grant because she took it into her head that he would tolerate her high crimes against humanity. She now *needs* him to stop and punish these crimes. In respect to these crimes the Democratic press is either silent or apologetic. The South excuses them on the ground, both that Republicans have not got into office by fair means, and that Republicans, especially if colored men, are not eligible to office. Frauds, whether practiced by Democrats or Republicans, are not to be defended, but the shedding of blood is surely not the remedy for them.

It is true that slavery was once the great curse of the country, but for the last fifty years the Democratic Party has been its far greater curse. In all this time slavery has been as much less to be dreaded than the Democratic Party as is the sword less to be dreaded than the hand that wields it. Easily would the advancing civilization of Christendom have disposed of slavery had not this bad party clung to it as its chief means of perpetuating itself. Slavery and rum were its life, and to this day its life is very largely in its hope that slavery will reappear, or that some scarcely less advantageous modification of it will take its place.

My old Temperance friends complain that I do not advocate a Temperance ticket. Whenever there is danger of the Democratic Party coming again into power, as there was in 1872, when it cunningly nominated Greeley to catch reformers with, and as there is now, when, with hands dipped afresh in the blood of Southern Republicans, it is moving earth and hell to regain its lost ascendancy, my first duty—nay, my only political duty—is to oppose the Democratic Party. This abominable party is the murderer of the colored race, which my guilty country has so deeply wronged; and I would let all men become drunkards ere I would, directly or indirectly, join this murderer.

Although the Republican Party is, as compared with the Democratic Party, "Hyperion to a Satyr," there is, nevertheless, somewhat in it to regret and be ashamed of. If this good party shall ever fall into a minority it will be because of its cowardice, and especially its cowardice in not passing the Civil Rights bill. Had it, with the bold face of conscious rectitude, promptly passed this bill, which lacked only so few votes, though every Democratic vote was against it, these recent murders at the South would not have been entered upon. This wavering in the fidelity of Republicans to their righteous principles has its worst effect in encouraging the Democratic Party to fresh expressions of its wickedness. Can our poor colored brethren forgive this wavering, this cruel injustice, this stinging ingratitude? I trust they can, and will be persuaded that, after one more triumphant election, this good, but not yet good enough, party, having then enough courage to subdue its faint-heartedness and enough integrity to overcome its truckling, will hasten to accord equal rights to the colored man.

Let me here repeat what I have so often said, that the excuse offered by some Republicans for the failure of this bill—the excuse that it would be contrary to law for Congress to pass it—is as disgraceful as empty. Fudge for such a law, if there is such a law! They say that it must be left to the several States to provide for the maintenance of the colored man's manhood. How contemptible is this skulking of a great nation behind one of its States! It was the nation that was responsible for the long and weary years of the colored man's enslavement. It was to save the nation that he so forgivingly and magnanimously entered into the nation's army. It is the nation, therefore, that is bound to see that within all its limits he is treated as a man.

Against inborn human rights "there is no law." No law-book is to be looked into to learn what they are—for no law-book can either make or unmake them. The law, written so legibly upon man's sublime being, is the only law by which to ascertain these rights; and both judges and legislators are guilty of blasphemous and impudent atheism when they would supersede this divine law by human enactments. The question whether a colored child may enter the common school or whether a colored man or woman may enter the car or hotel on self-respecting terms, is to be answered not by quotations from constitutions or statutes, but by Him, who "is no respecter of persons," and who "hath made of one blood all nations of men."

I close with saying that there are crimes too great to be forgiven. One of them is the crime of the political party that deliberately upholds slavery, and another is the crime of the political party that turns against its country in time of war. Of both these atrocious crimes has the Democratic Party been emphatically and persistently guilty. Hence, though it may ever so humbly seek our forgiveness, we have a twofold reason for withholding it.

I have not mentioned by name the negro-murdering "White Leaguers." Like the Kuklux outlaws, they are simply Democrats. Both are fired with the spirit and aims of the Democracy, and "it is set on fire of hell."

PETERBORO, Oct. 1, 1874.

CHARLES SUMNER'S ESTATE.

Hon. Edward L. Pierce, William Claflin, and Estes Howe, having been appointed to appraise the estate of the late Charles Sumner, report the amount of real estate as $40,500, and the personal estate $94,258 80, as follows:

Dwelling-house in Washington		$40,000 00
Undivided interest in real estate in Iowa and Wisconsin		500 00
Fifty-two shares Merchants' National Bank at $135		7,020 00
Fourteen shares New-England National Bank at $145		2,030 00
Six shares Boston Sugar Refining Company at $625		3,750 00
One share York Manufacturing Company		1,630 00
Ten shares Everett Mills at $85		850 00
Two shares New-England Glass Company at $450		900 00
Three shares Weymouth Iron Company at $700		2,100 00
Thirty-five shares Michigan Central Railroad Company at $70		2,450 00
Forty-six shares Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company at 102		4,692 00
$6,000 Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad first mortgage bonds at 40		2,400 00
$2,000 United States 6s of '81, registered bonds, at 115		2,300 00
$2,000 Burlington and Missouri River Railroad land mortgage bonds at 99½		1,990 00
$2,500 Michigan Central Railroad bonds, convertible 7s, at $108		2,700 00
Mortgage of C. H. Atkins on land in Chicago, at 10 per cent., $5,000 principal		5,000 00
Mortgage of J. W. Pierce on land in Georgetown, D. C., $5,000 principal		5,000 00
Half interest in fifteen shares Iowa Land Association		187 50
Half interest in twenty-five shares in Michigan Pine Land Association		12 50
Half interest in twenty-five shares St. Mary's Falls Canal Company		250 00
Cash		1,420 90
Furniture, &c., sold by auction in Washington, gross proceeds		8,016 59
Furniture, &c., sold by auction at Boston, gross proceeds		5,484 56
Miscellaneous articles unsold		2,988 30
Works of art specifically bequeathed to personal friends		3,500 00
Works of art specifically bequeathed to Trustees of Art Museum, paintings	$12,645	
Engravings	2,000	
Photographs	600	15,245 00
Books, (about 3,000 volumes,) including rare books, with autographs; autographs (books, $11,160 95; autographs, $1,180,) specifically bequeathed to Harvard College		12,340 95
Total		$134,758 80

THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

The session of the Legislature of Vermont will begin at the capital on Wednesday next, Oct. 7. The change from annual to biennial sessions in that State does not commend itself to the Montpelier *Watchman*. That journal says: "We have always looked upon the annual session of the Legislature as the political normal school of the State, educating the best and the most noted men in every town, successively, in legislative and administrative forms, knowledge and duties. It kept our people familiar with political administration, with the metes and bounds of legislation; with the cares of State; with the responsibilities of official action; with the general history and welfare of the Commonwealth, and with all the local, social, and specific interests of the people. No violent changes, no needless reforms, no political revolutions are possible, so long as the people are intimately conversant with the history and duties of legislation, as they were in the days of that grand political curriculum, the annual session of the Legislature. We think we can see the growing disadvantages of the new system, in the larger influence of inexperienced men, and in decreasing knowledge of the best elements and principles of political administration."

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

The members of the new Order of the Blue and the Gray, in Vicksburg, Miss., were addressed by Judge Warren Cowan, in the theatre in that city, a few nights ago. In the rear of the stage the army tent had been pitched; across the stage a large United States flag was displayed, and in front, over the speaker's table, the Stars and the Stripes and the Stars and the Bars were suspended and joined together with clasped hands; on the left was placed a United States flag, and on the right the battle-flag of the old Sarsfield Southrons. Judge Cowan, after speaking of the commencement of the war, the rush to arms, the enthusiasm North and South, the hard-fought battles, where the men now before him had met in deadly conflict, and the surrender; alluded to the reconstruction measures, and the Louisiana revolution, and illustrated the attitude of the South to the United States by relating an anecdote. A gentleman once traveling along saw a large, strong, rough, burly fellow beating his wife, who was screaming and crying out, "murder, help, and mercy!" His indignation being thoroughly aroused, the gentleman seized the husband by the throat, and bearing him down to the earth, commenced to pummel him in the most approved style, when, very much to his surprise, the wife came to the husband's rescue, began to belabor him with both hands, using the very weapon that had been used on her, in such a vigorous manner as to relieve her husband, when they both turned on the stranger, and he was glad enough to get off with eyesight somewhat impaired and a nose considerably out of joint. When inquiry was made of the woman as to this strange conduct, she answered that her husband was drunk and on the rampage that day, but, with all his faults, he was the best man she ever saw, and the best she ever heard of, and that she did not intend to have him abused by anybody. Our Government may be drunk and get on the rampage occasionally, but it is, for all that, the best Government we know anything about, and though we may occasionally belabor it ourselves, let anybody else attempt it at their peril. He hoped much from the Society of the Blue and the Gray in the doing away of prejudices on either side, and thought it might some day wield a powerful influence in redeeming the South from the rule of ruin and corruption.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The market during the past week has continued dull and quiet, no sales of any importance being effected. With the business projected for the present week, however, we expect to see a better state of things. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Oct. 3, amounts to $142,425, as against $217,015, the figures for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 26. In reference to suburban transactions nothing need be said, the only sale made being a house with five acres of land, located at West Brighton, Long Island, sold on Tuesday, Sept. 29, by R. V. Harnett, under a foreclosure order, for $5,100. The sale held at Hastings on the Hudson, on Wednesday, was not particularly successful. The sale noticed for Saturday last to take place at the Exchange, of a house and lot on Third avenue, Morrisania, was adjourned to Saturday of this week. We would call special attention to list of sales for the coming week, as published below.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for the present week, although nearly all of a legal character, are many of them of real interest, and worthy the attention of investors. The list of auctions is as follows, the sales taking place at the Exchange, except in two instances, which are duly noted:

To-day, (Monday,) Oct. 5.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Executor's sale, to close estate of Hervey G. Law, deceased, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25.4 by 102 by 25 by 95.7, No. 206 Water street, west side, 31.4 feet north of Fulton street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and Mansard roof granite building, with lot 184 by 98.9 by 190 by 19.9 by 64 by 69, on Twenty-third street, south-east corner of Sixth avenue, known as Booth's Theatre. Also, similar sale, John P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 100, No. 3 Sheriff street, west side, 80 feet north of Greene street, and the house, with lot 25 by 100, adjoining No. 5 Sheriff street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John V. B. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 92.3, on West Ninth street, north side, 344.6 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of four lots on Railroad avenue, east side, 109 feet north of the Quarry road, and one lot on the same avenue, east side, 459 feet north of the Quarry road, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By ——, auctioneer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. Stewart, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 16.8 by 100, with improvements, on the corner of College avenue and Villa place, Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward.

Tuesday, Oct. 6.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., guardian's sale of the following valuable property: One four-story and basement brick store and tenement, with one-story extension and lot 21 by 100, No. 276 Seventh avenue, west side, 24.8 feet south of Twenty-sixth street. One three-story and basement brick house, with one-story extension and lot 21 by 98.4, No. 211 West Twenty-fifth street, north side, 144 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Carr, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.8 by 100, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of Eighty-fourth street. Also, at hotel, corner of Ferry and Front streets, Long Island City, at 12 M., similar sale, G. M. Stevens, Esq., Referee, of a farm located at Newtown, Long Island.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, south side, 175 feet east of Madison avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 21.10 by 100, on Fifth avenue, east side, 20.8 feet south of Eighty-sixth street. Also similar sale, C. A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, together in size 200.10 by 75, on Fourth avenue, west side, forming the block front between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets.

By J. A. Van Auken, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a plot 38 by 100.11 on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, south side, 237 feet west of First avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale by order of Ruea Nelson, Esq., of eighty-two choice Brooklyn lots, fronting on and adjacent to Prospect Park, as follows: Ninth avenue, north-west side, fronting Park, between Plaza and President street, two lots; Ninth avenue, north corner of Sixth street, fronting Park, five lots; Sixth street, north-east side, 97.10½ feet north-west from Ninth avenue, twelve lots; Fifth street, south-west side, 97.10½ feet north-west from Ninth avenue, twelve lots; Sixth avenue, north-west side, entire front between Fifth and Sixth streets, ten lots; Sixth street, north-east side, 85 feet north-west from Sixth avenue, sixteen lots; Fifth street, north-west side, 85 feet north-west from Sixth avenue, twenty-five lots. These lots are among the finest in Brooklyn now in the market, and offer superior inducements for investment, as it is understood that each lot put up will be sold absolutely without reserve to the highest bidder. The sale, it should be remembered, takes place at the Exchange in this City.

Wednesday, Oct. 7.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Commissioners, by order of the Supreme Court, of the premises Nos. 547 and 549 East Twelfth street, north side, 60 feet west of Avenue B, embracing two lots, together in size 35 by 91.9, with two four-story brick tenement houses upon the front thereof, and one four-story brick tenement house in rear. Also, the leasehold premises No. 238 East Fourth street, south side, eighty feet west of Avenue B, comprising a lot 23 by 96.2, with two four-story brick tenement houses thereon, front and rear respectively, rented at the rate of $1,680 per year; the lease has fourteen years to run from Nov. 1, with renewal, the ground rent being $200 per annum. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Fifty-eighth street, south side, 240 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 80, on East Seventy-fourth street, south-west corner of Madison avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 41 Park street, south side, between Pearl and Duane streets, being a lot, 25 by 96.6, with front and rear buildings thereon.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Avery T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of a large brick house, with lot 37.7 by 68 by 37.6 by 65.9, on Cherry street, south side, 39.3 feet east of Roosevelt street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, south side, 145 feet east of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, E. R. Robinson, Esq., Referee, of a lease of seventy-two lots, comprised in the block bounded by Eleventh avenue, the Hudson River, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, with building covering same thereon, known as the Manhattan Market.

By William Kennelly, Executors' sale to close estate of Thomas Kivlen, deceased, of the following City real estate: One four-story building with lot, 34.4 by 93.4 by 23.3 by 69.10, No. 26 New Bowery, south-west corner of Madison street; one brick building with lot, 25 by 69.10 by 25.4 by 44.10, No. 26 Chestnut street, east side, 23.3 feet south of Madison street, adjoining above; two lots, each 25 by 75, on Seventh avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two three-story and basement brown stone front houses with lots, each 16.7 by 58, on Prospect place, east side, 17.1 feet south of Forty-third street.

By Quimby & Elsell, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, O. T. Wells, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 19.9 by 90, on Fourth av., west side, 100.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, Esq., Referee, of two four-story brick buildings with lease of plot 70.5 by 145.4 by 64.6 by 148, on Thirteenth avenue, east side, 120 feet north of Bank street, with bulkhead 70.5 feet front on the North River opposite; one building is 45 by 72 and the other 25 by 132 feet in size. The lease has three years to run from May 1 next, with covenant for four renewals of ten years each, and the present ground rent is $2,400 per annum.

Thursday, Oct. 8.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Trustees, sale of sixteen valuable lots, each full size, being the southerly half of the block bounded by One Hundred and Second street, Riverside avenue, One Hundred and Third street, and Eleventh avenue, belonging to the Furniss estate. This is the most important auction attempted thus far this Fall, and its result is waited for with interest.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court partition sale, John M. Pinkney, Esq., Referee, of the desirable three-story and basement brown-stone front house, 21.4 by 50, with lot 21.4 by 104.4 by 21.7 by 106.9, No. 144 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 214.2 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel Seymour, Esq., Referee, of a plot 35.8 by 204.4 by 42 by 204.4 West Seventy-eighth street, north side, extending through to Seventy-ninth street, 114.4 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By James M. Miller, public auction sale, of two three story and basement brown-stone front houses, 18.9 by 45, with lot, 99.11 feet deep, No. 48 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 247.6 feet east of Sixth avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Waring, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, 22 by 40, with lot, 100.4 feet deep, No. 221 East Fifty-ninth street, north side, 252 feet east of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the house with lot, 20 by 100.5, No. 124 West Forty-eighth st., south side, 465 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale, James S. Bearns, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 26.9 by 25.5 by 25.3 by 25, on the south-east corner of Cedar and New-Church streets.

By O. H. Pierson, at South Orange, N.J., on the property, at 12 M., public auction sale, by order of Dr. Henry Fenner, of 200 choice building-lots and plots, all accessibly located near the railway station, and in the midst of first-class improvements. Special train via ferry from foot of Barclay and Christopher streets at 10:55 A. M. Tickets at auctioneer's office, No. 5 Pine street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. G. Nicoll, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 74.2 by —— by 79.2, on West Forty-eighth street, south side, 97 feet south of Eighth avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.8, on East Ninetieth street, south side, 156.3 feet east of Avenue A.

Saturday, Oct. 10.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hubbell, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.2 by 65.5 by 25.8 by 78, on Eleventh avenue, west side, 75.4 feet south of Ninety-sixth street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house, with lot 20 by 75, on Fourth avenue, west side, 60 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.1 by 90.10, on Seventh avenue, west side, 19.10 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry F. Pultz, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 28 by 78.10 by 25 by 66.2, on Third avenue, east side, 84 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Oct. 2.

Delancey st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Orchard st., 25x87.6; Susan A., wife of Joseph G. Thorpe, to Simon J. Ulrich and Herman Handel	$15,000
Orchard st., No. 138, e. s., 100 ft. s. of Rivington st., 25.1x87.6; Esther, wife of John Heitner, to Meyer Norden	28,500
11th st., s. s., 118 ft. e. of Avenue B., 25x94.9; G. M. Miller to Martha, wife of J. Buck	10,000
37th st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x98.9; Mary A., wife of E. Kemeys, to A. F. Smith	32,500
49th st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x50.2; Margaret Le Comte to P. Murphy, q. c.	nom.
49th st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x100.5; Thomas E. Foran to James Henry Smith	22,000
50th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th av., 39.9x93.9; Henry Grube to Christian Trinks, half part	2,000
58th st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.5; W. G. & J. R. McCormack to Alice J., wife of J. Pollock	nom.
62d st., n. s., 143 ft. e. of 4th av., 16x88.8; 62d st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th av., 16x70.5; W. G. & J. R. McCormack to C. C. Ellis	nom.
62d st., n. s., 259 ft. e. of 4th av., 16x69.7; Charles McDonald to Saulesbury L. Bradley	nom.
84th st., s. s., 281.8 ft. w. of 2d av., 23.4x102; M. Wecker to Catharine, wife of M. W. Kenny	11,000
85th st., s. w. corner Lexington av., 41.8x102.2; 85th st., s. s., 296.11 ft. e. of 4th av., 40.11x102.2; Martin McIntosh to John Pettretch	25,000
117th st., s. s., 535.2 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.3x100.11; Saulesbury D. Bradley to Charles McDonald	nom.
142d st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard, 100x99.11; Annie M., wife of William Guilfoyle, to Kate Ryan	nom.
Avenue D, w. s., of 85th st., 22x80; A. Strauss to Harris and Sophie Goldstein	14,000
Prescott av., s. w. corner of Nicholas place, 357.2x202; Samuel Campbell to Bernard Campbell, q. c., ½ part	2,000
Willis av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 147th st., 25x100, Morrisania, foreclosure; Clarence L. Westcott to M. and C. Haffen, Jr.	2,750
1st av., e. s., 756 ft. s. of 23d st., 24.2x96; G. F. Kietz to Frederica, wife of H. S. Cameron, q. c.	nom.
2d av., w. s., 40 ft. s. of 23d st., 20x78; Frederica, wife of H. S. Cameron, to G. F. Kretz, q. c.	nom.
2d av., n. w. cor. 120th st., 25.2x86.2; Caroline, wife of Clarence Heidelberg, to D. Wehrenberg	7,850
3d av., w. s., 63.11 ft. s. of 78th st., 38.3x100; O. F. Marshall to J. F. Marshall	50,000
10th av., w. s., 98.9 ft. n. of 34th st., 24.8x100; John Cody to Margaret, wife of W. Dymock	19,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

56th st., n. s., 493 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x73.1; Isaac P. Olmstead to Morris Aitman	$13,000

LEASE RECORDED.

8th av., No. 416, s. e. cor. 31st st., 3 7-12 years, per year	$1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

SPLENDID PROPERTY.

HARLEM RIVER HEIGHTS.

About one mile north of High Bridge. Water Grants. More than 150 LOTS on these heights have been sold since the Panic. The remainder, comprising some of the choicest, is now offered in small plots at private sale by the owners at very LOW PRICES and on very EASY TERMS. The High Bridge boats stop at the foot of the property, and the Hudson River Railroad trains at Morris' Dock. Time from 42d st., twenty-two minutes. These large sales, (amounting to upwards of $75,000) made at a time of real estate depression, like the present, prove the attractions of this new locality, and its REAL CHEAPNESS, as well as SPECULATIVE and PRESENT value. Parties to visit the ground will leave the office, No. 34 Pine st., at 2 P. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The beauty of the views will alone repay a visit. Maps, &c. can be had at the office of G. A. SACCHI, or E. G. BURLING, No. 34 Pine st., Rooms Nos. 11, 12, and 13.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house, NO. 622 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone 25-foot house, on the northerly side of 34th st., close to 5th av. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, newly painted and handsomely frescoed; in perfect order; with new and elegant furniture, ornaments, china, glass, &c. Location convenient and first class. Price low, terms easy, and immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NO. 58 WEST 45TH ST.—DESIRABLE FIRST-class high-stoop well-arranged 20-foot brown-stone dwelling; frescoed, superb order, &c.; only $25,900; easy terms; possession. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

NEW FOUR-STORY FIRST-CLASS CABinet-finish dwellings, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway, only $20,000; also, No. 303 West 58th st., or will be rented, with or without furniture. Apply on premises. WM. BEDELL.

FOR SALE.—NO. 386 LEXINGTON AV., WEST side, Murray Hill, three-story brown stone, in superior order; will be sold at a bargain for cash; terms to suit; immediate possession. Apply only to the agent, D. D. ORRELL, No. 291 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, OCT. 8—NO. 144 WEST 49th st.; three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; sale peremptory, to close an estate.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED property, vacant City lots, in first-class locations, ready for improvements. Address PRINCIPAL, Station F Post Office.

NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5th av.—First-class full size four-story brown-stone house for sale very low; possession. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON LAFAYETTE AV., BETWEEN Ryerson st. and Grand av.; on Grand av., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., the most desirable and accessibly located three-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses, including an elegant corner; splendid location for a physician; replete with modern improvements; twenty minutes by DeKalb or Green av. cars from Fulton Ferry; price, $13,000. No. 799 DeKalb av., a three-room-deep detached cottage, 22x50x100; replete with modern improvements; cars passing every five minutes; an excellent opportunity for those wishing a cheap, comfortable, and accessible home; price, $10,000; $6,500 on mortgage. Apply on premises, or of THOMAS FAGAN, No. 173 Adelphi st., Brooklyn. Immediate possession.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT TARRYTOWN, IRVINGTON, DOBB'S FERRY, Hastings, Yonkers, Riverdale, and other places, all along the Hudson, furnished and unfurnished houses, cottages, and elegant residences, for sale and to let, with immediate possession, at very reasonable prices and terms; full particulars with S. EMERSON, [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to rent for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

SIXTEEN VALUABLE LOTS ON 11TH AND RIVERSIDE AVS. AND 102D ST., OPPOSITE RIVERSIDE PARK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF WILLIAM P. FURNISS, DECEASED,

The sixteen lots comprising the southerly half of the block bounded by 11th and Riverside avs., 102d and 103d sts.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN,
JACOB D. VERMILYE,
Trustees under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.

Real Estate Office No. 21 Park row, New-York. Merchandise Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.

IMPORTANT AUCTION ANNOUNCEMENT.

RUEA NELSON, Esq., of Brooklyn,
HAS DIRECTED JERE. JOHNSON, JR., TO SELL,
positively, absolutely, and without limit, on
TUESDAY, OCT. 6,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, nearly
100 MAGNIFICENT LOTS,
fronting on and adjacent to
PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN.

Without any exception the best property ever offered at public or private sale, and situated as follows:

NINTH AVENUE—North-west side, fronting Park, between Plaza and President st., two lots.

NINTH AVENUE—North corner of 6th st., fronting Park, five lots.

SIXTH STREET—North-east side, 97 feet 10½ inches north-west from 9th av., twelve lots.

FIFTH STREET—South-west side, 97 feet 10½ inches north-west from 9th av., twelve lots.

SIXTH AVENUE—North-west side, entire front between 5th and 6th sts., ten lots.

SIXTH STREET—North-east side, 85 feet north-west from 6th av., sixteen lots.

FIFTH STREET—North-west side, 85 feet north-west from 6th av., twenty-five lots.

Maps ready at No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn; No. 37 Nassau st., New-York, and No. 21 Park row, New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—FORECLOSURE SALE, under direction of Avery T. Brown, Esq., Referee. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the large brick DWELLING-HOUSES and LOTS, (37.6x65.9 and 68) on south side of Cherry st., near Roosevelt, and known as

NOS. 51 AND 53 CHERRY ST.

Maps at Auctioneer's, No. 45 Pine st., or with
BARRETT, REDFIELD & HILL,
No. 20 Nassau st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADJOURNED PARTITION SALE TO CLOSE the estate of Catharine Van Nest, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 144 West 49th st., between 6th and 7th avs., house 21.4x50, lot 107. Particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Pine st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BROWN-STONE front house, No. 32 Garden place, Brooklyn, by COLE & MURPHY, No. 379 Fulton st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, at 12 o'clock. House 21x45, built in the best manner; all improvements; $6,000 can remain.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, OCT. 8.—NO. 144 WEST 49th st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone house sale peremptory, to close an estate.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT

FOR THE WINTER.

Washington sq., n. 5th av.
West 14th st., near 7th av.
East 17th st., near 2d av.
West 19th st., near 5th av.
East 22d st., near B'way.
East 35th st., near Park av.
West 38th st., near 5th av.
East 38th st., near Park av.
West 42d st., near 6th av.
West 49th st., near 5th av.
Madison av., near 39th st.
5th av., near 28th st.
East 10th st., near 5th av.
West 16th st., near 5th av.
West 18th st., near 5th av.
West 21st st., near 5th av.
East 30th st., near 5th av.
West 35th st., near 5th av.
West 38th st., near 7th av.
West 34th st., near 7th av.
West 45th st., near 5th av.
Lexington av., near 47th st.
5th av., near 29th st.
5th av., near 36th st.

Also, several first-class houses to rent by the year or eighteen months.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st. or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT NYACK ON the Hudson, together with horses, carriage, sleigh, &c. The house is replete with every city convenience, and the view extensive and beautiful. Rent, to May next, very low. Address Box No. 112 Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—ALL THE LOFTS OF THE SIX-STORY store No. 26 Beekman st., through 185 feet to Spruce st.; excellent light; in good order; near new Post Office; power can be had.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

STORE NO. 26 BEEKMAN ST. TO RENT.—About 93 feet deep; centre and side light; good location for paper or metal trade.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW HISTORICAL WORKS.

BANCROFT AND PARKMAN.

MESSRS. LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

Have Just Published

The following Important Contributions to the History of America:

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

By GEORGE BANCROFT. Volume X., completing the work. 8vo, cloth, $2 50.

With this volume is brought to a close a work to which the author has devoted the labor of forty years, and which has won for him a place among the ablest historians of all time. Each succeeding volume has confirmed the judgment of Edward Everett, pronounced soon after the beginning of the enterprise, that "it does such justice to its noble subject as to supersede the necessity of any future work of the same kind." To read the history is a patriotic duty, and it should constitute the nucleus of every household library.

Price of the work, complete in ten volumes, cloth, $25; sheep, $35; half calf, $45; calf, $55.

THE OLD RÉGIME IN CANADA. By FRANCIS PARKMAN, author of "The Jesuits in North America," "Conspiracy of Pontiac," &c. (Volume IV. of "France and England in North America.") Small 8vo, cloth, $2 50.

In this volume the author presents the results of his researches into the early history of Canada under French rule, including in his view the century bounded by 1653 and 1753. He has had access to a mass of State papers in the archives of France which have never before been drawn upon, and with the material thus derived has wrought a historical fabric at once substantial and fascinating. The influences which controlled the colony in its beginning, and during its first century of life—the Roman Catholic mission spirit, and the monarchical ambition of Louis XIV.—are delineated in character and operation with remarkable skill; and the extracts from the voluminous official correspondence maintained between France and Canada lend a singular and delightful piquancy to the narrative.

PARKMAN'S WORKS, COMPLETE,
7 Vols., Cloth, $17 50.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO., PUBLISHERS,
No. 110 Washington st., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO THE COTTON TRADE.

The American Docks at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, have two Warehouses (each 65 and 212 feet) now completed and ready to receive Cotton. Eleven more Warehouses of the same size are rapidly approaching completion, and will all be ready for use in a very short time. One Pier, 85x400 feet, will be covered within ten days, and two others of same size will be under cover within thirty days. The rates of storage at these premises will be 12½ cents per bale each for storage and labor. The rates for lighterage of 190 bale lots and over, to and from all points in the Harbor, to or from these Warehouses, will be fifteen cents per bale, including insurance while on lighters, and smaller lots in reasonable proportion, which shall not be higher than to any other Warehouse in New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City. These docks and premises are entirely isolated from all other Warehouses, and are not exposed to any public streets, all the approaches being through private grounds absolutely under our control, thus making stealing of Cotton an impossibility at these stores.

The rates of insurance on Cotton at these docks I hereby guarantee all its patrons shall not cost them more than the current rates in other Cotton Warehouses.
J. A. BOSTWICK,
Owner of the American Docks.
New-York, Sept. 26, 1874.

FINANCIAL.

THE
NEW-JERSEY AND NEW-YORK
RAILWAY COMPANY

Offer for sale through their Financial Agents,
Messrs. Knoblauch & Lichtenstein,
37 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,
$500,000 OF THEIR
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 (£200) each.
Interest March 1 and Sept. 1,
PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK OR LONDON,
At the option of the Holders.
Principal due 1893, at 87 1-2 and accr. inter.
Particulars, Maps, and Pamphlets at above Agency.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
And other strictly first-class stocks and bonds, paying ten to fifteen per cent.
The safest, most reliable, and profitable securities in the market
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

SULLIVAN AND ERIE COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY.—BONDHOLDERS

NOTICE.

A meeting of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Sullivan and Erie Coal and Railroad Company will be held at the office of GEORGE W. WARREN & CO., No. 60 State st., Boston, on THURSDAY next, Oct. 8, at 12 M. It is important that each and every bondholder be represented at this meeting, as the sale of the property under the mortgage is to take place Oct. 14, 1874.
CHARLES CUSHMAN,
MATTHEW BARTLETT,
Two of the Committee of the Bondholders.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of George Merritt, deceased, the following Stocks and Bonds, viz.:

$12,500	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1896.
10,000	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds, due 1883.
30,000	Morris and Essex Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1914.
4,000	Morris and Essex Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Construction Bonds, due 1889.
4,000	Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds, due 1877.
10,000	Orange and Newark Horse Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, due 1883.
25,000	Oswego and Rome Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1915, guaranteed by Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company.
10,000	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1912.
10,000	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1912.
5,000	Oxford Iron Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1876.
100	Shares Oxford Iron Company, $100 each.
100	Shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank, $100 each.
500	Shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each.
50	Shares Metropolitan National Bank, $100 each.
100	Shares Crawford Coal Company, $100 each.
400	Shares Quicksilver Mining Company, $100 each.
414	Shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each.
130	Shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each.
$5,200	Metropolitan Gas-light Company Scrip.
10,000	Metropolitan Gas-light Company Seven per Cent. Bond, due 1878.
360	Shares Tarrytown and Irvington Gas-light Company, $50 each.
$10,000	Greenburg Town Seven per Cent. Bond, due 1878.
50,000	New-York City Accumulated Debt Bond, due 1885.
100,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1867, Registered.
50,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1868, Registered.
10,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1880, Registered.
190,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1881, Registered.
1,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1881, Coupon.
200	Shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, $100 each.
400	Shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $50 each.
800	Shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.
600	Shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $100 each.
150	Shares Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, Preferred, $100 each.
15	Shares Troy and Boston Railroad Company, $100 each.
162	Shares Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company, guaranteed by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $100 each.

WILLIAM B. DOUGLAS,
WILLIAM A. HAINES,
DOUGLAS MERRITT,
Executors.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to WILLIAM H. SWIFT, Esq., at Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO'S, No. 56 Wall street, New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of CHARLES MERRIAM, Agent, No. 26 Sears' Building, Boston, will be received until TUESDAY, October 6, 1874, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture of Mortgage dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, October 7, 1874, and the accepted bids declared.
WM. H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATH'L THAYER,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS, other than depositors, who may have claims against the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, or any of its branches, that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1,507 Pennsylvania av., Washington, D. C.

Pass-books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass-books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBT. PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One and a Quarter per Cent. on the stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid on the 26th day of October, to stockholders of record on Oct. 1. The transfer-books will be closed from 1st to 5th proximo.

The coupons on first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) Carondelet Branch, due Oct. 1, will be paid at the office of this Company.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY,
No. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1874.

The annual meeting of shareholders of this company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on THURSDAY, the 15th inst. Poll open from 12 till 1 o'clock, P. M.
SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS
bought and sold by
C. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

NEW-YORK COUNTY 6s, DUE IN 1888.
NEW-YORK CITY 7s, due in 1890.
BUFFALO CITY 7s, due in 1903.
JERSEY CITY 7s, due in 1904.
ROCHESTER CITY 7s, due in 1893.
PEEKSKILL 7s, due in 1904.
FLUSHING (L. I.) WATER 7s, due in 1903.
For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN,
No. 40 Wall st.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Montclair Railway Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of October, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 111 Liberty st., at which time bona-fide bondholders, or their legal representatives, are requested to attend. The committee appointed at the last meeting of the bondholders will then make their report.
W. B. LEONARD,
Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MORRISANIA STEAM-BOAT COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, at Mott Haven, N. Y., on the 16th day of November, 1874, for the purpose of electing seven Directors and three Inspectors for the ensuing year.

Polls open at 7 o'clock, and close at 9 o'clock P. M.
R. CORNELL WHITE,
President.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.
SIXTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of October next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Oct. 5, and reopened on the 16th.
J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND a half per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, the 1st, to Thursday, the 22d of October next.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of October.

Transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th of October.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits on or before Oct. 10 bear interest from Oct. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Bond st. and Bowery, New-York.
(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860.)

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES W. DOMINICK, ROBERT B. WILLETS, Vice Presidents.
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Sec'y.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 10 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
A. T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent.; money deposited on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from Oct. 1. Assets, $3,113,818 84; surplus, $297,277 29.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 8th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Money deposited now draws interest from Oct. 1.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET,
Will have their
Second Grand Opening
OF
Paris Costumes,
Polonaises,
Tablier and
Cuirasses.
PARIS CLOAKS,
ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS, ETC.,
PARIS PATTERN HATS,
MILLINERY, FURS, ETC.
ON
TUESDAY, OCT. 6.

The ladies of New-York and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and inspect our new Fall Styles.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st.
IMPORTED FASHIONS.
PATTERNS WITH CLOTH MODELS.
Patterns fitted to the form and warranted perfect.
CUTTING AND BASTING A SPECIALTY.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, splendid assortment, and cheaper than ever.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

COLLARETTES, CAPES, FICHUS, RUFFLINGS, &c. Spanish and Guipure Nets, Scarfs, &c.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACES, 25 PER cent. below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, 25 per cent. below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE LACES, &c., way down below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874.
WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.
je15-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. SUAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 12 South William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of April, 1874.
BENRY F. SUAU, Executor.
ap13-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASSIUS DARLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Tremain & Tyler, his attorneys, at No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1874.
FRANCIS LELAND, Executor.
ap6-law6mM

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE FOR A PRACTICAL SALoon-Keeper.—Will be sold this week, to the highest cash bidder, the dining saloon, No. 22 Fulton st., now doing a large business; health of the owner prevents personal attention. Apply on the premises between 12 and 2 o'clock.

DRUG STORE.—FIRST-CLASS, ON LEADING business street, doing profitable business; will be sold cheap. Particulars at No. 9 Dey st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at A. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, [illegible] Marble-turning [illegible] S. KLABER, 134 East 18th st. [illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Third Monday motion calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.—Daniels and Brady, JJ.

Non-enumerated Motions.

Nos.
1—Percy vs. Wood.
2—Same vs. Same.
3—Same vs. Same.
4—N. Y. A. P. Co. vs. Van Tuyl, et al.
5—Percival, et al., vs. Gilman, et al.
6—In the matter of Schneck, Survivor, et al.
7—(No. 1.) Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Spofford, et al.
8—(No. 2.) Same vs. Same.
9—In the matter of Public Parks, et al.
10—In the matter of Voorhies.
11—In the matter, et al., of Little.
12—In the matter, et al., of Williamson.
13—In the matter, et al., of Kelly.
14—Jeffras et al. vs. McKillop et al.
15—Darling vs. Brewster et al.
16—Same vs. Same.
17—Taddken vs. Cantrell.
18—Fry vs. Fry.
19—Birdsall vs. Birdsall.
20—Barstow et al. vs. Hansen et al.
21—Bray vs. Poillon et al.
22—Bruff et al. vs. Security Ins. Co.
23—Beebe et al. vs. Kenyon.
24—Catlin vs. Catlin.
25—Darragh vs. McKiny.
26—Dietz vs. Dietz.
27—Clews et al. vs. The R. I. & So. L. R. R. Co.
28—(No. 1) Daly vs. Society Ref. Juv. Del. N. Y.
29—(No. 2) Same vs. Same.
30—Dambmann vs. Shutting.
31—Chamberlain, Jr., vs. Society for Ref. Juv. Del.
32—Clements vs. Yturria.
33—Goodwin vs. Cobb et al.
34—Gowdy vs. Paullain.
35—Hayes, Administratrix, &c., vs. Society for Ref. Juv. Del.
36—Goodridge vs. Skidmore et al.
37—Humphrey vs. Hurtt.
38—Howland vs. Taylor.
39—N. Y. Acad. of Music vs. Society Ref. Juv. Del.
40—Miller vs. White et al.
41—Oppenheimer vs. Walker et al.
42—In the matter of Taylor, &c., vs. Green, &c.
43—(No. 1) Murphy et al. vs. Keyes, impleaded.
43½—(No. 2) Same vs. Same.
44—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Lepseger et al.
45—In the matter of Anderson, &c.
46—In the matter of Lexington av., &c.
47—Watson vs. Church et al.

Nos.
48—Murtha et al. vs. Society for Ref. Juv. Del.
49—McVey vs. Cantrell.
50—Mowe et al. vs. Seabury, impleaded, &c.
53—Lupton vs. Smith et al.
54—Kahn vs. Norrie.
55—Jarrett et al. vs. Society for Ref. Juvenile Delinquents.
56—Seaman vs. Schuyler.
57—Liebrey, Executrix, &c., vs. Primer.
58—White, Trustee, &c., vs. Livingston, et al.
59—Union Dime Savings Inst. vs. Moss, &c.
60—Trimm et al. vs. Marsh et al.
61—Wallack vs. Society for Ref. Juvenile Delinquents.
62—Tobin vs. Society for Ref. Juv. Del.
63—Wheeler vs. Brady.
64—Same vs. Same.
65—Security Bank of N. Y. vs. Nat. Bank of the Commonwealth.
66—Wilson vs. Deen.
67—Thorne vs. Society for Ref. Juv. Del.
68—Shook vs. Society for Ref. Juv. Del.
69—Williams, &c., vs. Allen et al.
70—Soffey vs. Williams.
71—Seaman et al. vs. Glegner.
72—Penfield, Guardian, &c., vs. James et al.
73—Same vs. Same.
74—Panama R. R. Co. vs. Robinson.
75—Romain, &c., vs. Garth, Ex'r. &c., et al.
76—Risley vs. Phœnix Bank of New-York.
77—Sullivan, Jr., vs. Gage.
78—Redmond et al. vs. Hoge et al.
79—Seaver et al. vs. Moore.
80—Roberts vs. Hill.
81—Harding vs. Rice et al., &c.
82—Dorn vs. Smith, et al.
83—Bixby vs. Smith, Administratrix, et al.
84—Hirsch vs. Livingston, Ex'r. et al.
85—Brown et al. vs. The Columbia P. Co.
86—Welch et al. vs. The Columbia P. Co.
87—Romain et al. vs. Garth Ex'rs. et al.
88—Same vs. Same.
89—Stewart vs. James.
90—Clews et al. vs. Raphael, impl'd.
91—Union Dime Savings Inst. vs. Duryea, impl'd.
92—Bartlett vs. McNiel.
93—Semindus vs. Wood et al.
94—Robbins vs. Ferris.
95—In the matter of Schell, Trustee, &c.
96—Bray vs. Poillon et al.
97—Spratt vs. Huntington.
98—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
2345—National Broadway Bank vs. The Mayor.
1379—Hetzell vs. Coar.
666—Benjamin vs. Miller.
659—Jex vs. Board of Education.
8343—Ormsby vs. Vermont Copper Mining Co.
1407—Fitch vs. Miely.
1679—Stemrich vs. Bussing et al.
1365—Clugstone et al. vs. Lippman.
3639—Gelpcke vs. Quintell.
887—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.

Nos.
1553—Hollister vs. Englehart, &c.
93—Dobson, by guardian vs. Elias et al.
2217—Smith vs. The Mayor.
1137—Schuyler vs. Stevens.
1213—Lowenthal vs. The Mayor.
1751—Gaunog vs. Tribune Association.
2921—Smith vs. The Mayor.
1475—McGibbon vs. Davison.
1643—Moore vs. Huested.
1789—Lewis et al. vs. Dittenhoffer.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
8376—McCall, Executor, vs. Jenkins.
2360—Levy et al. vs. The Mayor.
8552—Oakley, Assignee, vs. The Mayor.
8628—Collins vs. The Mayor.
1838—Phelps vs. Chappell, impleaded.
424—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
876—First Nat. Bank of Richmond, Va., vs. Rosenbaum.
28—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff, et al.
668—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Walbridge et al.

Nos.
1990—DeWitt et al. Ex's, vs. Keleman.
912—Schneider vs. Goold.
1988—Vermilyea et al. vs. Suydam.
14—Barnard et al. vs. Campbell.
956½—Tompkins et al. vs. Marshall.
3054—Dannett et al. vs. The Mayor.
210½—Dike, Assignee, vs. National Ice Co.
2102—Gibson et al. vs. Speyers.
2104—Meyer vs. Levy et al.
2108—Platt, Receiver, vs. McKinzie et al.
2110—Young vs. Stevens, Sur., &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1657—Irwin et al. vs. Pecksgill, Sur.
1145—McGrath vs. Wood.
637—Inslee, &c., vs. Hampton.
4041—Meriden Tool Company vs. Morgan.
653—Ives, Trustee vs. Heath.
447—Wormser vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
2191—Fiske vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
4191—Connor vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
1729—Keller vs. Lautz.
3665—Philips vs. Pace.

Nos.
3639—Gelpcke vs. Quintall.
433—The Farrar Coal Co. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
3333—Miller et al. vs Thorn et al.
1579—Zimmerman vs. Hunt et al.
1747—Covert vs. Berrian, Executor.
1181½—Wilson vs. N. Y. & Troy Steam-boat Co. et al.
1629—Stillman vs. Southeimer.
1105—Claflin et al. vs. Minzesheimer et al.
269—Desprts et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

Nos.
1—Sterrs vs. Battley.
2—Epstein, Assignee, &c., vs. Bryce.
3—Payne, Executor, &c., vs. Derby.
4—Cram vs. Cassin.
5—Carroll vs. Decker.
6—Carrer vs. Spofford et al.
7—Jacques vs. Duryee.
8—Callaghan vs. Kellogg et al.
9—Brown vs. Moore.
10—Dow vs. Darrah.
11—New-York Steam Power Company vs. Reilly.
12—Wehle vs. Sullivan et al.
13—World Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. The Bund Haud in Hand et al.
14—Stout et al. vs. Clements.
15—Lathrop vs. Lathrop.
16—Chamberlain, Administrator, vs. Chamberlain.
17—Illert vs. Illert.
18—Pouvers vs. Belmont.
19—Nafis vs. Robinson.
20—Continental Life Insurance Company vs. Southworth.
21—Coleman vs. Maurer.
22—Coleman vs. Mulford.
23—Coleman vs. Rosenstein.
24—Coleman vs. Dixon.
25—Baldamus, &c., vs. Algoe et al.
26—Coleman vs. St. John.
27—Gray vs. Todd.
28—Smith vs. Tighe et al.
29—Fernandes vs. Nichol.
30—Young et al. vs. Ebert.
31—Carody vs. Steiger.
32—McConnell vs. McConnell.
33—Leonard vs. Mahon.
34—Bassett et al. vs. Prescott.

Nos.
35—Fowler, Administrator, vs. Great Western Insurance Company.
36—Gaus vs. Ridgely.
37—Squire vs. Rapaelskie.
38—Wolf vs. Hart.
39—Coulter vs. Klober.
40—Fithian vs. Kohlsaat.
41—Peck vs. Harrison.
42—Winthrop vs. Levinger.
43—Reilly vs. Reymert.
44—Johnston vs. Johnston.
45—Ponder vs. Gould, (No. 1.)
46—Ponder vs. Gould, (No. 2.)
47—Baldwin vs. McCollum.
48—Porter vs. Coe et al.
49—The Republic of Peru vs. Reives.
50—Keiley, Receiver, &c., vs. Hiler et al.
51—Frank et al. vs. Marston.
52—Ivison vs. Eastbrook Steel Pen Man. Co.
53—Austin vs. Dunwoody.
54—Etiel vs. Bracken et al.
55—Hewitt et al. vs. National Bank of State of New-York.
56—New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School vs. Garrison.
57—Morehouse et al. vs. Yeager.
58—Harris vs. Fitzgerald.
59—Haas vs. Haas et al.
60—Wells vs. Pavill.
61—Cross vs. Raynor.
62—Willmont vs. Meserole.
63—Pinckney vs. The Mayor, &c.
64—Weed vs. Weed.
65—Chalvin vs. McCalman.
66—Hegeman vs. Cantrell et al.
67—Jones vs. Norwood.
68—Douglass vs. The Mayor, &c.
69—Randall vs. Dusenberry
70—Hoffman vs. Treadwell.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
711—Birnbaum, by guardian, vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
729—Frankenburg vs. Bowery Fire Insurance Company.
685—Stoker vs. B. & N. A. SS. Co.
287—Hall vs. Darling.
555½—Wright vs. Huggins.
631—Kupier vs. Hagen et al.

Nos.
653—Furlong vs. Allen.
1133½—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. M & T. F. Ins. Co.
313—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
261—Smith vs. Frost.
559—Prouty vs. Payne.
455—Gridley vs. Crowley.
597—Burns vs. Moore.
513—Crowley et al. vs. McKnight.
489—McCartney vs. Mcquade et al.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
702—Waters vs. Austin et al.
628—Blanchard vs. Brigham.
684—Harbeck, Jr., vs. Taylor.
1156—May vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
36—Gonzales, adm'x. vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
382½—O'Brien vs. Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Co.
1076—McDaniels vs. O'Brien Sheriff.
602—Harnett et al. vs. Garvey.

Nos.
1186—Frank vs. Chem. National Bank.
572—Livingstone vs. Keech.
348—Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1162—Touroade vs. Del Homme.
666—Dolz vs. American Submarine Co.
865—Clarke vs. National City Bank.
744—Leavitt vs. Malloy et al.
672—Woods vs. James, imp'd.
424—Hilsenbeck et al. vs. Gonser.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
—Atlantic & Pacific Tel. Co. vs. West. Union Tel. Co.
—Dudley vs. Drowning.
—Lange vs. Blue Ridge Railroad Co. et al.
—Thompson vs. Thompson.
5—Burke vs. Murphy.
6—Herring vs. Mortimer.
7—Kumer vs. Kumer.
—Gardner vs. Blodgett.
—Palmer vs. Kotle.
—Wintringham vs. Dibble.
11—McEvoy vs. McEvoy.
12—Shields, vs. The Mayor, &c.
13—Swobodo vs. The Mayor.
14—Shaffer vs. The Mayor.
15—Hafner vs. The Mayor.
16—Jarvis vs. The Mayor.
17—Trowbridge vs. Moore.
18—Burke vs. Hone.
19—Broadway & East Side Stage Co. vs. American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
20—Andrews vs. American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
21—Johnson vs. American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
22—Marshal vs. American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
23—Arnold vs. Arnold.

Nos.
24—Stuckhauser vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.
25—Gillies vs. Worth.
26—Hatch vs. Churchill.
27—Johnson vs. Judkins.
28—Ehringer vs. Ehringer.
29—Gifford vs. Waters.
30—Beed vs. Gannon.
31—Judson vs. Sprague.
32—Corliss vs. New-York and London Manufacturing Company.
33—Beech vs. Glass.
34—Phillips vs. Davies.
35—Murray vs. Raymond.
36—Kramer vs. Zweibert.
37—Bartholomew vs. Gano.
38—Pearlstrom vs. Burnett.
39—Cashman vs. Martin.
40—Levy vs. Newhorn.
41—Ferguson vs. Mitchell.
42—Cox vs. Leinbach.
43—Robinson vs. Sanders.
44—Vandeviele vs. Callanan.
45—Bates vs. Pelton.
46—Falkenberg vs. Immen.
47—Capron vs. Follett.
48—Mingers vs. Bolkart.
49—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
50—Gorman vs. McCool.
51—Cashman vs. Martin.
52—Same vs. Same.
53—Same vs. Same.
54—Same vs. Same.
55—Same vs. Same.
56—Jarvis vs. Olmstead.
57—Consolidated Fruit Jar Co. vs. Standard Union Manufacturing Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1991—McGowaney vs. The Mayor.
1892—O'Hanlon vs. The Mayor.
2019—Johnson vs. The Mayor.
1692—Brown vs. The Mayor.
195—Klohr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1711—Hayward vs. Brennan.
1035—Krumborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
600—Hexter vs. Brennan.
546—Hudson vs. O'Brien.

Nos.
1028—Witte vs. Brown.
562—Pomroy vs. Roberts.
487—Kiefer vs. Schedd.
1672—Bischoff vs. Steinmetz.
525—Quick vs. Tinker.
95—Cockroft vs. Harlem Railroad Co.
782—Shaw vs. Babcock.
924—Christal vs. Driggs.
369—Horstman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1009—Houston, Adminix., vs. Washburn.
1921—Lyddy vs. The Mayor

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
602—Twomley vs. Central P., N. & E. R. Co.
1818—Warren vs. The Mayor.
1918—Gross vs. Bouton.
1092—Mueller vs. Holtz et al.
712—Condit vs. Warren.
1068—Moller vs. Tuska.
1069—Same vs. Same.
34—Appleby vs. Rader.

Nos.
1088—Murray vs. Walsh et al.
1976—Hickey vs. The Mayor.
1148—Dilleber vs. Backman.
1149—Venable vs. Wulfing.
1150—Pugsley vs. McNiece.
1151—Mendeer vs. Samelson.
1152—Davis vs. Delby.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
443—Michaelis et al vs. The N. Y. Transfer Company.
2637—Stewart vs. Garden.
4790—Kursman vs. Erzer.
1052—Popper vs. Kahn.
916—Jacob vs. Raymond.
353—Hawes, &c., vs. Spratt.
28—Hand vs. Forsyth.
29—Hand et al. vs. Same.

Nos.
75—McClenachan vs. Schillinger.
104—Frey vs. Kelly.
371—Gillilan vs. The People's Bank.
372—Ferris et al. vs. Acker.
374—Averill vs. Kalby.
379—Barrett vs. Mott.
381—Hirsche et al. vs. Goodwin.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

960—Wertheimer vs. May et al.
698—Woolf vs. Nathan.
934—Netter vs. Stubbers.
348—Vogel et al. vs. Schattman.
192—Brower vs. Smith.
200—Sanderson vs. Brand.
203—Revber vs. Henry.
35—Duchardt, Jr., vs. Eckstein et al.

74—Corsa et al. vs. Spencer.
257—Fisher vs. Brady.
265—Ross, Jr., vs. Clarke.
991—Eagan vs. McGinn.
851—James vs. Olmstead.
397—Hell vs. Salem et al.
172—Blum vs. The Creanelle M'f'g Co.
41—Irving vs. Cooper.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
875—Griswold vs. Fogge.
213—Gottwold vs. Bernheimer et al.
214—Desmarets vs. Sackett et al.
439—Byrne vs. The Van Tuyle Mfg. Co.
442—McNamara vs. Tallman.
427—Duke vs. Smith.
360—Simon vs. Day et al.
583—Cronkight vs. Lutz et al.

Nos.
61—Archer et al. vs. Hagin et al.
253—Morris vs. Jeremy et al.
254—Meyers vs. Schultz.
116—Rey vs. Pond's Extract Co.
1056—Button vs. Logan et al.
388—Duckworth vs. Smith.
279—Beinecke vs. The Equitable Life Assr. Society of the U. S.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Reddy, James Campbell, and John Coyle; robbery.
William Goetling; felonious assault and battery.
John Keating and Charles O'Neill; burglary.
Thomas F. Long; grand larceny.
Lucy Brown; grand larceny.
Thomas Condon; grand larceny.
Daniel Sullivan; grand larceny.
Philip Sutton; grand larceny.
John Jennings, James Farrell, and John Jones; grand larceny.
John Howe; grand larceny.
John Clark; grand larceny.
John Smith, James McCabe, and James Gall; grand larceny.
Rosa Meyers; receiving stolen goods.
William Doyle; petty larceny.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Tuesday, Oct. 6.

Nos.
99—Francisco Llado et al. vs. The Bark Tritone.
114—F. Joseph et al. vs. The Bark W. Seymour.
115—The Erie Railway Co. vs. The Steam-boat D. S. Gregory.
133—Joseph Vaughan et al. vs. 630 Quarter-Casks Wine.

Nos.
119—J. A. Davenport et al. vs. The Schooner Christopher Columbus.
122—R. Ashcroft et al. vs. The Steam-ship W. S. Truxton.
124—D. L. Flannagan et al. vs. The Steam-boat T. Powell.
126—A. Fort et al. vs. The Ferry-boat Jay Gould.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Daniels.

In the matter of Gonzalez; report of guardian confirmed.

Clough vs. Haley; motion granted.

By Judge Lawrence.

Ayliffe vs. McKenna; motion will stand over until the 9th inst. in order that notice of this application may be served upon the purchaser, as stated in the memorandum.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

ITS ACQUISITION DESIRED IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Diego (Cal.) *Union* and the San Francisco *Bulletin* favor the annexation of Lower California. The former paper, in a recent issue, says:

"At the outset we have the knowledge that Mexico is willing to part with the Territory for a fair price. The Peninsula never can be anything but an expensive burden to the Supreme Government of Mexico. Its geographical position makes this inevitable. Lower California is separated from the Mexican territory by the broad waters of the Gulf of Cortez, while only an invisible line divides it from the United States. It is less than two hours' drive from the county seat of San Diego County to the boundary. The government of this detached territory costs Mexico much more than the revenues derived from it. And the system of administration, tariff regulations, and laws of Mexico prevent the development of the country, making enterprise in any direction absolutely impossible. There are vast tracts of magnificent grazing lands, numerous fertile valleys, and broad plains, as well as rugged mountains, in lower California; there are mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and quicksilver, of great richness—some of the silver-mines having been opened a century ago, throughout La Frontera and below, where exploration has been made, gold dust is found, showing the wide dispersion of auriferous deposits; and on the gulf shores there are pearl fisheries of immense value. And yet we doubt if a census would show to-day a population of more than 3,000 souls (excluding Indians) in the whole length and breadth of the Peninsula. The rich old mines have long been closed up. The little mining that is now done is carried on by Americans, or with American capital, and these operations are of limited extent and of precarious tenure, because of the repressive character of the laws of the country, and the instability of the administration of affairs. This is the state of things which we find under the existing rule. This is the best that Mexico can do with the country.

But there is another point in view from which this subject should be considered in the United States. Not only is the Peninsula at present profitless to Mexico, but it is a serious obstacle to the development of our own territory. To reach Arizona by water the passage is made up the Gulf of California to the mouth of the Colorado, and thence for over a hundred miles up the river through Mexican waters; or up the Gulf of Guaymas, and thence through the Mexican State of Sonora to our territory. The only land route to Arizona from San Diego runs along the border and for some miles passes through the edge of Lower California. At one or two points stage stations are established on that side of the line. Anxious to obtain revenue from every possible source, the Mexican authorities leavy a heavy annual tax upon the stage line for this privilege. We mention this as an instance of the policy which governs the management of that Territory; it is as wise as that which imposes a duty on merchandise in transit through Sonora to Tucson via the port of Guaymas. The Mexicans do not look at the immense benefit which their country derives from this traffic; they tax it,—they kill the goose that lays the golden eggs for them. The highest notion of political economy in Mexico seems to be the repression of intercommunication,—the isolation of their territory. But the United States can by no means permit such a policy to hinder the growth of its frontier country—to obstruct its commerce and means of transportation. The navigation of the great Colorado River should be free to the sea; and our Southern Transcontinental Railroad should run by the most direct route from its Pacific terminus to the crossing of the Rio Grande. Lower California as foreign territory is an obstacle in the path of our progress. Under the American flag it would be an important wealth-producing section of the country, returning an annually increasing revenue to the nation, which would swiftly extinguish the cost of its purchase.

Mexico wants to sell and we want to buy. The transaction will be one of mutual advantage, and its consummation should no longer be delayed."

A STREET INCIDENT.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* of Friday says:

"A somewhat dramatic and quite affecting incident occurred in front of Safford's yesterday forenoon. A small group of rural citizens stood conversing quietly, when a sturdy swain was seen to earnestly address a fair companion, and at the same time draw some diminutive trifle from his pocket. The maiden blushed, and then burst into tears—we should judge, of happiness. Having withdrawn her glove, she extended her hand, and received upon her fore-finger the ring which her attendant had just displayed. Long salutatory remarks ensued, and the party moved on up Main street."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 3.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000	Un. Pac. 1st...	87½	200	Erie............	35⅛
100	Western Union...	81⅛	300	do............	35
400	do.......s3.	81	500	North-west........	39⅝
300	do.........	81⅛	200	do...u. r. c.	39½
100	do......b30.	81⅛	100	do..........	39⅞
2800	do.........	81¼	100	do....u. r.	39⅞
1400	do.......b3.	81¼	100	do..........	40
500	Pacific Mail......	50	400	do.......b.	40
500	do.......s3.	49⅞	200	do..........	39⅞
100	do.......b3.	50	200	North-west. Pref.	56
400	do.........	49⅞	800	Rock Island..b3.	103⅞
400	do.......s5.	49¾	800	Union Pacific.b3.	36⅞
2000	do.........	49¾	300	do..........	36¾
1600	do.........	49⅝	500	do..........	36⅞
200	do.......b3.	49¾	1000	do..........	37
400	do.........	49¾	100	do.......b3.	37
100	N. Y. C. & H......	101⅞	100	St. Paul Pref.....	52¾
505	do.........	102	100	Bos., H. & E......	1¼
1000	do.........	102⅛	100	Chi., B. & Q......	103
200	do.......b3.	102¼	200	Tol. & Wab.......	34⅝
100	do.......b3.	102⅜	100	do.......b3.	34½
800	do.........	102⅜	200	do.......s3.	34⅝
100	Harlem..........	128½	300	do..........	34⅝
300	do.......c.	128½	200	do..........	34½
2000	Lake Shore..s3.	82½	100	do..........	34⅝
200	do.........	82⅝	300	do..........	34¼
200	do.......c.	82¼	100	Oh. & Miss.u. r. c.	28⅛
700	do.........	82⅞	200	do..........	28⅛
4700	do.........	82½	250	C., C. & I. C......	11¾
300	do.........	82¾	100	do.......b3.	11¾
200	do.......b3.	82¾	100	do..........	12
600	do.........	82⅞	100	do..........	11⅞
200	do.........	82¾	200	do..........	12
500	do.......b3.	82⅞	200	Atlan. & Pac. Pf.	11½
500	do.........	82¾			

MONDAY, Oct. 5—A. M.

The week which closed on Saturday last has been chiefly notable in the speculative markets of Wall street for the extreme buoyancy which marked the earlier transactions and which carried almost the whole active list of Railway and Miscellaneous Securities up to a higher point than had been attained since last year's panic. In commercial and mercantile circles, or rather the whole domain of legitimate trade and enterprise, there has been felt quite a stimulative movement, which has done much to realize the hopes and desires so generally expressed for a healthy Autumn business, and though the season will not be by any means remarkable for the volume of business, it is everywhere conceded that it will be of fair average proportions and undoubtedly safe in the manner of its transaction. At the close of the week there was some anxiety, perhaps timidity, engendered by reports of one or two commercial failures, and some exaggerated rumors as to the embarrassments of an old-established banking-house, but in each of these instances the difficulties were clearly traceable to causes outside the condition of the current trade and trade prospects. In the three failures actually reported it is understood that ill-advised speculations in staple products were the underlying cause of embarrassment, and in the most flourishing periods of business errors of judgment which lead merchants to pay more for stock than can be realized on its sale are likely to terminate in sore discomfiture. In the case of the banking-house referred to, the difficulty, which, however, promises to be only a temporary one, is a result of the panic of a year ago, and is, we trust, one of the last relics of that period of rather widely-distributed misfortune. The current business of this same house is reported to be perfectly sound, and is but an evidence of the fact that the whole general basis of existing trade and enterprise is well founded, and indicative of full recovery from recent depressions. The distributions of merchandise from this point for domestic consumption has been quite large during the week, and the export trade of the same period shows gratifying results, notwithstanding the shipment of grain to Europe has been materially delayed by the farmers at the West, who manifest a disposition to hold back for further advances in prices. The volume of exports for the present year, since Jan. 1, is nearly $40,000,000 in excess of the amount done last year, and $60,000,000 larger than for the corresponding month of 1872. On the other hand, the imports for the same period are $2,000,000 less than in 1873, and about $35,000,000 less than in 1872, which results should certainly show a very considerable balance in favor of the mercantile community, as compared with either of the years mentioned in comparison. The Money Market is amply supplied, and the ruling rates on Call Loans are 2@3 ₽ cent., and good Merchant paper finds ready sale at 5@7 ₽ cent., according to time. Time Loans also running to the end of the year are negotiated at the rate of 6 ₽ cent. per annum. There was a sudden "spurt" in the rates on call late in the week, when an advance to 6 ₽ cent. was noted, but the offerings of capital were so very large that the market at once settled back to the rate which has prevailed all the Summer and up to the present time. The rates for Sterling Exchange have been advanced from $4 83½@$4 84 for 60 days' bills to $4 84½@$4 85, on a reduced supply of commercial bills and an increased activity in the London money market. Gold has been stronger than for several weeks past, and there was an advance of ⅝ ₽ cent. in the premium—from 109¾ to 110⅜. At 110¼ there was quite a show of strength in the market, though the speculation has at no time been very sharply developed. Government Bonds were strong in sympathy with Gold, and the closing prices in the various issues were generally the highest of the week. The dealings, however, were limited at the advance, and the whole business of the week in Governments was quiet, investors in many cases preferring to invest either by purchase or speculation in the stock market while the upward movement in prices was in progress. In the Railway Mortgages there was less activity than for several preceeding weeks, and the market was strong in tone, though without any especial marked features of interest. The chief attention was central throughout the week in the Stock Exchange, where for several days the speculative tendency was strong and highly animated. The week opened with some depression in Railway shares on the strength of unfounded rumors as to the ill condition of Commodore Vanderbilt's health, the immediate result being a decline of ½@1 ₽ cent in the active stocks. From this low point there was a quick recovery and a succeding advance of ⅜ to 1 ₽ cent., and the highest prices of the week and of the season were reached in this reaction upward. In the later dealings there was some irregularity and a limited decline manifested, but at the close a partial recovery ensued. At the highest point of the week the market showed an improvement of ⅝@3⅞ ₽ cent., and the extreme reaction from this advance was 2⅞, the minimum ¼, ₽ cent. As compared with the final prices of the previous week, the closing quotations on Saturday ranged from ½ to 2¾ ₽ cent. higher. The leading feature of the upward movement was Lake Shore, which ranged from 78⅛ to 83⅝, and closed at 82⅝, this display of strength being due to the negotiation of some $3,000,000 Second Mortgage Bonds, with the proceeds of which the company, it is understood, will discharge its floating indebtedness, and have a large surplus for contingencies in its treasury. Western Union and North-western were also especially active, on the strength of forthcoming reports and statements, and Pacific Mail, Wabash, St. Paul, Hannibal and St. Joseph, New-York Central, Rock Island, and Union Pacific were also quite interesting, but while all were doubtless assisted in the upward movement by local influences, which were, in many cases, in the shape of vague requests, it is unquestionable that there is a strong tendency to speculation existing in the community, to which much of the advance is to be attributed. Erie showed the most eccentric disposition of any of the stocks on the general list, and fluctuated 2⅞ per cent. under counteracting and contradictory advices from London. C., C. & I. C. advanced from 12 per cent. to 14 per cent., reacted to 11½ and closed at 12, on the rumors as to the probable action of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in regard to the payment of October interest. In another part of this column will be found an extract from a Philadelphia newspaper referring to this subject.

The Averages of the City Banks as reported through the Clearing-house for the week ending on Saturday last shows some important changes, and is, on the whole, a healthy exhibit. The gross reserve is reduced to $2,280,000 below the amount held last week, the principal diminution—$1,734,300—being in Legal Tenders, while the Specie line is down $545,700. The Loans are augmented $1,737,600, an amount singularly near the Greenback decrease, and representing the increased activity in commerce and in business at the Stock Exchange. The loss in Specie by the Banks is attributable to the absorptions of Gold in the payment of Customs duties. The legal proportion of reserve required against Deposits is $59,231,475, and the amount of reserve actually held is $82,340,300, so that the surplus reserve is $23,108,825, against $25,505,100 for the week ending Sept. 26. The following are the Averages for the past three weeks:

	Sept. 19.	Sept. 26.	Oct. 3.
Loans.........	$280,569,200	$279,539,400	$281,277,000
Specie.........	19,952,100	18,919,900	18,374,200
Legal tenders..	64,804,800	65,700,400	63,966,100
Deposits.......	236,840,800	236,460,800	236,925,900
Circulation....	25,638,600	25,625,800	25,419,600

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	Sept. 26.	Oct. 3.	Differences.
Specie........	$18,919,900	$18,374,200	Dec. $545,700
Legal tenders.	65,700,400	63,966,100	Dec. 1,734,300
Total reserve.	$84,620,300	$82,340,300	Dec. $2,280,000
Reserve required ag't deposits.....	59,115,200	59,231,475	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements.	25,505,100	23,108,825	Dec. 2,396,275

The following table reflects the course of the markets as shown by comparison of the highest, lowest, and closing prices of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Exchange for the week, with the closing prices of the same securities for the corresponding week of last year:

COURSE OF THE MARKETS—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Saturday, Oct. 4, '73.
U. S. new 5s, coup. '81	112⅜	111⅞	112⅜	109
U. S. 5-20s, coup. '62	112⅞	112⅛	112⅞	110
U. S. 5-20s, coup. '67..	117	116¾	117⅛	114½
American Gold......	110⅜	109¾	110	109⅞
Bills on London, 60 ds.	$4 85	$4 83½	$4 84½	107
N. Y. C. & Hudson..	102⅜	100½	102⅜	94⅞
Chic. & Rock Island	104⅜	103	103⅞	94⅞
Pacific Mail........	51½	49½	49¾	36⅛
St. Paul common.....	35⅝	34	34⅜	35⅛
St. Paul preferred.....	53⅝	52½	52¾	59½
Western Union......	81½	78¾	81¼	69½
Union Pacific........	37½	36½	37	20½
Lake Shore..........	83⅝	78⅛	82⅝	78
Toledo and Wabash..	35⅞	33¼	34½	48⅝
North-western com..	41⅜	38½	39⅞	45⅛
North-western pref..	57	55½	56	70
Del. & Lackawanna..	108½	107¼	107¼	91¼
New-Jersey Cen....	104¼	104	104⅛	94½
Panama...........	115¼	114½	114	97
Erie..............	37⅞	34¾	35	5¾
Ohio & Miss.......	29½	27½	28⅛	29½
C., C. & Ind. Cen....	14	11½	12	24
Harlem...........	129½	128	128½	116½

The Import Entries at this port of Dry Goods and General Merchandise, (exclusive of foreign specie,) for the fiscal year ended June 30, amounted to $380,890,275, of which $160,065,310 were embraced in the six months ending Dec. 21, 1873. The following are the import values of the same class during the current calendar year:

January.......	$30,214,665	August.........	$35,867,825
February......	34,616,354	Sept. 5.........	6,771,208
March.........	42,448,552	Sept. 12........	6,658,507
April.........	40,560,095	Sept. 19........	6,669,952
May...........	40,532,709	Sept. 26........	7,503,092
June..........	32,446,600	Oct. 3..........	6,632,465
July..........	28,257,774		
Total since Jan. 1			$319,485,138
In corresponding period, 1873			321,825,658
In corresponding period, 1872			354,147,708

The exports of Domestic Produce, including Foreign Goods reshipped from the port of New-York, but excluding Specie, during the current calendar year, are as follows:

January.......	$26,116,023	August.........	$30,654,788
February......	23,096,973	Sept. 5.........	5,588,067
March.........	24,965,891	Sept. 12........	5,907,998
April.........	25,759,359	Sept. 19........	4,591,531
May...........	35,661,012	Sept. 26........	4,354,724
June..........	36,466,582	Oct. 3..........	5,278,759
July..........	29,959,116		
Total since Jan. 1			$259,000,323
In corresponding period, 1873			219,812,533
In corresponding period, 1872			171,102,534

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, amounted to $50,198,126, against $59,627,723 in 1873. For the current calendar year the Specie exports have been as follows:

January........	$2,660,508	August.........	$8,138,104
February......	2,980,860	Sept. 5.........	472,244
March.........	2,527,822	Sept. 12........	723,088
April.........	2,467,005	Sept. 19........	400,184
May...........	12,775,800	Sept. 26........	4,354,724
June..........	6,913,775	Oct. 3..........	220,429
July..........	2,798,050		
Total since Jan. 1			$47,432,575
In corresponding period, 1873			42,940,112
In corresponding period, 1872			60,483,530

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury Department, and the Gold interest paid out by this office, amounted to $63,220,506 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, against $71,932,471 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. For the current calendar year the receipts and payments have been as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January........	$10,195,291	January.......	$9,752,291
February......	10,386,566	February......	3,481,055
March.........	11,029,633	March.........	4,077,472
April.........	9,819,441	April.........	2,372,644
May...........	8,679,313	May...........	8,669,601
June..........	7,606,000	June..........	2,104,000
July..........	8,432,768	July..........	16,092,143
August........	13,827,038	August........	4,927,700
Sept. 5.......	2,761,000	Sept. 5.......	2,887,000
Sept. 12......	2,892,000	Sept. 12......	313,000
Sept. 19......	2,440,000	Sept. 19......	281,000
Sept. 26......	2,515,700	Sept. 26......	173,000
Oct. 3........	2,386,100	Oct. 3........	198,000
Since Jan. 1...	$92,961,252	Since Jan. 1....	$55,329,926
Same period, '73.	100,431,340	Same period, '73.	55,235,229
Same period, '72.	109,129,941	Same period, '72.	59,361,321

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Oct. 1 has the following in reference to the affairs of the C., C. and I. C. Company:

"For a week or more the stock markets of New-York and Philadelphia have been disturbed by rumors and reports affecting the credit of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, and prices of its shares have fluctuated widely on a very large business. The roads of this company are leased by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St Louis Railroad Company, which latter is backed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is also a large holder of the second mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Railroad Company. Certain irregularities have been discovered in some of the second mortgage bonds implying liability on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for their payment, which Col. T. A. Scott, the President of the company, officially disclaims. Three semi-annual coupons of the second mortgage bonds have been passed, and there have existed apprehensions that proceedings on foreclosure would be instituted on them, thus selling out the road and cutting off the shares. A movement to this end is probable from the fact of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company having on Friday last caused a formal demand to be made by its solicitor on the St. Nicholas Bank, and also at the office of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company, at the City of New-York, for the payment of 1,258 coupons of the company's second mortgage seven per cent. bonds, maturing respectively Aug. 1, 1873, and Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, 1874, each coupon at each semi-annual period being for $35, making an aggregate claim for $132,000. This movement puts the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in a position to proceed on foreclosure, which is probably the purpose in view, and if consummated will necessarily leave the shares valueless.' The rental of the road will continue to be applied by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, lessees, to the payment of the interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad maturing the 1st prox.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TO BANKS, BANKERS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, property owners, note brokers, lawyers, investors, and merchants generally.

Thousands of dollars have been saved by the old subscribers of the *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide*, by closely watching its columns, which contain, besides all real estate transfers, all the mortgages (chattel and real estate,) all the judgments, all the mechanics' liens, all the foreclosure suits, for New-York, Brooklyn, and adjacent counties; in fact everything that a man of business should know at least once a week. Published every Saturday morning at No. 345 Broadway. Annual subscription, $10.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for investment securities, also gold and exchange, executed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs........	32	Skins, bales..........	3
Bees-wax, pkgs.....	1	Rosin, bbls.........	2,000
Broom Corn, bales.	43	Moss, bales...........	24
Cotton, bales......	6,544	Leather, sides.......	8,972
Flour, bbls........	16,447	Oil-cake, pkgs.......	2,659
Meal, bbls.........	520	Pork, pkgs...........	2
Wheat, bushels....	148,294	Molasses, hf. b., N. C.	13
Corn, bushels......	125,996	Cut-meats, pkgs.......	334
Oats, bushels......	56,575	Lard, tcs............	456
Barley, bushels....	9,600	Butter, pkgs.........	4,558
Peas, bushels......	600	Cheese, pkgs.........	12,711
Copper, bbls.......	61	Tallow, pkgs.........	4
Dried Fruit, pkgs...	9	Rice, pkgs...........	40
Eggs, bbls.........	1,224	Starch, pkgs.........	2,350
Cotton-sd. Oil, bbls.	50	Tobacco, hhds........	173
Beans, bbls........	154	Tobacco, pkgs........	462
Hops, bales........	628	Wool, bales..........	185
Hides, No..........	705	Whisky, bbls.........	325
Hides, bdls........	202		

ASHES—Nominally unchanged. Stock, 1,315 bbls., including 1,109 bbls. Pots and 206 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Very quiet to-day; quotations unaltered. No Rio offering here from first hands.

COCOA—Has been in limited demand since our last, with Maracaibo quoted at 20c.@30c.; Caracas at 14c.@22c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7c.@7½c., gold. Stock, 5,061 bags, against 7,311 bags same time last year.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in good request and quoted firm; Staves, hhd., have been quoted within the range of $100@$200; do., pipe, at $180@$280; do., bbl., $80@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pine Shooks, at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2 20@$2 25; Hoop, $35@$40.

CORDAGE—Has been comparatively dull since our last, with Manila Cordage, size above 12-thread, quoted nominally steady at 16c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread do., (¼ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17c.; do., 12-thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 16½c.; Manila Hay Rope, 16½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope, Yarns, 18c.; do. do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 19c.; Tarred Manila, 15½c.; fine-thread Manila, Lath Yarn, 17c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 15c.; Sisal Rope, size above 12-thread, 11½c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 13½c.; do., 12-thread and Hay Rope, 12½c.; New-Zealand Cordage, size above 12-thread, 12½c.; do. do., 6-thread and 9-thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 13½c.; do. do., 12-thread (⅜ inch) and Hay Rope, 13c.

COTTON—Business for early delivery has been unimportant, though prices have favored buyers, with Good Middling, Middling Fair, and Fair reduced ⅛c. ₽ ℔. Spinners have been purchasing reservedly. Some speculative demand has been noted. Exporters, however, have not been disposed to operate to any considerable extent at ruling figures, though the cable reports have been rather more favorable. Sales have been reported since our last of only 544 bales, (of which 451 bales were placed last evening,) including 404 bales to spinners, and 140 bales to speculators. The following are the closing quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅞c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Middling, 15⅝c.; Good Middling, 15⅝c. ₽ ℔.... For forward delivery the dealings have been extensive, but at a reduction of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₽ ℔., closing, however, rather steadier, especially on the later months. The business has been mainly in options for each of the next four months. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,900 bales, (of which 3,500 bales were last evening, and 21,400 bales to-day,) and 3,400 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with October options closing at 15 1-32c.@15 1-16c.; November, 15 3-32c.@15⅛c.; December, 15 9-32c.@15 5-16c.; January, 15½c.@15 17-32c.; February, 15 13-16c.@15 27-32c.; March, 16⅛c.@16 5-32c.; April, 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c.; May, 16 11-16c.@16¾c.; June, 16 15-16c.@17c. ₽ ℔. ....The Quotation Committee of the Cotton Exchange now give quotations of the grades of Cotton, as established by the National Cotton Exchange, with the addition of the grades of Middling Fair and Fair, as established by the local Exchanges. Also, until Sept. 1, 1875, the six grades of Upland Cotton on the types that have ruled this market for the past year. This is done for the settlement of contracts, all of which have been made on the old classification. The only official quotation now telegraphed, however, is based on the new standard American classification. The receipts at this port to-day were 6,544 bales, including 1,113 bales from Savannah, 3,950 bales from New-Orleans, 996 bales from Charleston, and 488 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 12,227 bales.... The week's exports hence having been 8,243 bales.... The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 31,059 bales, (including 27,730 bales to Great Britain, and 3,329 bales to the Continent,) against 32,347 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations Based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary..........	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Good Ordinary.....	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	13⅜
Low Middling......	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling..........	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Good Middling.....	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling Fair.....	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Fair..............	16⅝	16¾	17	17

DRUGS AND DYES—A very moderate movement has been reported in most kinds on an irregular basis as to values, though no important alterations have been reported.

DYE-WOODS—Have been in moderately active demand, with San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22, currency; Jamaica do., $20@$21, gold; San Domingo Fustic, $22@$23, gold; Jamaica do., $22, gold; Camwood, $160, gold, ₽ ton. Stock comprises 2,500 tons Lima Wood, 249 tons Logwood, 107 tons Sapan Wood, and 26 tons Fustic.

EARTHENWARE—Has been very quiet and much depressed in price.

EGGS—Have been rather more sought after within the range of from 21c.@26c. for ordinary to choice, the main call having been for stock available at from 22c.@25c. for fair to strictly prime.

FERTILIZERS—There has been rather more call for supplies, generally on the previous basis as to prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand, within the previous range, for shipment, as well as for home use. Offerings of most kinds rather more urgent at the current quotations. The sales since our last have been 12,250 bbls., of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 25, chiefly at $3 85@$4 10; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 25@$4 90, chiefly at $4 50@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 40, mainly at $5 20@$5 35; very good to very fancy do., and City Mills Extra at $5 40@$6 10, mostly at $5 50@$6; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western, $4 90@$5 40, mainly at $5 15@$5 30; poor to choice Round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 35@$6 25; and Trade and Family Extras within our previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,100 bbls. shipping stock, on the basis of our quotations.... Southern Flour has been comparatively dull at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$6 75 for very poor to choice shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 75@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras.... Canada Flour neglected and nominal.... Rye Flour has been in more demand at from $4 25@$5 40 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 500 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 40 for Superfine, ₽ bbl.... Corn-meal has been moderately inquired for at $4 35@$4 75 for inferior to choice Yellow Western; $4 35@$4 55 for Jersey, and $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 500 bbls., including 150 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 70@$4 75.... Corn-meal, in sacks, $1 72½@$2 10 ₽ 100 ℔s.... Oat-meal quiet at $6 75@$7 50 ₽ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour has been in demand, with sales reported of 50 bags State imported at $4 25@$4 50 ₽ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been slow of sale to-day, and, under more urgent offerings of stock, has been quoted generally about 1c. ₽ bushel lower, closing heavily. Winter Wheat has been quiet, but the offerings have been light of the better qualities, which have been held with a fair show of confidence. The export demand for all kinds of stock has been limited. There has been some speculative inquiry for new Spring. Sales have been reported since our last of 131,000 bushels, at $1 20@$1 26 for No. 1 Spring, car stock; $1 17@$1 20 for old No. 2 Spring, chiefly at $1 20 for strictly prime Milwaukee afloat; $1 17 for new No. 2 Duluth Spring afloat; $1 15@$1 17 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, the latter rate an extreme, with $1 16 reported as the best bid at the close for strictly choice, afloat; $1 13@$1 14 for new No. 2 North-west Spring, including 11,000 bushels strictly prime, in store, at the latter rate, purchased on speculative account; $1 12@$1 13 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 13 for strictly prime, afloat; $1 09@$1 11 for fair to very choice New No. 3 Spring; $1 11 for Nos. 2 and 3 Chicago Spring, mixed stock; $1 07@$1 25 for Ungraded Spring; $1 23@$1 27 for New Amber Western; $1 17@$1 23 for ordinary to prime New Red Western; with $1 23 reported as bid, and $1 24@$1 25 asked for strictly choice; $1 30@$1 40 for New White Western, mostly at $1 36@$1 40 for very good to extra choice Michigan, including 4,000 bushels extra choice Michigan, reported as having been taken for export, at $1 40 ₽ bushel.... Corn has been in much more active demand for home use; shipments and on speculative account, at an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel on Mixed Western, in which the bulk of the business has been reported, the market closing quite firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 252,000 bushels at 95¾c.@97c. for sailing vessel Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 96¾c.@97c. for strictly Prime; 97½c. for very Choice do., afloat; 95c.@95½c. for Mixed do. in store; 97c.@98c. for Yellow Western, and $1 for White Western. And for forward delivery of prime Mixed Western, 40,000 bushels, first half of October option, at 96c. ₽ bushel, sold early in the day. Of the reported arrivals several loads were delivered on contract. The offerings of prime Mixed Western in the open market were quite moderate.... Rye quoted firm at from 92c.@$1 for poor to choice new on, however, a quiet market. A further sale of a boat-load of Canada Wheat, to arrive, was reported on private terms.... Barley has been in moderate request at about steady prices. Sales have been reported of 5,500 bushels four-and-six rowed State, part to arrive, at $1 25 ₽ bushel. ....Barley Malt, inactive at unchanged figures.... Oats have been more sought after and quoted a shade dearer. Prime stock has been wanted by the trade. Sales have been reported of 52,000 bushels at 59c.@63½c. for inferior to prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 63c.@63½c. for very good to prime Chicago; 61c.@65c. for new White Western; 62c.@63c. for prime to choice new Mixed State, car lots.... Buckwheat has been in some demand, with 95c. reported as bid, and up to $1 asked, for State, to arrive, ₽ bushel.... Feed has been firm and moderately inquired for, within the range of $21@$32 ₽ ton. The week's exports hence for European ports include 23,059 bbls. Flour, 768,044 bushels Wheat, 506,227 bushels Corn, and 5,600 bushels Peas.

HARDWARE—Has met with a comparatively slow sale, as a rule, at somewhat irregular quotations.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been rather more sought after, with shipping stock, fair to prime, quoted at 55c.@65c., and the range of retailing qualities at from 80c.@$1 10 ₽ 100 ℔s. Clover Hay, 50c.@65c. Straw has been in some demand within our range, with Oat quoted at from 45c.@60c., and Rye at 60c.@70c. ₽ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Dull to-day; quotations unchanged. Stock, 100 bales American and 115,000 bales foreign.

HIDES—There has been a comparatively slow trade reported in nearly all kinds at about former figures. The week's receipts have been 61,393 Hides; sales, 49,945 Hides and 90 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Anderson, 6,805 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 ℔s., at 26½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 350 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 21 ℔s., at 23c., gold, 60 days, as they run; 1,000 Dry Montevideo, 22 ℔s., at 26c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 1,170 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 22 ℔s., at 23c., gold, 60 days, as they run; 4,455 Dry Rio Grande, 20 to 22 ℔s., at 25c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 1,430 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 21 ℔s., at 22c., gold, 60 days, as they run; 6,055 Dry California, 22 ℔s., at 24½c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 2,380 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 ℔s., part at 22½c., gold, 60 days, selected; 3,635 Dry Mexican, 20 to 25 ℔s., 3,300 Dry Texas and Western, 21 to 24 ℔s.; 3,475 Dry Texas Kips, 10 to 11 ℔s.; 675 Wet-salted California and Mexican, 40 ℔s.; 3,780 Wet-salted Texas and Southern, 50 to 60 ℔s.; 3,000 Wet-salted Country and Western, 65 to 70 ℔s., on private terms; 5,300 City Slaughter, part for export, 65 to 70 ℔s., at 11⅝c., currency; 1,135 Wet-salted Rio Grande, exported to Europe; 40 bales Calcutta Cow, 15 ℔s., on private terms; 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 35 ℔s., on private terms. And to-day, 1,800 Buenos Ayres, 1,750 Dry Mexican, 400 Texas, and 1,200 City on private terms. Stock in first hands to-day, 256,500 Hides and 1,523 bales do., (against 169,200 Hides and 576 bales do. same time last year.) The stock to-day included 100,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c., 79,500 Dry Montevideo, 30,800 Dry Rio Grande, 8,700 Dry Central American, 4,900 Dry Bogota, 8,300 Dry Mexican, 1,100 Dry Truxillo and Belize, 1,100 Dry and Salted Madagascar, 19,800 Dry Texas, Western, and Southern, 2,200 Wet-salted Texas, Western, and Southern, 542 bales Calcutta Cow, 981 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

MOLASSES—Quoted steady as in our last, but inactive to-day. No additions to the supply.

NAILS—Have been in slack demand and weak in price, with Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 60d., quoted at $3 65@$3 75; 8d. and 9d., $4; 6d. and 7d., $4 25; 4d. and 5d., $4 50; 3d. and 4d., $5 25; 3d. fine, $6; 2d., $6 75; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4; Finishing stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch stock, $5 50@$6 50 ₽ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been dull and somewhat nominal; Strained quoted at $2 40@$2 45 ₽ 280 ℔s. ....Nothing really new in Tar or Pitch.... Spirits Turpentine has been in more demand, and at the close quoted firmer, with sales reported of 600 bbls. merchantable, in lots, at 36c.@37c., closing with 37c. asked.

OIL-CAKE—Has been moderately sought after, with Western quoted at $46@$46 50, currency; City, $44@$44 50, gold. The week's receipts have been 12,321 pkgs.; exports, 18,292 pkgs.

PETROLEUM—A good demand has been noted for Crude, in bulk, with sales reported of 9,000 bbls., early deliveries, at 5⅞c.; quoted at the close at 5⅞c.@6c.... Refined quiet, but held firmly, with early deliveries quoted here at 12 15-16c.@13c., and at Philadelphia at 12⅞c.... Refined, in cases, 17¾c.@18c.... City Naphtha, 11½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in moderate demand at about steady rates, with sales reported for early delivery of 450 bbls. Western Mess at $22 65@$22 75; and for forward delivery, 500 bbls. do., October options, at $22 50, closing at $22 50@$22 60. Other kinds wholly nominal.... Dressed Hogs in moderate request, on the basis of 8½c.@8¾c. for corn-fed.... Cut-meats have been in limited demand and weak as to values. Sales, 5,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, on private terms, quoted nominally at 12c.@12½c., 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 9½c., 500 Smoked Shoulders at 10½c., 1,500 Pickled Hams at 12c.@12½c., and 900 Smoked Hams at 14½c.... Bacon very quiet, with sales of 110 bxs. City Long Clear at 12¼c.@12½c. And for forward delivery, Long and Short Clear quoted nominally, at 10c.@10½c., Winter options.... Lard has been quite moderately dealt in, the firmer prices claimed by holders checking operations. Offerings lighter. Sales have been reported to-day for early delivery of only 220 tcs. Western Steam at 14⅛c.@14⅜c., in lots; small lots of City Steam and Kettle at 13¾c.@14c.; and of Refined at 14⅜c.@14½c. For forward delivery, no important dealings were reported in Western Steam. October options quoted at 14¼c.@14⅜c.; seller the remainder of the year at 11⅞c.@12c.; and seller six months at 11⅞c.@11 15-16c. ₽ ℔.... Beef dull, but quoted steady. We quote job lots at $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess, $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess, $2 @$21 50 for Prime Mess, $22@$23 for India Mess, $25@$26 for Extra do., ₽ tierce.... Beef Hams, $24 for Summer-cured Western.... The offerings of the finer qualities home Butter have been on a very limited scale, and prices have favored sellers, on a fair inquiry for supplies, for prompt distribution. The less desirable qualities have been in fair supply, and quite moderate request within our range. We quote the range, on firkins, tubs, and pails, from 25c.@40c. for fair ordinary to very choice State, and near-by products, 40c.@48c. for very choice to fancy, 23c.@31c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 32c.@35c. for choice to fancy.... Cheese has been in very good request and the better qualities have been held with much firmness. We quote: State Factory, fair to fancy, 12c.@15½c., chiefly at 13½c.@15¼c. for good to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15c. ₽ ℔. The week's exports hence for European ports have been 112 pkgs. Pork, 770 pkgs. Beef, 2,197 bxs. Bacon, 2,100 tcs. Lard, 48,605 bxs. Cheese, and 1,141 pkgs. Butter.

SALT—Has been quoted firm, with a good demand, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 28c.@30c. Stock of bulk Salt, 54,911 bushels.

SALTPETRE—Has been more sought after, and quoted at 5⅝c., gold, free. Late sales, to arrive, were at 4 9-16c.@4 11-16c., gold, in bond.

SKINS—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for Deer, at drooping prices; week's receipts, 77 bales; sales, 8,500 ℔s. Angostura, 5,000 ℔s. Puerto Cabello, and 2,500 ℔s. Domestic on private terms. Goat have been also weak in price, on a restricted business; week's receipts, 271 bales; sales, 50 bales Curacoa, 25 bales Mexican, and 22 bales Payta, within our range. We quote Deer (wholly nominal) thus: Honduras, 65c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.; Guatemala, 65c.@67½c.; Sisal, 62½c.@65c.; Central America, 55c.@67½c.; Para, 65c.@67½c.; Puerto Cabello, 55c.@60c., currency, ₽ ℔.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.; Matamoras, 57½c.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52½c.; Payta, 50c.@52½c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; Madras, ₽ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 34c.@40c., currency, ₽ ℔.

SUGARS—Since the unusually extensive movement of yesterday, as reported in our last, the business in Raw has been comparatively limited, refiners having been operating much less freely. Values, however, have been quoted strong on the basis of 8½c.@8¾c. for fair to good refining grades, on much lighter offerings. Sales have been made to-day of 892 hhds. and 2,638 bxs., including 794 hhds. about good fair to good refining Cuba, at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; 2,500 bxs. Clayed and Derosne, on private terms; 138 bxs. Clayed, at 8⅞c.; and 98 hhds. Molasses Sugar, at 8½c. And, last evening, 1,400 hhds. and 808 bxs. refining stock, within the range last quoted; also equal to about 5,750 bags Bahia, reported at 7¾c. ₽ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in much more active demand, at advanced prices, closing strong, with Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated quoted at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; A's, at 10½c.@10⅞c.; and Yellow, at 9¼c.@10⅜c. ₽ ℔.

TALLOW—Steady; sales, 172,000 ℔s., within the range of 8¼c.@8¾c. for about fair to prime.... The week's exports have been 595 pkgs.... Stearine quiet and irregular.

WHISKY—Very dull; offered at $1 09 ₽ gallon, without finding buyers.

FREIGHTS—Business in the local market, on both berth and charter, has been unusually dull, with rates, however, quoted nominally unchanged, shippers having had the advance. The offerings of all kinds of Produce were very limited. Tonnage suited to the Cotton and Lumber trades has been in most request. From the outports, there has been a restricted movement reported, on a generally weak basis as to rates.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by Steam, 2,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. per bushel; 230 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. ₽ ℔.; 4,500 bxs. Cheese, part at 20s.@25s., the latter an extreme, with some rumors of lower figures having been accepted; 125 bales Hops and 850 bbls. Apples, in lots, on private terms; 600 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d. ₽ ton. And by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 1,500 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₽ ℔.; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Grain at 6d. ₽ bushel; 800 pkgs. Lard and Tallow and 150 tons Hides at 27s. 6d.; 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 50 tons Oil-cake at 30s. per ton; 300 tcs. Beef at 5s. 6d. ₽ tierce, and 300 puncheons Molasses at 25s. Also, an American ship with about 4,000 bales Cotton, from Galveston, reported at ⅝d. ₽ ℔.... For London, by steam, via Southampton, 1,750 bxs. Cheese at 42s. 6d. ₽ ton. Also, a British bark with about 2,600 quarters Grain, from Montreal, reported at 4s. ₽ quarter.... For Glasgow, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain (through freight) at 8d. ₽ bushel; 100 tcs. Beef, 300 pkgs. Butter, and 450 bbls. Apples on private terms. ....For the United Kingdom, direct, a bark, with Deals, from Miramichi, reported at 80s. The rate on the Phosphates from Charleston in our last should have been printed 30s.... For Dublin, by steam, 100 tons Oil-cake at 22s. 6d ₽ ton.... For Havre, by steam, 100 bales Cotton, 7,800 bushels Wheat, 750 pkgs. Lard and Tallow, on private terms. ....For Bremen, by steam, about 5,000 bushels Rye, 350 bales Hops, 200 pkgs. Beef, and 1,200 pkgs. Merchandise on private terms; 375 pkgs. Bacon and Lard at 15s.; 550 pkgs. Bacon on the basis of 40s. for hhds., and 20s. for cases; and 375 bbls. Resin at 2s. ₽ 280 ℔s.... For Hamburg, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, reported at equal to about 6¾d. ₽ bushel; 1,000 bags Coffee on private terms; 50 bbls. Pork at 3s. ₽ bbl., 1,200 pkgs. Provisions at 20s.; and 1,000 Wet-salted Hides at 20s.... For Marseilles, an American brig with lumber, from Pascagoula, reported at 50s.... For Nantes, an American schooner, with timber, from Pascagoula, reported at 48s.... For Callao, a British ship, with lumber, from Montreal, reported at $16 50. ....For the north side of Cuba and back, a British bark, and two schooners, (each three trips,) reported on the basis of $5.... For Aspinwall, a British bark, hence, with coal reported at $3, (of which, $1 ₽ ton, gold.) ....For Porto Rico, a schooner, with lumber, reported from Wilmington, at $10; and a brig, with coal, from Cape Breton, at $3 50.... For the River Platte, a British bark, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $19; and another with do., from the St. Lawrence, at $18.... For Trinidad, P. S., a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $9.... For Havana, a schooner, with Lumber, from Bangor, reported at $8.... For Philadelphia, two schooners, with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $8 50; a schooner, with do., from Jacksonville, and another with do., from Fernandina, at $7 50.... For New-York, an American brig, 340 tons, with Fruit, from Sicily, reported at $3,200; a brig and schooner, with Salt, from Turk's Island, at 10c.; and a schooner, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, at $7 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Cattle—Receipts of 726 cars, against 616 last week; market dull; medium grades ½c. and common ¼c. off; highest price, 7¼c. Sheep and Lambs dull; Lambs show ¼c. decline. Receipts, 77 car-loads, against 86 last week. Lambs, 5½c.@6c. for common to fair; 6c.@6½c. for fair to good; 7½c. for extra. Sheep, 4c.@5c. for common to fair; 5c.@5½c. for fair to good; 6c. for extra. Milch Cows scarce and in good demand at $50@$70.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 3.—Cattle quiet and weak at unchanged prices; receipts, 900 head; shipments, 1,100 head. Hogs dull; nominally, $6 40@$6 75 for good to choice; receipts, 5,000; shipments, 7,000; unsold in pens, 15,000. Sheep quiet and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 3.—Cotton active and firmer; Middling 14⅝c.@14¾c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 2,755 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,546 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 5,024 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—Cotton firm and in active demand; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 2,620 bales; gross, 2,846 bales; exports coastwise, 3,301 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 27,137 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 3.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 2,903 bales; gross, 2,905 bales; sales, 543 bales; stock, 24,032 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 3.—Cotton—Fair demand; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 718 bales; gross, 718 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 16,163 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 3.—Cotton strong; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 1,033 bales; exports, coastwise, 118 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 11,373 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 3.—The trade in Wool during the past week has been quiet and dull as compared with the activity prevailing here a short time since; manufacturers are discouraged about the demand for Fall goods, and a number of mills are working on short time, but this has very little influence on prices for Wool; the demand still runs on medium unwashed Wools, and Combing and Delaine selections, and for them very full prices have been realized; there is a scarcity of these Wools, and all lots in good condition find a ready sale; some fine fleeces, including XXX Pennsylvania and Ohio, have been sold at 58c.@60c., and these are as high prices as have been realized; some XX and above brought 56c.@56½c.; 235,000 ℔s. Medium and X Ohio, from which all suitable for worsted grades were selected, sold at 51c.@53c., mostly at 52½c.@53c.; these prices show no material change from the current rates for some weeks past; in Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces the sales have been 125,000 ℔s. at 48c.@52c., principally at 50c.; and in Delaine and Combing selections 61,000 ℔s. have been sold, the most desirable lots realizing from 60c.@62½c. ₽ ℔., the highest prices yet obtained. In California Wool there has not been much movement; no very choice lots of this description have been sold the past week, the transactions having been in the range of 28c.@35c. ₽ ℔. The Fall Clip is coming forward slowly, as it is held at rather too high figures in San Francisco to insure an active movement Eastward. There has been sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, Medium, X, XX, and XXX., at 51c.@60c. ₽ ℔.; Michigan and Wisconsin, 48½c.@52c.; Western and other Fleeces, 45c.@53c.; Combing and Delaine, 56c.@62½c. Tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Scoured, 51c.@55c.; Super and X, pulled, 47½c.@62c.; California Spring, 28c.@35c.; California Fall, 18c. Total sales of Domestic for the week, 1,174,700 ℔s.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Spring, 96c.@96½c.; No. 2 do., 91½c., cash; 91¼c. October; 91¾c. November; No. 3 do., 88¾c.@88¼c.; Rejected, 83c.@83½c. Corn in fair demand and lower, unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, [illegible] cash; 79⅝c. October; 78¾c., seller the year; High Mixed, 80¼c.; Rejected, 75c.@75½c. [illegible] demand and lower; No. 2, 49½c. cash or [illegible]; [illegible]ed, 46c.@46¼c. Rye dull and lower, [illegible]. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 00½@$1 03, spot, according to location; 99½c., October; No. 3 Spring, 89c.@90c. Pork—Demand light; holders firm; sales at $21 50 cash; $17 55, seller all the year. Lard a shade firmer at 14⅛c., cash; $11 55, seller all the year. Bulk Meats dull and a shade lower; shoulders, 8¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 12c., all loose. Whisky firm at $1 03½. Freights—To Buffalo, 3½c. [illegible] On the open board this afternoon Wheat closed easier at 91⅛c., October; Corn, 79½c.@79⅝c., October. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 171,000 bushels Wheat, 106,000 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 22,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 159,000 bushels Wheat, 166,000 bushels Corn, 90,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easier; No. 3 Red Fall $1 04¼; No. 2 Red Winter $1 15@$1 15¼. Corn firm and in fair demand; Mixed 83c. Oats opened quiet at 52½c.@53c.; closed lower at 51½c. Barley unchanged. Rye unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 04. Pork lower at $22@$22 50. Bacon lower; Shoulders 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides 15c.@15½c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c. Lard unchanged. Hogs lower; Choice Stockers $3 25@$4; Yorkers, $4 75@$7; Bacon, $5@$5 25; Butchers', $5 75@$6; Extra, $6 25. Cattle weak; offerings mainly low grades; Wintered Texans, $2@$4; through do., $1 75@$3 50; medium to fair Butchers', $2 25@$3 25. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 Hogs. Shipments—8,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours: Flour, 9,260 bbls.; Wheat, 39,900 bushels; Corn, 84,590 bushels; Oats, 32,600 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 85,158 bushels; Corn, 130,818 bushels; Oats, 14,931 bushels. Rail exports—Wheat, 12,800 bushels; Corn, 25,600 bushels; Oats, 24,500 bushels. Canal freights dull; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour steady; sales 1,800 bbls. on range of Western Spring, at $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber Winter, $6@$6 25; White Winter, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 15; do. No. 2, $1 06; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 03; Red Winter, $1 16@$1 17; White Winter, $1 25. Corn firmer; sales of 20,000 bushels No. 2, at 88c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 50c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley firm; Canada, $1 60@$1 75; Western, $1 50@$1 60. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—Flour quiet but firm at unchanged prices. Wheat steady; No. 1 Red and Amber Western, $1 24½@$1 25; No. 2 do., $1 21@$1 23; No. 3 do., $1 16@$1 18; Red Maryland, $1 20@$1 30; Amber do., $1 33@$1 38; White do., $1 10@$1 30. Corn quiet; White Southern, $1@$1 03; Yellow do., $1; Mixed Western, 97c.@98c. Oats firmer; Southern, 62c.@63c.; Mixed Western, 62c.@63c.; White do., 64c.@66c. Rye quiet at $1@$1 03. Hay quiet but firm at $18@$20. Provisions dull and drooping; Mess Pork, $24. Bacon, shoulders, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Rib sides, 15c.@15¼c. Hams dull at 14c.@15c. Lard—Refined, nominally, 15½c. Butter, Western firmer and higher; choice, 33c.@35c. Coffee very strong at 17¼c.@20¼c. Petroleum nominally 5¼c. Whisky firm at $1 03@$1 10.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Flour quiet and steady at unchanged prices. Wheat active; Red, $1 18@$1 22; White, $1 32. Rye sold at $1 04@$1 05. Corn weak; Yellow, $1 03; Mixed Western, $1 02. Oats firmer; White, 61c.@62c.; Mixed, 58c.@59c. Whisky firm at $1 08. Petroleum firm; Refined, 12⅜c.@12½c., spot and all the month; Crude, in bbls., 9c.@9½c.; in bulk, 5⅛c.@5¼c. Butter steady; New-York State and Bradford County, choice, 40c.@42c.; Western, prime, 35c.@38c.; do., fair to good, 24c.@26c.; choice Western rolls, 34c.@38c. Cheese firm; New-York State, fancy, 15c.@15½c.; do., prime, 14½c.@15c.; Western Reserve, 14¾c.@15c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, 26c.@27c.; Western Express, 25c.; do. Freight, 23c.@24c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Flour unchanged; sales 2,400 bbls.; Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 18; extra White Michigan, $1 30; Corn dull; sales of 2,000 bbls. at 94c. Barley firmer; sales of 14,000 bushels prime Canada at $1 25; 9,000 bushels do. to arrive, $1 23½; Corn-meal, $39 for Bolted; $38 for Unbolted, ₽ ton. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $32 ₽ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6¼c.; Barley, 5¾c. to New-York; Barley, 5c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 50 to New York. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Lumber, 220,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 8,500 bushels; Barley, 48,000 bushels; Lumber, 425,000 feet.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 white Wabash, $1 17; No. 3 do., $1 11; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 13½; Amber Michigan, $1 08¼; November, $1 09½; December, $1 12½; No. 1 Red, $1 10½; No. 2 do., $1 07; November, $1 08½; No. 3, $1 02½; Rejected, 90c.; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 11. Corn dull, lower; High Mixed November, 68c.; and Low Mixed, 82½c.; new do., October, 71c. Oats steady at 51c. for new No. 2. Freights dull; to Buffalo, 2¾c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—49,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 20,900 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; Red, $1 05; White, $1 10@$1 15. Corn firm at 84c.@86c. Oats quiet but firm, at 54c.@58c. Rye dull and declining at 97c. Barley—Fall, firm at $1 35@$1 45; Spring, dull. Butter quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal. Lard dull; Summer round lots quotable at 13c.@13¼c. Bulk-meats—Shoulders dull at 8¾c.; Sides, nominal. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.@15⅜c.; Clear Sides scarce at 16c. Whisky steady at $1 03.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1, $1 00½; No. 2, 94½c.; October, 92½c.; November, 92¾c. Oats easier; No. 2, 49c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 85½c. Rye quiet and steady; No. 1, 87½c. Barley irregular; No. 2 Spring, October, $1 05@$1 05½; No. 3 do., 88½c. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 4½c.; to Oswego, 7½c. Receipts—4,800 bbls. Flour, 97,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,500 bbls. Flour; 22,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 3.—Hay quiet; Prime, $25; Choice, $25 50@$26 50. Pork—Stock cornered; held at $24. New Syrup—Fair, 80c.; Choice, 85c. Whisky easier; Louisiana, $1 06@$1 07; Western, $1 07@$1 10. Coffee advanced; dealers' stock, 5,000 ℔s.; stock in first hands, 1,000; Ordinary to Low Fair, 16c.@16½c.; Fair, 18c.@18½c.; Good, 18¾c.@19½c.; Prime, 19½c.@20½c. Exchange—New-York, light par; Sterling, $5 32; Gold, 109⅝.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 3.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firmer at 65c.@68. Barley quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull and irregular. Pork—None in market. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.; Plain, 13c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders nominal; Clear Rib Sides, 14⅝c.; Clear Sides nominal. Lard sold at 16½c. Whisky—Sales at $1 03. Bagging unchanged.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 17½; No. 1 White, $1 13¾@$1 14¼; Amber Michigan, $1 08. Corn dull and lower at 90c. Oats in good demand at 49c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Wheat quiet. Corn dull at 96c. Rye quiet; sales of two cars at 90c., delivered in East Albany. Oats in moderate demand; sales of five cars No. 2 White State on private terms; one car bagged lot, No. 2 White State at 62c. Barley quiet. Malt steady.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 3.—Wheat firm and steady; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 11; No. 2 do., $1 05. Corn steady and unchanged; Old High Mixed, 84c.; Low Mixed, 83c.; New Ears, on track, dull and nominal. Oats dull and weak; No. 1 State, 52c.; No. 2, 50c.; White, 53c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 3.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged at 95c.@$1. Corn quiet, unchanged at 79c.@80c., in elevator. Oats sold at 51c.@53c. Rye sold at 85c.@87c. Barley sold at 90c.@95c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 3.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 30c. Resin dull at $2 20 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 60 for Hard, $2 60 for Yellow Dip, $2 60 for Virgin. Tar, $2.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 3—2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 32¼@32½. Paris dispatches quote rentes at 62f. 45c.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £30,000.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. The total sales yesterday were 28,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were sold after the regular close of the market. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable October, at 7 15-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,600 bales were American. Breadstuffs—Corn, 36s. ₽ quarter. Provisions—Cheese, 66s. ₽ cwt. for the best grades of American fine; Lard, 65s. ₽ cwt. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10d.@10½d. ₽ gallon.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 8d.

LONDON, Oct. 3—3 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9¾d. ₽ gallon. Tallow, 43s. 3d.@43s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

Evening.—Sperm Oil, £104 ₽ tun.

SPARROW SAGACITY.

The New-Brunswick (N. J.) *Times*, of the 2d inst., relates the following: "The myriads of sparrows that nestle in the ivy which clings to and almost entirely covers the walls of Christ Church occasionally display a surprising amount of intelligence in their little act of kindness to each other. This was beautifully illustrated yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. From a tree located about opposite to Northrop's in Church street a sick or crippled sparrow fell to the ground and fluttered about the sidewalk in vain efforts to regain a place of safety. Several of its little companions gathered around it and seemed greatly concerned for it, and by their incessant chirping attracted a swarm of the little-winged converts from the church walls. Efforts were then made by several of the number to lift the helpless bird by catching its wings in their beaks, but there seemed to be a difficulty in getting started together, and the effort was futile, and then the chattering increased perceptibly, as if there was a general scolding going on. Presently, several of the birds flew away, one shortly returning with a twig about four inches long and an eighth of an inch thick. This was dropped before the sick one, and at each end was picked up by a sparrow, and held up so that the sick bird was enabled to catch the centre of the twig in its beak, and with the aid of the other two it flew over the fence into the churchyard, and from tombstone to tombstone until the church was reached, when they disappeared in the ivy, followed all along by the swarm of their companions, chirping as if in great joy. The whole affair lasted about five minutes, and was viewed by several spectators who looked at each other in the greatest surprise."

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.
GRAMMAR
111th year began MONDAY, Sept. 14.
SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
{ B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 29. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,
NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.,
(formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,)
French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes.
REOPENED SEPT. 23.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

C. M. HARRISON. REV. M. MAURY.
NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL—One of the best institutions in the City; prepares for business or college. Location, No. 77 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 21, 1874.
References:
Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D.; A. S. Webb, LL. D.; H. Drisler, LL. D.; Hon. Hamilton Fish.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

DR. J. SACH'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of classical, English, and French instruction. GERMAN A SPECIAL FEATURE. Apply for circulars. References: President Barnard, Prof. Drisler, Prof. Werner, Chancellor Crosby, S. P. Nash, Esq., Edwin M. Cox, Esq.

MISS WHITCOMB, 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular. Superior advantages for young ladies from abroad.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 6 East 20th st., west of Broadway.
Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director.
The oldest and most prominent Musical Institute.
Thorough instruction at liberal terms.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REOPENED Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened.
FEODOR THORSON, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARATORY School of Mr. NEWELL, No. 115 East 26th st., is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., George M. Ogden, Esq., &c.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

MISS. BURGESS
WILL REOPEN her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 47th st.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 18th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF CHARGE at the Evening High School, 13th st., near 6th av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

PARENTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THE EARLIEST education is most important, are invited to address or call on Miss DICKSON, Visiting Teacher, No. 23 Lafayette place.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day Schoool for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

NOW, BOYS, FOR WORK.
Sept. 21, Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.
MISS M. W. WARREN.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL
at No. 47 East 21st st.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 23.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN Sept. 21. Lexington av., south-east corner of 37th st.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 21, NINETEENTH YEAR.
Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.
Patrons—Of from 5 to 18 years' connection:

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Jas. B. Adriance,	Henry Day,	Wm. H. Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,	Jas. H. Goadby,	James Somerville
John S. Boyd,	Parker Handy,	Homer H. Stuart.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.
Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.
The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th st.
on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.
LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils: a few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.
A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, JR.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Will reopen Sept. 23.
Special afternoon classes in higher English Branches, Elocution and the languages for young ladies not attending school.
Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISS MEEKER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21,
At No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

MRS. BLEECKER'S
HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will reopen Sept. 28, 1874,
NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST.
FRENCH AND GERMAN Resident Governesses,
MRS. J. V. B. BLEECKER, MISS PEGRAM.

EVENING CLASSES.
The Young Men's Christian Association open their classes on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5. Instruction will be given in French, German, Spanish, penmanship, and book-keeping. Membership ticket $5 per annum, which admits to the above classes, gymnasium, baths, lectures, social reunions, library, and reading-room.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1 when all pupils should be present. Carriages will be sent for pupils at a distance.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS
Will reopen her French, German, and English Day-school for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Particular attention paid to the German language.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS PERINE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, formerly No. 106 East 38th st.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of the association, for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it, will be held at the college, 49th st., near Madison av., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 8 o'clock. A special matter of business will be the organization of the association under the recent act of incorporation. J. H. VAN AMRINGE, Secretary.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE AND PROF. KRAUS, Formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park, will open their KINDERGARTEN and intermediate class Oct. 1, and training class for kindergartners Nov. 2, in beautiful spacious apartments opposite the new Cathedral, between Madison and 5th avs., at No. 26 East 50th st., (D'Aert's Institute.) In the intermediate class Froebel's ideas will be continued and extended and more completely realized.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed. WALTER HOLLADAY.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Elementary Class for boys from eight upward.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

A LADY, HAVING A SMALL SCHOOL IN her own house, one hour from New-York, will receive three little girls into her own family to educate, where they will have all the comforts of a refined home, combined with the discipline and instruction of a thorough school. Address L. T. H., Box No. 129 *Times* Office, New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE WILL REOPEN Sept. 23, 1874.—A limited number of boarders accommodated. For circulars, address J. IRVING BURNS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 489 5th av., or CHAS. F. DEEMS, D. D., President, Church of the Strangers.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School for Boys, South Amboy, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Board and tuition, $200 to $250.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
☞ Fun's over; study begins.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for Boys, corner Broadway and 45th st., reopens MONDAY Sept. 14.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

A KINDERGARTEN WILL BE OPENED OCT. 1 by Miss Olssen, at No. 280 4th av. The older children will be instructed in reading and writing.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.
N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

MR. HAMMOND'S SCHOOL,
No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South.) prepares for business or collegiate courses (classical or scientific.)

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
NO. 58 PARK AV.,
For young gentlemen of all ages,
fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested,
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,
No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56ths sts.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
FOUNDED A. D., 1820.
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th avenue, (late No. 101 West 14th st:) reopened Sept. 21; boys prepared for college or business; a primary department. Circulars furnished on application.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
NO. 59 WEST 42D ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 28.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERCISES will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

DR. CALLISENS' DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.
For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Aug. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The seventeenth annual session begins Oct. 5 next. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the Bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT WHO HAS HAD much experience in teaching, both in Europe and America, desires a tuition in a private family or a good school; prepares pupils for college course and examinations; terms very moderate. Address Alpha, No. 9 University place.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE HAVING TWO leisure evenings a week desires an appreciative pupil in German or English literature. A party residing within a mile of Union Square preferred; references and terms first-class. Address Rev. Mr. B., No. 138 2d ave.

A GERMAN LADY, WITH GOOD REFERENCES, desires a situation for German and French instruction in a school or family, in town or country. Apply to Mr. CHRISTERN, book-seller, No. 77 University place.

VISITING GOVERNESS. EXPERIENCED AND reliable, with excellent reference. Call on or address Mrs. E. A. Powers, south-east corner Lexington av. and 37th st.

A HARVARD GRADUATE DESIRES A FEW more private pupils. Address W. S., No. 54½ West 32d st., Up-town *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR, GRADUATED AT Harvard, desires another private pupil; highest references in New-York and Cambridge. Address Room No. 10 Association Building.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
Large Peremptory Sale at Auction,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
REAL BRONZES AND ARTISTIC BRONZES, CLOCKS.
STATUETTES, BUSTS, AND FANCY TABLES,
RICH FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, CARD-STANDS,
FLOWER-STANDS AND GROUPS FOR ETEGERES,
REAL PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES, BOHEMIAN AND SILESIAN VASES, TOILET SETS. &c.,
FINE CRYSTAL TABLE SERVICES,
Consisting of Goblets, Champagne Glasses, Wine Glasses, Decanters, &c., of the finest description,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY *EDWARD SCHENCK,*
At No. 60 Liberty st.,
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, OCT. 7 AND 8, AT 11 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.
Goods on exhibition TUESDAY. Every article guaranted perfect.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BULKLEY MURFEY & CECIL, bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of said bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, auctioneers, on the 15th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, all the uncollected assets, consisting of notes, book accounts, &c., and one large double Marvin & Co.'s safe, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts. The safe can be seen, and a statement of said assets can be obtained, at the office of the assignee, Nos. 100 and 102 Grand street, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1874. OLIVER B. TWEEDY, Assignee.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, by Edward A. Lawrence, Esq., Auctioneer, the following stocks belonging to the estate of the late James B. Taylor, viz.: 20 Shares New-York Printing Company Stock; 50 Shares Broadway and 7th av. Railroad Company; 300 Shares Bleecker st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; 17 Shares Transcript Association; 200 Shares Dry Dock East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company Stock; 2,000 Shares Proprietors City of Brunswick, Ga.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 18, 1874.
EDWARD H. TRACY, LAURA S. TAYLOR, Executors of James B. Taylor, deceased.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CASPER JACOBS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he will sell at public auction the stock of men's and boys' clothing and furnishing goods belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, at the auction-house of Jones, Underhill & Scudder, No. 9 Greene street, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock.
By order of
CHARLES WERNER, Assignee.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 Broadway, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 6, at 4 P. M., a valuable collection of books in several departments of literature.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., at 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for the repairs and alterations to be made on the premises corner of 10th av. and 129th st., Grammar School No. 43.
DAVID B. KNAPP, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the same place, until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for new seats, &c., for Primary Department of Grammar School No. 4, on Rivington st., near Ridge st.
FREDERICK GERMANN, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same place by the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for additions to steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 33, on West 28th st., near 10th av.
H. D. BANNEY, M. D., Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same place until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, for new stoves, &c., for Grammar School No. 9, on 82d st. near the Boulevard.
JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the same place, until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDY, Oct. 7, 1874, for repairing the steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 65, at West Farms.
MORRIS WILKINS, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
The name of the party submitting the proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal. L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
Dated New-York, Sept. 23, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 5th day of October, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for furnishing the Normal College buildings with lightning-rods.
Sealed proposals will also be received by said committee, at the same time and place, for iron railings, &c., for inclosing the site of said buildings.
Sealed proposals will also be received by said committee, at the same time and place, for the flagging, curbing, &c., required for walks and yards around said buildings.
Specifications and drawings may be seen, and all necessary information obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder, proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The names of parties submitting proposals must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing a proposal.
The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JAMES W. FARR, }
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, } Committee
ALBERT KLAMROTH, } on
RANH. W. TOWNSEND, } Normal Schools.
JAMES M. HALSTEAD. }

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1874.

CONCRETE FLAGGING.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., Oct. 9, 1874, for concrete flagging on the plaza at 5th av., 58th and 59th sts.
For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

GRANITE, STONE, AND MASON WORK.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., Oct. 9, 1874, for granite, stone, and mason work to erect a fountain on Madison square.
For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SLATING.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., Oct. 9, 1874, for slating Museum of Natural History in Central Park.
For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR RAISING THE level of the top of pile dyke in Hudson River, near Albany, will be received until noon of Oct. 14, 1874. For forms of bids and other information, apply to this office. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BEST BURNT ENGLISH Portland Cement.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 7,000 barrels of Fresh Burnt English Portland Cement will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M., of Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874. For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MAKING REPAIRS TO STEAM DREDGE NO. 1.—Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874.
For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, AND VEAL.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 7th day of October, 1874, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef, and veal.
For particulars see the *City Record.*
Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 6th day of October, 1874, for furnishing and delivering groceries, dry goods, &c.
For particulars see the *City Record.*
Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES PLACE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order made in this proceeding, dated Sept. 30, 1874, by Hon. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, a second and third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of said Register, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of October, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto; and you are further notified that I have filed my final accounts in the office of said Register, and will apply at the time and place above mentioned for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupt.—Dated Oct. 1, 1874. WM. APGAR, Assignee,
No. 187 Greenwich st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES COHEN, bankrupt—In bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to an order made in this proceeding dated September 23, 1874, by Hon. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, a second and third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of said Register, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1874, at three (3) o'clock P. M., for the purposes named in the 27th and 28th sections of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, as amended. And further notice is hereby given that I have filed my final accounts and will apply to the Court at the time and place above mentioned for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate.
ROBERT MACDONALD, Assignee,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.
A. BLUMENSTIEL, Attorney for Assignee, No. 320 Broadway, New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEMUEL G. BIGLOW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Lemuel G. Biglow, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS FEIST, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Louis Feist, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM KEARNEY and FREDERICK W. COVEL, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—No. 4,910.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William Kearney and Frederick W. Covel, who have carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of September, A. D., 1874.
SAMUEL WEIL, Assignee, No. 88 John street,
New-York City.
Southern District of New-York, ss.: I hereby designate the New-York *Times* and New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, as the newspapers in which the above notice shall be published. JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Register in Bankruptcy.

NO. 4,900.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN L. SOUTHACK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin L. Southack, of the City of New-York, in the County of New York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 18th day of September, A. D. 1874.
ALFRED BARBER, Assignee,
No. 377 Water st., New-York City.
s21-1aw3wM*

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR [illegible] ST., NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Abyssinia, Wed., Oct. 7	Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24
China, Saturday, Oct. 10	*Scotia, Wed'day, Oct. 28
*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14	Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 31
Java, Saturday, Oct. 17	*Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 4
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21	Algeria, Saturday, Nov. 7

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC............SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..............SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC............SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..............SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, Oct. 7
STATE OF NEVADA.............Wednesday, Oct. 14
STATE OF INDIANA............Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF GEORGIA............Wednesday, Nov. 4
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, Nov. 11
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Ethiopia, Saturday, Oct. 10	Bolivia, Saturday...Oct. 31
California, Saturday, Oct. 17	Elysia, Saturday....Nov. 7
Utopia, Saturday....Oct. 24	Victoria, Saturday, Nov. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
As low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT, ROCULOWX..........Saturday..Oct. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Oct. 31
PEREIRE, SURMONT...............Saturday..Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE...............Saturday..Nov. 28
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen...Oct. 10, 3 P. M.	England......Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
Denmark...Oct. 17, 9 A. M.	Spain........Oct. 31, 10 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..................Thursday, Oct. 8, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..............Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Oct. 13, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES............Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, Oct. 6.
HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, Oct. 20.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. MEYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin............................$100 gold.
Second cabin............................ 60 gold.
Steerage................................ 24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

CARDIFF LINE.
NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships
Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
PEMBROKE............................Saturday, Oct. 24
GLAMORGAN...........................Saturday, Oct. 31
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin.................$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin................$55 currency.
Steerage....................$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff...........$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:
FOR HAVANA.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.................Thursday, Oct. 8
CITY OF MEXICO...................Saturday, Oct. 10
CITY OF MERIDA...................Thursday, Oct. 15
CITY OF HAVANA...................Thursday, Oct. 22
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO...................Saturday, Oct. 10
CUBA.............................Saturday, Oct. 31
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Oct. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Oct. 6.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Oct. 13.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Oct. 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Oct. 6.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Thursday, Oct. 8.
ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, Saturday, Oct. 10.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES.......................................Oct. 9
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..Oct. 27
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL....................................Oct. 8
ATLAS.......................................Oct. 30
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R.,
No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sundays,) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4.20 and 8.20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M. Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.
The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
E. A. DE VEAU, L. W. FILKINS,
Freight Agent. Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD,
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, Oct. 1.	7:30 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 1.	12:00 M.
Friday, 2d......	8:30 A. M.	Friday, 2d......	1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 3d......	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 5th....	1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 6th....	12:00 M.	Tuesday, 6th....	4:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 7th.	2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 8th..	6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 8th..	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 9th......	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 9th.....	3:00 P. M.		

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Boat leaves foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat.) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. After Oct. 3, will leave New-York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Albany on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents deck, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

FOR YONKER'S DAILY, (INCLUDING SUNDAYS.) STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:45, A. M.; 12 M.; 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1874.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR.—Notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November third), the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Governor in the place of John A. Dix.
A Lieutenant Governor in the place of John C. Robinson.
A Canal Commissioner in the place of Alexander Barkley.
An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick.
An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals (for a full term) in the place of Alexander S. Johnson, appointed by the Governor in the place of Rufus W. Peckham, deceased.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York, Bedloe's Island, Ellis' Island, and Governor's Island, in the County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within Fourteenth street, Twenty-sixth street, and Fourth and Sixth avenues, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Seventh avenue and the Hudson River, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards as lies within Fortieth street, Spuyten Duyvel Creek, Eighth avenue, and Hudson River, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty fourth Congress of the United States for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Eighteenth Ward as is east of Fourth avenue, and so much of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as is east of Third avenue and Blackwell's Island, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Sixth and Seventh avenues, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, as is east of Eighth avenue, and so much of Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as lies west of Third avenue and Ward's and Randall's Islands, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, as the same was constituted by the Congressional Apportionment act of May 6, 1872, chapter 619, Laws of 1872 (to wit:) the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and as the said Congressional District existed prior to the passage of the Congressional Apportionment act of June 18, 1873, (chapter 798, Laws of 1873,) to fill vacancy caused by the death of David B. Mellish.
OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED IN SAID COUNTY.
Twenty-one Members of Assembly.
A Register for the City and County of New-York in place of Franz Sigel.
A Mayor, for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of William F. Havemeyer.
A Justice for the District Court in and for the Second Judicial District of the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of Maunsell B. Field, appointed by the Governor in the place of Thomas Kivlin, deceased.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, six Aldermen at Large for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, whose terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.
Also, sixteen Aldermen, to be elected by districts, (as provided in chapter 515, laws of 1874,) three of whom to be elected in each of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Senate District of said State, as constituted by act, chapter 805, laws of 1866; and four of whom to be elected from the Eighth Senate District, as constituted by said act, together with the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, comprising territory annexed to said City and County, pursuant to chapter 613, laws of 1873, whose several terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.
The attention of electors and of town and city Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election is respectfully directed to chapter 330, Laws of 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for submitting amendments to the Constitution to the electors of the State," passed May 6, 1874, which act provides for submitting at the said general election, on the third day of November next, proposed amendments to articles two, three, four, seven, eight, ten, and twelve of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and adding thereto two additional articles, to be known as articles fifteen and sixteen, and prescribes the form of ballot for voting thereon, which proposed amendments of the Constitution which said act prescribing form of ballot and manner of submission are published, as provided in said act, in the newspapers designated by the Board of Supervisors of New-York County to publish the session laws of the year 1874. Respectfully yours, &c.,
DIEDRICH WILLERS, JR.,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1874.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Publishers of newspapers are notified not to publish this advertisement unless they are specially authorized to make such publication. (Laws of 1880, chapter 480.)

BRUSHES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
at No. 335 Pearl st.
All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, manufacturer and [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL PARTIES WANTING COMPETENT servants please call at the Servants' Institute, established by Charles Bookham thirty-five years. The business is still conducted on the same principles, and patronized by the best families, City and country. L. RAYMOND, Proprietor, No. 309 4th av.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS and women; good cooks and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH AV., employers will find a large selection of first-class servants of every description, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters and coachmen, &c.

AT THE SWEDISH OFFICE, NO. 108 EAST 27th st., Swedish, German, French, and colored servants only; male and female. Maurice Lindquist, (Swede,) Proprietor.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell—Competent and reliable servants; highly recommended; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN DIRECTORY, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of capable and trustworthy German servants for all capacities.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found, for all situations, the most reliable help of all nationalities. No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A colored young woman who is an experienced chamber-maid and excellent waitress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very nice, neat Welsh girl, who is also willing to do house-work in a small family; no objections about wages; a home preferred; is young and neat-looking. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Swedish girl, who is very neat and orderly with her work; is also a nice family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; is a willing, well-tempered girl; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable German young woman, who is a good chamber-maid; is very neat and orderly, and a good waitress, or a good family seamstress; is willing and obliging; has recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REGULAR PROTESTant chamber-maid; first-class servant in every respect; she would be willing to do plain sewing, or assist in taking care of children; she is altogether a very desirable person. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS. BY a Protestant young woman, who is used to the care of children; is willing to be useful to suit; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable German Protestant woman; has excellent references; is willing and obliging; or would assist with the fine washing; prefers the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; good references. Call at No. 469 4th av. Ring bell No. 3.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; four years' reference. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 47 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—NURSE.—BY TWO respectable American girls; one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as nurse; both are very willing and obliging. Call or address No. 204 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do chamber-work and waiting, or nursing; no objection to the country; wages, $12 a month. Apply at Mrs. Weir's office, No. 107 West 49th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City or country; good reference. No. 321 West 42d st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDish girl, as chamber-maid and nurse; first-class reference. Call at No. 115 Chrystie st., Room No. 10.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two neat and tidy young women would like a place together; the former is an excellent laundress, and a good family cook; the latter an experienced chambermaid, and a first-class waitress; both can furnish good reference. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTant woman, and daughter about fourteen, smart and useful; woman is good cook, and excellent at washing and ironing; understands butter, cream, &c.; City or country; have good references; very low wages. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, OR COOK AND TO ASSIST IN Washing.—By a respectable woman: is a first-class cook; meats, soups, game, &c. good bread baker, and can attend to milk or butter; country or City: has lived with first-class families, and is highly recommended. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish unexceptionable reference from last employer. Can be seen until suited at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A NEAT and tidy young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c., and also a superior laundress; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for M. M.

COOK.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED IRISH PROTestant woman, who understands her business thoroughly; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook in all branches, plain or fancy; or can cook for a hotel, or dinner cook in a restaurant or first-class boarding-house; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO understands all kinds of good cooking; French, German, English, or Spanish; is temperate, civil, and reliable, as seen by references; City or country. Call at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; her references as to honesty, sobriety, neatness, and efficiency are unequivocal. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook in a small quiet family; would do the coarse washing if required; no objection to any place on the Hudson; good City references. Apply at Mrs. Weir's office, No. 107 West 49th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, capable colored young woman, for City or country; is good cook, washer, and ironer; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong, willing, and industrious girl; is a fair cook and good washer and ironer; has good references from her last place. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls, capable and healthy; has good references, and not afraid of work; City or country; will do the work between them. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH young woman; is an excellent plain cook; meats, soups, game, fowl, pastry, side dishes; excellent baker; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over shoe store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELlent, good German servant girl; for City or country; good references; can do general house-work well. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over shoe store.

COOK.—CITY OR COUNTRY—BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, and is an excellent bread-baker; would be willing to assist in the washing. Call at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, English and French; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address Cook, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOMAN who understands her business thoroughly; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; has long satisfactory reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to first-class boarding-house; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 186 1st av., between 11th and 12th sts., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; UNDERstands her business perfectly in soups, games, and desserts; has best of City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 109 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NORTH GERMAN cook, also a good chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; best references. Call at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st., over bakery.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to first-class boarding-house; best City references. Call for two days at No. 186 1st av., between 11th and 12th sts., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker of bread and pastry; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business; good references. Call for two days at No. 109 West 15th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; AN EXCELlent bread and cake baker; pies, soups, and jelly; good reference. Call at last employer's, No. 10 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS GOOD cook, excellent washer and ironer, in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 344 West 26th st., basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; first-rate cook; highly experienced; is trustworthy, and has two years' City reference from last employer. No. 118 West 19th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; no objection to the coarse washing; good [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; meats, game, soups, desserts, &c. Apply at No. 242 East 25th st., near 2d av., for two days.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 163 East 44th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—IN A private family; good reference. Call or address No. 434 Pearl st., near Chambers st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST OF references. Apply at No. 63 West 33d st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 415 West 33d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FASHIONABLE DRESS and cloak-maker, to go out by the day or week in a private family; has no objection to the country; understands all kinds of ladies' and children's clothing; also understands several machines. Call for three days at No. 137 West 25th st. Ring bell No. 1.

DRESS-MAKING.—AN OLD DRESS-MAKER will work very reasonably at her own room; silks, $15; worsteds, $12. Call or address Tyson's Circulating Library, No. 745 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would make one or two engagements; references from present employers. Call at No. 160 West 11th st.

DRESS-MAKER—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant person; wishes a few engagements by the day in private families; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 131 West 35th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker wishes to go out by the day; wages moderate. Address No. 205 West 41st st.

EMPLOYERS OF SERVANTS

Wishing reliable and capable help can, by applying at Carpenter's old established office, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av., be suited with either Protestants or Catholics of every nationality, and last, though not least, be fairly dealt with.

GERMAN NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young German woman who is an excellent seamstress and very fond of children; would like a place in the country; can furnish undoubted reference; will also act as maid if required; would prefer a long distance in the country. Can be seen at Odell's German Bureau, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity, at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS learned to do everything about a house and house-work; wages no object; City or country; is tidy and active; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG, HEALTHY young woman, to do general housework, cooking, washing, and ironing; good references from last place. Call at No. 336 East 24th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 21 Prince st., in store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman in a private family; understands dress-making, cutting, and fitting, and is a good hair-dresser; has no objection to travel; City or country; has very best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS confidant, lady's maid, and seamstress; is an excellent hair-dresser; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and sew on different machines. Call from 12 to 3 o'clock at No. 37 West 56th st., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PARISIAN; UNDERSTANDS hair-dressing; can cut and fit dresses, and operate sewing-machine; good reference. Call for two days at No. 72 Fleet st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman; is a first-class laundress; French fluting, box-pleating, and all kinds of fine work, in the best manner; highly recommended; sober, honest, obliging, &c. Call at Bookham's, removed No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish the best of reference from last place. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A QUIET, WELL-RECOMmended woman, who is a good laundress in every branch; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up fine garments in superior style; no objection to the country. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS laundress; understands fluting, puffing, and polishing; is willing to do chamber-work and fine washing; is neat, willing, and obliging. Call at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

MAID AND NURSE—BY AN EFFICIENT YOUNG French girl; speaks some English; is a very good seamstress; can dress hair and alter dresses; is willing to take care of growing children can furnish the best of reference. Call on, or address, E. B., 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A LADY WISHES to procure a situation for a highly respectable person (who has lived with her for more than twenty years) as nursery governess or as companion to an invalid lady; she is thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of a family of children; and to instruct them in the elementary branches of English; she is also an experienced nurse, kind and devoted in illness. Address C. M., Box No. 83 Post Office, Scarborough on Hudson, New-York.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS superior infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on bottle; is neat and tidy; has four years' reference from her last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GERMAN nurse, possessing the best qualifications required for such situation; three years' references of an unquestionable character render her a very desirable person. Seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS nurse and seamstress and all kinds of family sewing; works Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines; best of City reference. Call for two days in the store No. 471 7th av.

NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING a situation for her nurse, a young Protestant woman, who has lived with her for several years, and is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 9 East 43d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN as nurse; can take baby from birth and care it night and day; no objection to the country or hotel; good home before wages; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 302 West 40th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, OVER 30 years of age; is a thorough nurse; fond of children; can sew nicely; several years' references. Call at the Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as nurse to grown children; is also a good seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has two years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE AND SEWING.—BY A WELSH young woman, who is good in the care of children, &c., and can do chamber-work, &c.; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No., 138 6th av. above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 111 West 20th st., near 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO take care of growing children; would assist in chamber-work; City reference. Call for two days at No. 158 West 28th st., Room No. 17.

NURSE, &c.—BY A GIRL, AS NURSE; IS WILLING to assist with chamber-work and make herself useful, if required; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 884 6th av.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—BY A LADY AS AN EXCELLENT NURSE; is a good plain sewer; would do some chamber-work if required; four years' City reference. Call at No. 440 West 22d st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, AS CHILD'S nurse and seamstress, or ladies' maid for young misses; best reference. Call for two days at No. 315 Broome st., third floor, back.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT AS NURSE; ONE who understands her work; can take entire charge of a baby; no notes answered. Can be seen at No. 317 East 32d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress or chamber-work; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 West 36th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AS nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; good reference. Apply at No. 337 3d av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 53 West 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTant girl as seamstress and dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a thorough operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good family seamstress; eighteen months' reference from last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; understands dress-making and operating thoroughly; would wait on a lady if required; best City reference. Apply at No. 24 West 38th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress and to assist with grown children; understands dress-making and family sewing; operates on different machines; is willing; has good City reference. Call at No. 232 West 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant North German girl, as seamstress and lady's maid; understands dress-making; or to take care of a grown child; in a private family. Address No. 414 Hudson av., corner of Lafayette st., Brooklyn.

TO TRAVEL.—A LADY FAMILIAR WITH THE Southern resorts of health, experienced traveler, energetic, and capable of taking entire charge on a trip, would like to accompany an invalid or family as useful companion; highest references. Address Florida, Station E.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; being entirely competent, she may take the place of a man, as she understands thoroughly her duties; her references from former employers are first-class. Seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress in a private family; is a first-class waitress; can make all kinds of salads; has the best City references. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-EXPERIENCED waitress; expert at salads, care of silver, and waiting in all its branches; best City references. Call at No. 225 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; IS WILLING to assist in chamber-work; good reference. Call at or address No. 229 West 17th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; THOROUGHLY understands the care of silver, getting up salads, and everything that belongs to waiting; can take the place of a man; is sober, honest, obliging, very tidy and neat; very best City references; country or City. Call at Bookham's office, No. 309 4th av.

WAITER AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant young woman; is a thorough waitress; understands salads, care of silver, &c.; is perfectly trustworthy; several years' reference; is bright and tidy. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

WASHING.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN WISHES family washing at her residence, No. 692 8th av., in rear, or go out to day's work; fluting and puffing done in all its branches; best of City reference can be given.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to take ladies' or gentlemen's washing to her own house; best City reference. Can be seen at her employer's for two days, No. 214 West 24th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISHES some washing at her house; has no objection to a monthly washing; has good references. Address No. 331 East 32d st.

WANTED.—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER OR governess, by a young lady of education and experience, or would write in an office; the best of reference can be given. Address Helen, Box No. 212, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RE-ENGAGEMENT AS VISITING GOVerness, by a lady, experienced and gentle in teaching young children, or as companion or reader to an invalid lady. Address L. T. H., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG NORwegian; very respectable and fine looking; make himself generally useful; understands the care of horses, cattle, garden, farm, &c.; clerk or porter in a store, or will take charge of gentleman's place; speaks English well; very best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man as first-class coachman; understands his business thoroughly and willing to make himself useful; can furnish undoubted reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN AND wife, aged twenty-six years, no children; man as coachman and groom; also willing to be useful; wife a good cook, laundress, and butter-maker; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, aged twenty-seven, as coachman and gardener; understands his business in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; best recommendations as to honesty, sobriety, and faithfulness. Address by letter two days, H. J., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A SINGLE man, aged thirty years, who can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, and make himself generally useful; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class reference. Can be seen with present employer, No. 16 West 58th st.; or address J. T. Turner, No. 963 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman; steady, careful man of good experience; willing to make himself useful and obliging; best City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 2 East 18th st., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; will make himself generally useful; can milk; excellent references. Call or address for two days James D., No. 342 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MARRIED MAN as first-class coachman in a private family in City or country; has eight years' references from last employer. Call or address S., 117 West 37th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSINESS IN all its branches; has the best of City references. Call on or address Coachman, No. 123 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN; has best City reference. Call on or address Thomas, at Mr. Farmer's stable, No. 128 West 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, with the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 144 5th av. J. M.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; references unexceptionable. Address T. P., No. 142 East 18th st.

FOOTMAN. BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTestant man as footman or valet; speaks English; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

GARDENER, FLOWER, VEGETABLE, Grapery, &c.—By a married man, aged thirty-four years, two children, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, including forcing, pruning, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ONE CHILD, who is a good vegetable gardener, and understands the care of greenhouses and graperies; has the best of references. Address B. V., Mount Vernon, N. Y.; or inquire at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY ONE THOROUGHLY CONVERsant with and proficient in horticulture, floriculture, and agriculture, with a competent knowledge of landscaping. Those wishing a trustworthy and capable manager will address S. T., No. 681 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN SINGLE MAN, twelve years in business; still employed; wants a permanent place; good recommendation given. Address L. Barbeck, New-Centreville Post Office, Chester County.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF BUILDING TO watch, or as janitor, by a married young man, (no incumbrances:) willing to make himself generally useful; best references. Address J., No. 10 West 53d st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, (VERY LIGHT complexion,) in a private family; is a thorough waiter; willing to be useful; has the best City references for character and competency; is not particular about wages. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT IN A private family; can clean silver and windows nicely; dress salads; will be useful; speaks good English; ten months' recommendation; is strictly sober and very neat. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLored young man as waiter in a private family or private boarding-house; understands his duties thoroughly, and can come well recommended; is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER AND SERVANT.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant man, aged thirty-one years, who can wait at table, tend door, build fires, care hot air or steam furnace, and is willing to make himself useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—A FRENCH YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE a place as waiter or butler in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly, and can furnish the very best of reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter; understands the duties of a waiter perfectly; has one year's reference from his last place as being honest, sober, reliable, and perfectly competent. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address W. X., No. 789 6th av., locksmith store.

WAITER OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG German, lately arrived; speaks some English; will make himself generally useful; City or country; will come for small wages; is neat, willing, and industrious. Call at the Swedish Office, 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife; one as first-class waiter other as first-class cook; both experienced and thoroughly efficient in their respective capacities; excellent references. Call or address No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; good recommendations. Apply at present employer's, No. 6 West 22d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—BOOK AGENTS ARE WANTED TO canvass for the sale of the LIFE OF ADMIRAL FOOTE, U. S. N., by Prof. JAMES M. HOPPIN, Yale College, by subscription, in every city and town in the United States. A book that records the deeds of one of America's noblest heroes. Agents are also wanted to sell other books of thrilling interest and of the highest importance. Terms liberal. For further particulars address
AVERY BILL,
Care of Harper & Brothers, New-York.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT FRENCH WOMAN AS nurse to take care of two children; must understand her duties thoroughly, and have good City reference. Apply at No. 10 East 35th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock on Monday.

WANTED—A COOK WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands her duties; City references required. Call from 9 until 12 A. M., on Monday, 5th Oct., at No. 31 West 21st st.

WANTED.—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron; also, an up-stairs girl in a small family; either German, Scotch, or English. Apply between 10 and 3 at No. 137 East 35th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 36 West 18th st., to-day, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL AS nurse and seamstress. Apply before noon at No. 106 East 31st st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER OR coachman; a year and a half's City reference. Apply at No. 134 West 29th st.

DRESS-MAKING.

DRESS-MAKING.

No. 27 St. Mark's place, between 2d and 3d avs. Street suits, evening dresses, home dresses, children's suits, infants' trousseaux, fashionably and neatly made at moderate prices. Cutting and fitting done. Orders promptly executed.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
(MURRAY HILL.)
Corner 5th av. and 38th st.
W. L. FISH, Proprietor.
AMERICAN PLAN, BOARD $3 50.

The above house having recently added seventy-five additional rooms, elegantly furnished, now extending to 38th st., being in the most delightful and fashionable part of the City, offers extra inducements to families or single gentlemen locating permanent or transient.

St. Denis Hotel,

(European plan,) Broadway and 11th st., New-York. Location unsurpassed; good family and single rooms, at moderate prices for the Winter. Restaurant first-class.
GEO. W. HUNT, Manager.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
NO. 22 EAST 38TH ST.,

Has to offer, for the Winter, in her three English-basement houses, two of her most elegant parlor suites, with exclusive baths, dressing-rooms, &c.; private tables; also, one smaller suite, without private table, and one single room.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing their own house, a new brown stone, with all the latest improvements, will let third floor, front and rear; connecting rooms, singly or en suite, with board; one block west from Broadway. Address D. S. A., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD.—NO. 19 5th av., adjoining and connected by passage-way with the Brevoort House; the parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.; also second floor, three rooms deep, with adjoining bedroom, bath, &c. Apply as above.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.

Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floors, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING WITHIN one block of Elevated Railroad and 23d st. line of stages, will accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board; references required. Address G., Box No. 50 *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT PARTIES.—Handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom; hot and cold water; heater in rooms; use of both; also, one large room and bath-room, connected; gentlemen. No. 13 East 28th st.

A FAMILY OF FOUR OR SIX PERSONS OF respectability and refinement can obtain a very desirable home for the Winter, with private table, in a small private family residing at No. 159 Lexington av. and 30th st. References exchanged.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND CONNECTING room, second floor, front, furnished for housekeeping, only $7 weekly; house brown stone. 528 West 42d st. Broadway and 34th st. green cars pass the door.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms on third and fourth floors, also one on parlor floor, for families and single gentlemen: table and appointments unexceptionable; references exchanged.

TWO LARGE CONNECTING ROOMS ON FIRST floor, one on second, and one on third, of a double house, with board; references, boarders who have been in the house twenty years. Miss BAXTER, No. 53 West 15th st.

PARLOR OR SECOND FLOOR OF THE elegant brown-stone house No. 29 West 15th st. will be let to a first-class party, with or without board; private table if desired; references required.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—One elegantly-furnished floor, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 23 GREAT JONES ST.—A HANDSOME parlor floor, four rooms; also, single rooms, without board; $8 week; day board, $5; house and location first-class; four doors from Broadway.

AN ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR TO RENT IN a private family to a gentleman of means. None but strictly first-class parties need address HOME, *Times* Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CONNECTING FRONT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, on second or third floor, in large house on Gramercy Park; references. Address C. H. K., Box No. 22 Uptown *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, private table if desired, can obtain full particulars, location, price, &c., free. Apply to COLES & HUBBARD, agents, No. 64 West 33d st.

PARTIES DESIRING TO MAKE ARRANGEments for the winter will find a second story and other desirable rooms to let with board at No. 49 Clinton place, near 5th av. References given and required.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST.,

First house from 5th av., handsomely furnished suite of apartments on first floor, with private table; also smaller suite without private table.

SECOND FLOOR, ALSO ROOMS ON THIRD floor to rent, with board, en suite or singly; private table, if desired; references exchanged. No. 106 East 23d st.

PARTIES WISHING ELEGANT ACCOMMOdations, with superior table board, can find such at No. 22 East 49th st., also No. 46 West 51st st.; references exchanged; rooms en suite or single.

NO. 434 5TH AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

Choice suites of apartments, with private table and attendance; house first-class in all its appointments.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.

Private family offer second floor, large-sized room, with dressing-room, newly papered and furnished; bath, &c.; also single room, third floor; excellent table.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, in any choice location, apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av. Every house personally inspected.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., EAST.—A SECOND floor, large rooms, handsomely furnished; also rooms for families or gentlemen willing to room together; first-class board. No. 129 East 23d st.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all improvements of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 31 WEST 32D ST.—TO LET, SECOND floor, consisting of four large rooms, newly and elegantly fitted up; will serve private table; also two or three other rooms, with or without board.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with first-class board, for families and single gentlemen; also, table boarders taken; references exchanged.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable rooms to let, with board, for gentlemen or families; few table boarders taken; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, good closets, private bath, &c., entire or in suites; also, other rooms; table first class; references exchanged.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.

Large, handsomely-furnished rooms, second and third floors, to rent, with superior board, to adults who appreciate and pay for a refined home.

FORTY-THIRD ST., WEST, NO. 212, NEAR Broadway.—Large rooms superbly furnished, singly or en suite; table superior; dining-room on first floor; satisfactory prices.

NO. 327 WEST 29TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished front room and bedroom, second floor; table and location first class; references; also, an unfurnished room; price moderate.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS.—FLOORS, with private table; rooms, singly or en suite; all locations price list free. BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d st. Open evenings.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms, with liberal table, and the comforts of a refined home; also, one parlor bedroom; references exchanged.

ONE OR TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; family private; terms moderate. No. 265 West 34th st.

PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with breakfast or full board, if desired; references exchanged. Apply at No. 210 West 43d st., fifth door from Broadway.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—Room handsomely furnished for gentleman and wife, with board.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WELL FURNISHED, TO let to gentlemen; without board, in private house No. 3 East 30th st., near 5th av.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST ST.—SECOND FLOOR, FIVE rooms, to let with board, together or separately; private table if desired; references.

FINE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—FOR GENTLEman and wife, may be had at No. 151 East 92d st., near Lexington av.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD IN a refined German family; references exchanged. No. 325 East 41st st.

HALL BEDROOM TO LET WITH FIRST-class board to one or two gentlemen, at No. 155 Madison av.; best references required.

ROOMS TO LET IN SUITES, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in the elegant apartment house, No. 222 5th av.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board, en suite or singly; house, location, &c., first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 295 5TH AV.

Mrs. Hall will let furnished apartments, en suite, with bath, &c.; liberal terms; private table only; references.

NO. 351 5TH AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED AND very desirable rooms, en suite or separate, with or without board.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom, parlor floor, with or without private table; third floor, large room, with board.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor to let with first-class board; also rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A LARGE furnished room to gentleman, without board; reference. No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF NEWLY and elegantly furnished rooms, with private table; first-class in every appointment; references exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON square, desirable furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board; reference.

NO. 265 4TH AV., CORNER 21ST ST.—NICELY-furnished rooms to let, with board; terms moderate.

NO. 299 HENRY ST.—TWO GENTLEMAN boarders wanted; also a furnished room to let.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT SUITES of rooms to let, with board; references required.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 11.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager.

LAST FIVE NIGHTS
of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Mr. Charles Fisher as Sir Peter Teazle, Miss Fanny Davenport as Lady Teazle, Mrs. Gilbert as Mrs. Candour, Miss Jewett as Maria, Miss Alice Grey as Lady Sneerwell, Mr. George Clarke as Charles Surface, Louis James as Joseph, Mr. Davidge as Sir Oliver, Hardenberg as Crabtree, Ringgold as Sir Benjamin, Fawcett as Moses, Russell as Trip.

LAST SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 1:30.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 10, an entirely novel bill. Mr. DALY, ever desirous of presenting the newest and worthiest entertainment to the public, will offer on this occasion (and preliminary to the production of Mr. Bronson Howard's new American drama, Moorcroft,) for the first time on any stage,

A DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT,

through the medium of a series of Vivid Human Tableaux, to be personified by the company, of the exquisite fancies in Mr. LONGFELLOW'S latest and most beautiful POEM, entitled:

"THE HANGING OF THE CRANE."

New and elaborate scenic effects, and all the appropriate details of toilette, to give a life-like realization to the SEVEN PICTURES of the poem, are in preparation. The bill of the evening will also comprise a new arrangement of Sheridan's famous comedy and mock tragedy, entitled

THE CRITIC,

in which Mr. Lewis, Miss Davenport, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Russell, Mr. James, Mr. Fawcett, Miss Varian, Miss Rigl, and Mr. Jennings will appear. The box-sheet is now open.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. IL TROVATORE.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS EVENING, FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
First time this season of Verdi's opera,
IL TROVATORE,
with the following superb cast:

Signora VITTORIA POTENTINI	as	LEONORA
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY	as	AZUCENA
Signor CARLO CARPI	as	MANRICO
Signor DEL PUENTE	as	COUNT DI LUNA
Signor SCOLARA	as	FERRANDO

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR..........SIGNOR E. MUZIO
Wednesday, Oct. 7.—LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO—Mme. Heilbron, Signor Benfratelli, Signor Scolara.
Friday, Oct. 7.—AIDA.
Saturday, Oct. 10.—GRAND HEILBRON MATINEE.

In active preparation, RUY BLAS, by MARCHETTI. Due announcement will be made of the first performance by the artists of the STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY of Verdi's grand MESSA DI REQUIEM.

Tickets at Box-office, Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

THE MARK SMITH
MEMORIAL BENEFIT
will take place simultaneously at
BOOTH'S and WALLACK'S THEATRES
on the afternoon of THURSDAY, Oct. 8, on which occasion the following enormous attraction will be offered at the respective theatres:

BOOTH'S.
Miss VIOLETTA COLVILLE in Grand Opera with STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
Full Chorus and Orchestra.
DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE COMPANY.
J. L. TOOLE and TROUPE.
J. T. RAYMOND, "Gilded Age."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
WALLACK'S.
WALLACK'S COMPANY and H. J. MONTAGUE.
Mlle. AIMEE.
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS and BOOTH'S THEATRE COMPANY.
CLARA MORRIS and UNION SQUARE COMPANY.
GUS WILLIAMS.
DAN BRYANT and TROUPE.

Musical Directors—Messrs. MAX MARETZEK, H. TISSINGTON, TOM BAKER, M. CONNOLLY, C. VON GHELE. Stage Managers—W. R. FLOYD and L. J. VINCENT.

Box-offices now open at both theatres.
Reserved seats, $2; admission, $1; gallery, 50 cents.
Doors open at 12; to commence, both theatres, at 1 o'clock.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THE LONDON HARNESS AGENCY,
No. 20 East 14th st.,
Between 5th av. and University place.
London-made harness, of correct styles.
Saddles, bridles, horse clothing.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, WHOLE OR PART; six stalls; desirable accommodations; No. 139 West 38th st. Apply at No. 427 5th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON PARK, having been entirely rebuilt, with all modern improvements, the most complete house in the City, the elegant furniture made expressly for it by Ebbinghousen & Co., is now open for first-class parties, with private tables, or *table d'hote*. A few gentlemen can also be accommodated.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require will rent a front alcove room on third floor, with board, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also large front room on fourth floor; location near Fifth Avenue Hotel; table first-class; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY,
NO. 114 EAST 19TH ST.

Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, en suite or singly; everything first-class; second story; with private table, if desired; references exchanged.

THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with a large, well-furnished room and first-class board at $7 per week; also, elegantly-furnished rooms and board for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 19 Bond st.; private family.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS AND A single room for gentleman and wife and single gentleman, with every comfort and convenience, in a small New-England family. Address BROOKS, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 60 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR GRAND Central Hotel.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; house and table first-class; a very desirable location for business men; terms moderate; references.

NO. 51 WEST 25TH ST.,

Near Madison square, one elegantly-furnished suite of rooms, spacious parlor, dining-room, &c., with private table; also two connecting rooms, with private bath; house and table strictly first-class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 33D ST., NEAR MADison av., have two handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board. Address X., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., EAST, NO. 110.—Parlor floor, en suite, with or without private table; also rooms on second and third floors, with or without board; house being newly furnished.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.

A large, pleasant room, fourth floor, to let, with board, to gentlemen; best references given and required.

MADAME ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, R. I., will rent for the Winter handsome suites of apartments, with private table if desired, at No. 47 West 22d st.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen, without board; house and location first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—A SECOND FLOOR complete, with or without private table; appointments first-class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH BOARD, second floor, en suite or separately. No. 50 West 46th st. References.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.
One small suite of rooms
to let, with board.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let with board, handsomely furnished rooms, second and third floors. No. 150 West 34th st.

NO. 116 EAST 19TH ST.—ROOMS HANDSOMEly furnished, on second and third floors, with board. References exchanged.

TWO OR THREE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen only. Family private. No. 45 West 31st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER, HAVING completed the renovation of her house, offers suites of apartments, with private table or without board.

WEST 21ST ST., NO. 58—FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board; references.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS TO LET, en suite or single.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, board with a pleasant front room in a respectable private family, where there are no other boarders, above 20th st. Address Post Office Box No. 76 Madison, N. J., stating terms, &c.

WANTED—ONE LARGE UNFURNISHED CARpeted room, and one hall bedroom furnished, with board for three adults; terms $100 per month; location central, and below 42d st. Address F., Post-office Box No. 4,879, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and his sister; private family preferred; references given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 4,193.

ONE LARGE AND TWO SMALL ROOMS second or third floor, and board for three adults; terms, $40 per week. First-class parties only need address G. F. M., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

VERY DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS and reasonable terms for Fall and Winter boarders in Orange County, two and a half hours from New-York, five minutes from depot. Address Box No. 187 Post Office, Blooming Grove, N. Y.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD CAN BE HAD at the South Orange Mountain House at very moderate prices; house has all moderate improvements; heated throughout with steam; fine stabling for horses. Call on or address S. F. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until November. JAMES G. ROE.

HOTELS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,
(CORNER 26TH ST. AND BROADWAY,)

is now open on the European plan. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and refurnished in the most comfortable and elaborate manner.

C. T. JONES & NORTON.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager
BEGINS AT 8. OVER AT 11.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Feuillet and Rowe's drama,

THE SPHINX.

This marvelous play, the production of which has excited more extended comment than any other theatrical event in the past twenty years, now in its

THIRD WEEK,

is attracting

IMMENSE AUDIENCES,

and is received with every manifestation of interest and favor.

The play is presented with the most magnificent scenery, furniture, and appointments ever set upon any stage, and with the following most remarkable cast:

Admiral De Chelles	Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Henri De Savigny	Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Lord Dornoch	Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Arthur Lajardie	Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Everard, Lieutenant of Marines, Aid to the Admiral	Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Ulric, pianist and composer	Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Blanche De Chelles, the Admiral's daughter-in-law	Miss CLARA MORRIS
Bertha De Savigny	Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
Clemence Lajardie, the Admiral's niece	Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD

, The engagements of Miss CLARA MORRIS and Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON are for a limited number of weeks.

SATURDAY, Oct. 10, AT 1:30, THIRD MATINEE of THE SPHINX.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
FORTY-THIRD
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
NOW OPEN AT
AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.

GRAND CONCERT EACH DAY FROM 2 TO 5, AND 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.
NOW TO BE SEEN THE
WINNING BOAT,
OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK,
At the College Regatta, Saratoga, July 18, 1874,
49 feet 6 inches long; weight 130 pounds.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

MACCABE. STEINWAY HALL.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14.
First appearance in America of England's renowned Mimic and Ventriloquist,

Frederic Maccabe,

in his original character entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE.

A vocal, ventriloquial, musical, sartorial mélange. Pronounced by the London and leading provincial journals throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, the most successful monologue entertainment ever produced.

PARK THEATRE.
THE THEATRICAL TOPIC
IS
JOHN T. RAYMOND'S
Great American Characterisation
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
IN
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA.
Generally, after 8 o'clock every night,
STANDING ROOM ONLY.

Twain has been fortunate in securing John T. Raymond to impersonate Col. Sellers. By a single effort this able comedian placed himself on a par with such an actor as Joe Jefferson.—*Arcadian.*

The triumph of the present season.—*World.*

Fills the theatre to repletion nightly.—*Times.*

A strong magnet.—*Clipper.*

Mr. Raymond rendered the conception with great humor and breadth and all the repose and balance of a finished artist.—*Appleton's Journal.*

The trial scene in the last act is a dramatic conception of the highest order of merit, and bids fair to rank in the estimation of critics with the famous case of Bardell vs. Pickwick.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

EVERY NIGHT,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
Order carriages at 10:30. Seats secured by telegraph.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
W. A. LILLIENDAHL..........Manager

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2:30.	TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY. A chaste, refined, and unexceptionable entertainment presented. PARIS BY NIGHT, with STORM EFFECTS. Over twenty-five first-class artists appear in the Lectorium.	EVERY EVENING AT 7:30.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Admission, 75 cents. Children, 40 cents.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

THE VOKES'
FAREWELL TO AMERICA.

GRAND FESTIVAL MATINEE.

MONDAY, OCT. 12, AT 1:30.

Box-sheet opens Monday morning, at 8.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring st.
LA PETITE MARIE, the GYMNASTIC MARVEL.
MAY and PORTER, CHAMPION BANJO DUETISTS.
FARRELL and RYAN, COMIC DUAL ARTISTS.
THE FAVORITE ACTOR, GEORGE F. McDOUALL.
A new and interesting drama of the present day, ESCAPED FROM THE HOUSE OF REFUGE. TONY PASTOR AND HIS IMMENSE TROUPE. Matinées Tuesday and Friday. Ladies free on Friday evening.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.
C. R. THORNE..........Lessee and Manager
THE DELUGE.
With its beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, 200 ladies of the ballet. Miss JULIA SEAMAN and the KIRALFY COMBINATION COMPANY. The BOISSET FAMILY in their mid-air performance. Deluge scene reconstructed.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOODS.

Evening at 8. AUGUSTIN DALY'S PLAY— FLASH OF LIGHTNING.	Afternoon at 2. WILLS AND JOHNSON IN HANS AND CHRISTINA.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
New Opera-house, Broadway, corner of 29th st.
AN ENTIRE NEW BILL.
Seats secured in advance. Moral—"Go early."
☞ Street cars may be ordered at 10.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.—NOTICE TO MEMbers.—Verdi's "Grand Mass de Requiem," will be given early in the season, with the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. First rehearsal at WEBER'S ROOMS, 5th av. and 16th st., MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, 8 o'clock.
T. L. HARRIS, Secretary.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Mr. C. B. BISHOP in
HAND AND GLOVE.
Also, the comedy of ONE THOUSAND MILLINERS.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

LECTURES.

MR. J. M. PEEBLES LECTURES AT 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at New Opera-house, No. 1,195 Broadway, below 29th st. The pic-nic of the society and lyceum, which was to take place at Elm Park, 92d st. and 10th av., on Sept. 29, was postponed to Monday, Oct. 5; should it rain, the next fair day.

MR. JAMES C. BAYLES WILL DELIVER a humorous lecture THIS EVENING, in the Chapel at the Home for the Friendless, No. 29 East 29th st., for the benefit of the sick poor of the Home Industrial Schools. Subject—"The Modern Hand-maiden;" illustrated with cartoons and caricatures by Mr. Isaac F. Eaton. Tickets, 50 cents.

LECTURE ON "OLIVER GOLDSMITH," by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, at Academy of Music, on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874. Proceeds of lecture in aid of St. Cecilia's Church, 105th st. Pastor, Rev. H. Flattery. Tickets for sale at Box Office, Academy of Music, every day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; also at Pastor's residence, 105th st. and 2d av.; Appleton's, Broadway, &c.

MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE and Hospital for Women will hold the opening exercises and reunion in the new location, north-east corner of 37th st. and Lexington av., New-York, Oct. 13, 8 P. M. Admission free.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season SATURDAY, Oct. 10. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for circular.

PROF. SHERIDAN'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Nos. 613 and 615 3d av., New-York.—MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS; all the modern dances taught in one quarter; soirée Monday evening, Oct. 5, 1874.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 175 State st., corner of Court. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square.
For particulars call or send for circular.

BALLET MASTER DUMARS' DANCING Academy, No. 24 West 4th st.—Classes open; all dances taught per quarter; six dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHANGE OF GRADE.

All persons interested in the change of grade in 153d st., between 10th av. and the Boulevard, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Commissioner of Public Works, at his office in the City Hall, on or before Oct. 14, 1874. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON
at this theatre will commence on
TUESDAY, OCT. 6,
with
A NEW COMEDY
by H. J. BYRON, Esq., entitled
PARTNERS FOR LIFE,
introducing
MR. H. J. MONTAGUE,
from the Globe and Prince of Wales Theatres, London,
in his original character of
TOM GILROY.

The play is produced with entirely new scenery by Messrs. CLARE and MORRIS, new and elegant appointments and furniture by Mr. DORRINGTON.

The following artists will also appear:

Mr. JOHN GILBERT	as	Mr. Horace Mervyn
Mr. HARRY BECKET	as	Muggles
Mr. J. B. POLK	as	Ernest
Mr. J. W. CARROLL	as	Major Billeton
Mr. G. F. BROWNE	as	Sir A. Dreimcourt
Mr. W. J. LEONARD	as	Goppinger
Miss JEFFREYES LEWIS	as	Fanny Smith
Mme. PONISI	as	Miss Priscilla
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE	as	Emily
Miss KATE BARTLETT	as	Darbyshire

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of MR. DION BOUCICAULT, in his new Irish drama.

Miss IDA DYAS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. W. R. FLOYD, Mr. EBEN PLYMPTON,
and
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CONNIE SOOGAH.
The present is the
LAST WEEK
in which
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will appear in Gayler's grand dramatic picture of Irish life,
CONNIE SOOGAH,
which is nightly given before the
MOST MAJESTIC AUDIENCES
in point of
NUMBERS, FASHION, AND CULTURE
that have ever gathered within the walls of a theatre.

, FRIDAY, Oct. 9, first BENEFIT in five years of Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS, when a grand double bill will be offered.

, MONDAY, Oct. 12, last week of MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS, and change of programme.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE.
M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MLLE. MARIE AIMEE AND THE NEW FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 5, AT 8
AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK; ALSO AT THE SATURDAY MATINEE,
Revival of the great "hit" of last season,
C. Lecoq's famous musical and comical sensation,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
MLLE. AIMEE in her original role of CLAIRETTE.
Debut of the eminent tenor,
M. CHARLES KOLLETZ.
Debut of the great Comique,
M. GENOT.
Together with the following unequaled distribution of the leading roles:

CLAIRETTE, (her original rôle,)	MLLE. AIMEE
MLLE. LANGE	MLLE. MINELLI
AMARANTHE	MLLE. KID
ANGE PITOU, (his original rôle in Paris,)	M. KOLLETZ
PONPONNET	DEBEER
LARIVAUDIERE	DUBOUCHET
TRENITZ, (his original rôle,)	GENOT
LOUCHARD	DUPLAN
GADET	GUYOT

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
During the third act "LA FRICASSEE" will be danced by Mlle. GANDON and Mons. GENOT.
MISS NEILSON, MONDAY, OCT. 19.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

GREAT TRIAL OF ENDURANCE

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.
The celebrated
EDWARD PAYSON WESTON
is now performing
THE EXTRAORDINARY FEAT
OF WALKING
500 MILES IN SIX DAYS.

500 MILES IN SIX DAYS.

AT THE HIPPODROME.
WESTON PROMENADE CONCERTS WESTON

are given in the large central inclosure each afternoon and evening during the walk, forming
THE MOST FASHIONABLE LOUNGE
in the City in all weather, rain or shine.
DOORS OPEN AT ALL HOURS.
Admission..........50 cents

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.
GRAND REOPENING,
MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1874.

GRAND BENEFIT FOR THE COOKING Classes of the Free Training Schools of the Women's Educational and Industrial Society, No. 47 East 10th st.

GRAND CONCERT AND ENTERTAINMENT at STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 8 o'clock.

LADY MANAGERS.

Mrs. Wm. Butler Duncan,	Mrs. Samuel G. Courtney,
Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt,	Mrs. Loring Andrews,
Mrs. Judge Hilton,	Mrs. Catherine Livingston,
Mrs. John Mack,	Mrs. Russell Sturges,
Miss A. M. Mewcome,	Mrs. Judge Peabody,

and other distinguished ladies.

The use of the hall has been generously given by Steinway & Sons. The most eminent talent in the City have volunteered for the occasion. Programme in future advertisements.

Tickets, $1. Reserved seats without extra charge this week at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

AUGUSTUS WATTERS' DRAMATIC RECITALS,

In connection with Peale's great painting, the "Court of Death," at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents.

His recital of Poe's "Bells" is simply inimitable.—*New-York Times.*

I never have been more highly entertained.—*Rev. Dr. Tiffany.*

BENEFIT OF RELIEF FUND OF FIDELITY Temple of Honor, No. 27.—William H. Barnes, Esq., Editor of New-York *Heart and Hand*, musical, recitative, and humorous melange, De Garmo Hall, 5th av. and 14th st., MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1874, at 8 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
FALL MEETING 1874
AT JEROME PARK.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7.
SATURDAY Oct. 10.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17.
Races commence each day punctually at 1 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, *are the best made.* The touch elastic, *the* tone powerful, pure *and* even *through the* entire scale, *yet* mellow *and* sweet. WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be* excelled *in* tone *or* beauty; *they* defy competition. *The* concerto stop *is a* fine imitation *of the* human voice. All *are* warranted *for* 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash *or* part cash, *and* balance *in* monthly *or* quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange *for* new; *also, for* sale *at great* bargains. AGENTS WANTED *in* every county *in the* United States. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* Illustrated Catalogues mailed.
HORACE WATERS & SON.
481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

MME. MARIA B. VOLKMANN,
PIANISTE.
Address No. 226 East 11th, or Chickering & Sons, East 14th sts.
Serious pupils instructed in reading at sight, playing four hands.
$60 for twenty lessons; single lesson, $5 (in advance.)
Trio soirees will be continued after New Year.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

CHICKERING, WEBER, GORDON PIANOS and Prince organs. Rent, $3 and upward. Installments taken. Eight-stop organ, $90. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A FOREIGN LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT for a few hours daily to teach finishing music, singing, English, French, German, Italian, &c. Address Mrs. S., care of F. W. Christern, foreign bookseller, No. 77 University place.

AN ALTO AND SOPRANO (SISTERS) WOULD accept an engagement in a quartet in a church choir. Address C. H. J., Box No. 210, *Times* Office, for three days.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A FIRST-CLASS rosewood 7¼-octave piano for sale cheap. No. 40 East 30th st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

PHELPS, DOREMUS & CORBETT,
Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st.,
Propose to sell for net cash, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE RECENT RIFLE MATCH.

CREEDMOOR MADE FAMOUS—EVERYBODY PLEASED—THE DOLLYMOUNT RANGE.

The great international rifle match is now a thing of the past, but when the general history of rifle-shooting comes to be written it must always form one of its most prominent features. Wimbledon is shorn of much of its pre-eminence, and our own Creedmoor suddenly emerges into a conspicuous position. The distinguished poet who awoke one morning to find himself famous did not go through a more rapid transmutation. But a short time ago our range was hardly known more than locally; the matches which went forward there excited only a very limited interest, and the National Rifle Association was in its very infancy. Suddenly all these things are reversed. The range is no longer a mere local shooting-ground; our matches have come to be of world-wide interest, and the association has blossomed into a vigorous maturity. The contest with the team of the Irish Rifle Association, the magnificent shooting on both sides, and the issue of the match have all contributed to this result. Here was a contest between the cracks of our American rifle shots and a number of gentlemen who, if they do not "hold their heads to other stars, and breathe in converse seasons," are yet separated from us by leagues of ocean, and practice their shooting under very different conditions of climate and atmosphere. The skilled rifleman would no doubt see many nice problems to be solved by such a meeting. Our Irish friends came here with no common reputation. The greater number of them had shot at Wimbledon in 1873, when the Irish team won the Elcho shield from the crack marksmen of England and Scotland. They had the coolness and steadiness of nerve which come of experience in public contests, and they were therefore hopeful of victory, while their modesty frankly admitted the possibility of defeat. The nature of their practice on their own range made them anxious for special conditions of weather which are uncommon at Creedmoor.

As has been already stated in these columns, their range at Dollymount, near Dublin, runs by the sea-side, and is subject to strong gusty breezes, at times almost violent, which blow toward the land. It is a long stretch of sandy soil, washed by the waters of the Bay of Dublin on the one side, and by what might be termed a considerable inland sea on the other. It affords a range of some 1,200 yards, and the members of the Irish Rifle Association, taking advantage of this circumstance, are in the habit of practicing at long ranges. With such conditions of practice, it is quite natural that the team should have desired the rough weather which did not come on the day of the match, and which would undoubtedly have contributed toward their chances of success. But if they had to overcome certain disadvantages in this respect, it must be recollected that their antagonists were gentlemen who were untried in any great public competition, whose nerve might fail at any time, and who were hurriedly got together, although no doubt they practiced assiduously since their organization. With such advantages or disadvantages as rested on either side, the match came off and the result is now a matter of history. No man flinched in the contest, the shooting was the most splendid on record, and defeat and victory hung as in a balance. At last the balance inclined the least thing to one side and gave the victory to America. It was no doubt, a victory just snatched from defeat, but it was complete none the less, and the Irishmen were among the first to acknowledge the prowess of the victors. Such a defeat could of course carry no sting with it. To be beaten by three points is not to be distanced, and there is, at all events, some flattering unction in the fact that a mistaken shot delivered by one of their party would, if sent home on the right target, have turned defeat into victory. Did they need any other consolation, the fact that Mr. Rigby stood at the head of the score in the important match shot on Saturday should be perfectly satisfying. This match has had to a considerable extent the effect of showing the superiority of the Americans at the short range, while at the long ranges, such advantage as there was, lay with the Irishmen. Some of the matches which have since taken place point to the conclusion that under conditions of weather, akin to that which they usually have on their own range, the Irishmen are superior, a matter which our home team should bear in mind in their preparations for the meeting at Dollymount next year. Now that the match is over, it is well to know that every body is pleased and satisfied. Some members of the Irish team mentioned in conversation, to the writer, that their visit to America will be among their pleasantest recollections. The spirit of fair play, good will, and kindly friendship evinced toward them has touched them deeply, and while they have learned to respect the prowess of the American team with the rifle, they have also learned to esteem them as friends. The arrangements at Creedmoor on the day of the match have given them the utmost satisfaction, and the marking they say was beyond exception. Some members of the team, it should be stated, express the strongest admiration of Mr. Fulton's shooting. On the other hand, the Americans express the highest regard for their late antagonists, whose manly bearing and good qualities have made them hosts of friends. One gentleman put the matter rightly when he said that Col. Church uttered no courteous platitudes, but, on the contrary, expressed the feelings of all who had come in contact with their Irish visitors, in the remarks which he made on the occasion of presenting the Bennett championship prize to Mr. Rigby. The match has thus developed the best feelings on both sides, and created friendships which will presumably keep warm until the teams meet at Dublin next year.

THE ITALIAN SWINDLERS—THE GANG BROKEN UP.

The arrest on Saturday by Detectives Mullen and Von Gerichten, of the Central Office, of Henrico Agostino, Bertilia Guliomanco, Manuelo Gonsalva, and Giovanni Gacardi, nearly exterminates the gang of Italian swindlers who for over a year have been reaping a goodly harvest by their plunder of unsuspecting emigrants. The amount stolen by these scoundrels is computed by Superintendent Walling to be over $50,000. Agostino is the head man of the party and Gonsalva the second in command. They are now confined to await identification by some of their victims. They are amply provided with money, for on Friday last, in the case of Juan Cessna, the first of the gang arrested, Cessna's wife endeavored to bribe the complainant, Joseph Paolo, by returning him the $320 stolen from him. The move was detected, however, by Detective Mullen, who at once lodged Paolo in the House of Detention, where he will remain until the case comes up for trial, thus preventing him from being tampered with. Similar precautions will be observed regarding the other members of the gang. The Commissioners of Emigration have naturally taken a deep interest in the case, and, in conjunction with District Attorney Phelps, will have the facts laid before the Grand Jury to-day in order that the necessary indictments may be found, and the trial set down for a day in this week.

A CURIOUS CASE—DEATH OF A MAN FROM SEVERE INJURIES.

On Friday last a man who gave his name as Thomas Weiger, aged thirty-three, having no residence, was brought before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs, and committed for ten days for being drunk. On his being brought into the prison Keeper Finn noticed that the man was unable to speak and seemed in great pain. The keeper had him removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died yesterday. A post-mortem examination showed that the man had received a fracture of the skull, a laceration of the brain, fracture of the collar bone and of several ribs. Coroner Eickhoff and Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, will fully investigate the case, with a view of finding whether Weiger received his injuries by a fall or by violence at the hands of somebody now unknown.

GLENDENNING TO BE PLACED ON TRIAL.

Rev. John S. Glendenning, Pastor of the Prospect Avenue Presbyterian Church, Jersey City Heights, will be placed on trial to-morrow, before the Jersey City Presbytery, in the Third Street Presbyterian Church, on the charge of seduction preferred against him by the late Mary E. Pomeroy. A strong effort is being made by the friends of the reverend gentleman to have the trial conducted in secret, and without the presence of any one save the members of the Presbytery and one witness at a time. This programme is being very strongly opposed by Mr. J. S. Miller, the uncle of the dead girl, and her numerous other friends. It has not yet been announced which course will be taken. Rev. Mr. Glendenning was present at church services yesterday, sitting with the members of his congregation.

WAS HE MURDERED?

Mr. N. Jarvis Hewlett found the body of a drowned man floating in the bay, at Rockaway, Long Island, on Friday. It was dressed in the uniform of the United States Navy, in a pocket of which was found a certificate of discharge from the navy on the 9th of September last, bearing the name of John Gohwin. There were marks on one of the temples, leading to the belief that he had been struck with steel-knuckles. A coroner's jury found that he came to his death from some unknown cause.

CONDUCTORS OF STREET CARS ARRESTED.

The man who was killed by being run over by a street car in Greenville, N. J., Saturday night, is supposed to be one McDermott, a stone-mason, lately residing on Fairmount avenue near the glass-works, Jersey City. He died within ten minutes after he had reached the Jersey City Hospital. At midnight, Saturday, Officers Sias and Barker, of the Fifth Jersey City Precinct, arrested Howard Elkington, the conductor, and Daniel Farrel, the driver, of car No. 13, and yesterday morning Capt. Dickson arrested John Voorhees, the conductor, and Edward Moran, the driver of car No. 14, on suspicion of having run over the man. Owing to the recent ruling of Judge Bedle, precluding the Police Justices from taking final action on Sunday in the cases of persons in custody, they did not have an examination yesterday, but will have one this morning. The deceased is supposed to have fallen from the car while drunk.

DISPENSARY FOR THE DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST.

The Trustees and the physician in charge of the New-York Dispensary for the Diseases of the Throat and Chest, located at the corner of University place and Eleventh street, have presented a report for the period from Jan. 1, 1870, to July 1, 1874. The report shows this is a charity of considerable merit, having treated during this period of four and a half years 3,245 charity patients for diseases of the throat and chest, with the expenditure of only $6,924. These expenses were for rent and care of premises and for medicines and instruments only, no salaries being paid to officers or physicians. Of the cases treated, 2,271 were throat diseases, and 974 diseases of the chest. There were, during the period covered by the report 13,510 consultations in all. The average weekly attendance has been 130 patients. A great increase in the number of treatments has occurred this year, 1,140 being reported from Jan. 1 to July 1. The Trustees report that the coming Winter will greatly add to the number of applications for treatment at the Dispensary and will tax its resources. These have consisted in the past of $3,305 from private contributions, $1,714 from the City, and $2,250 from the State. There is now a balance on hand of $345. The following are the officers: Rush C. Hawkins, President, No. 64 Broadway; John R. Flanagan, Vice President, No. 31 Nassau street; William Moller, Treasurer, No. 99 Wall street; Anthony Ruppaner, M. D., physician in charge, Fifth Avenue Hotel. It is announced that the institution will be open one evening in each week, from 7 to 9 o'clock, for the accommodation of such patients as are unable to attend during the day.

ASSEMBLYMAN O'CALLAGHAN ATTACKED BY A HIGHWAY ROBBER.

The thieves and rowdies infesting the City are daily becoming more desperate, and the Police returns show an alarming increase in charges of highway robbery and violent larceny. The latest case developed is that of Mr. Thomas O'Callaghan, member of Assembly, residing at No. 32 West Sixtieth street. At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning he was passing the corner of Sixtieth street and the Boulevard on his way home. The locality is lonely and just one suited to the highwayman's purpose. Mr. O'Callaghan noticed a man standing in the shade of the corner house as he passed, but thought nothing of it. Before he had gone more than a few yards he received a stunning blow with a slung-shot on the side of the head from some person behind. The force of the blow was broken by his hat, and fortunately he was able to shout for help. The thief at once fled in the direction of Seventh avenue and Fifty-ninth street. He was pursued by Roundsman Raynor and Officer Wade of the Twenty-second Precinct. The latter fired four shots after the fugitive but failed to hit him. On reaching the open lots about Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue he disappeared, and has not been seen since. Mr. O'Callaghan can give no description of his assailant, and his arrest is exceedingly doubtful.

DEDICATION OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS CHURCH.

The schools attached to the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Innocents, in Thirty-seventh street, between Seventh avenue and Broadway, were dedicated with appropriate religious services yesterday afternoon, in the presence of about 8,000 persons. A beautiful statue of Our Saviour, which had been made to order in Italy, and was placed in the front niche of the church, was also unveiled. Large representations were present from the temperance, Hibernian, and other Catholic societies. A band of music was present and played several religious airs during the proceedings. Solemn services were chanted by Rev. Father Brennan, as celebrant, assisted by Rev. Father Carroll as deacon, Rev. Father Gallagher as subdeacon, and Rev. Father Dogherty as master of ceremonies. An address was delivered by the Very Rev. Father Preston, Vicar General, after which the Litany of the Saints was chanted and the Veni Sancti Spiritus sung. The statue was then unveiled, the school children singing an appropriate hymn. The walls of the school-room were then sprinkled with holy water and a procession formed, which filed into the school-rooms. The cost of the church and schools has been about $285,000.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

John Lewis, aged seventeen, of No. 438 West Fifty-third street, was yesterday held for trial, in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Otterbourg, at the Yorkville Police Court, to answer a charge of attempted burglary. The accused, with two other boys, not arrested, was found picking the lock of the house No. 795 Eighth avenue. Lewis did not deny the charge, and explained that the alleged burglary was undertaken for the purpose of gaining access to a part of the house which commanded a view of the interior of the New-York Circus, whose tents are pitched in the rear of the premises mentioned.... Four boys, named James O'Brien, John Maloy, Patrick Finnegan, and John O'Neil, were committed for trial in default of $300 each for stealing a wagon from John Donohue, of No. 641 First avenue, on Aug. 20.... James Smith, aged twenty-eight, of No. 210 East Twenty-ninth street, a butcher by occupation, was committed for stabbing in the arm Jacob Bullenbuck, of No. 227 East Twenty-ninth street. Bullenbuck's injuries are not serious.... Matthias Miller, colored, who on Thursday last completed a two-months' term on the Island for disorderly conduct and intoxication, was again before the court on a similar charge. He was returned for a further term of three months.

DON'T DISPUTE YOUR BOARD BILL.

A serious row occurred at a late hour on Saturday last in a boarding-house, kept by John Bell, at No. 142 Elizabeth street, Brooklyn. It was occasioned by a dispute which arose between Bell and one of his boarders, Hugh Connell, about a board bill. Connell, who was very drunk, became insulting, and a general fight ensued, in which Bell struck him on the head with a sabre, and Henry Schute, another boarder, struck him on the forehead with a potato-masher. Capt. Cornell, of the Eleventh Precinct, hearing of the row, went to the house, and arrested all the parties. Connell, who was very badly hurt, had his wounds dressed by the Police Surgeon. The wounds, however, are not considered dangerous.

LAUNCHING OF A CLIPPER BRIG.

A handsomely-modeled clipper brig, named the Stella, was launched from the ship-yard of William Bacon, at Setauket, Long Island, on Saturday. She is a half brig, of 495 tons Custom-house measurement, with a capacity of 800 tons, and calculated for the general freighting business, but more particularly for the cotton and sugar trade. She is 126 feet keel, 31 feet beam, 11½ feet lower hold, 5¼ feet between decks, and 3½ feet in the poop. Her frame is of white oak, hackmatack, and chestnut, and the planking, walls, and ceiling are of the best Southern pine. When ready for sea she will have cost about $40,000. She is owned by the Captain, (Elbert M. Davis, of Miller's Place,) the builder and others.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Admiral David D. Porter, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Pay Inspector G. E. Thornton, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Sir Alexander T. Galt, of Montreal, and Capt. Buriton, of England, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge T. M. Bowen, of Arkansas, and Capt. G. T. Coombe, of England, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, and Ex-Gov. John H. Clifford, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Commander C. S. Norton, United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

A WARNING TO REPORTERS.

The spectators at the Yorkville Police Court were yesterday made the witnesses of a novel and extra-judicial demonstration on the part of the Clerk, Mr. Rockwell. A few days ago, Mr. Rockwell accepted as security for the payment of a fine of $20 what appeared to be a valuable gold watch. The timepiece was not redeemed, and it was taken to a jeweler for valuation. The watch proved to be worthless. A reporter having alluded to the transaction in a jocular vein, Mr. Rockwell yesterday, interrupting Judge Otterbourg, who was engaged in the examination of a prisoner, in a loud voice and with angry gestures, read the offending reporter a lecture on journalism. If reporters dared to criticise the conduct of the court or its officers they should be taught a lesson, and he would do it.

A PROMISING YOUTH.

James Hickey, a youth of eighteen years, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Kilbreth, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of larceny from the person. Mrs. Ames, of No. 135 East Thirteenth street, the complainant, was standing on the corner of Thirteenth street and Third avenue at 8 o'clock on Saturday night, counting the money in her purse, when the thief came along and snatched the purse and its contents from her hand. He was pursued by officer Lahert, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and captured.

ILLNESS OF MR. JOHN GRAHAM.

Mr. John Graham, the eminent lawyer, has been confined to his residence during the past ten days by a prostrating illness, resulting from overexertion in his professional labors. His condition yesterday gave no hopes of a speedy recovery.

MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

REPORT OF DR. LINDERMAN, THE DIRECTOR.

OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1874—ABRASION—THE PACIFIC COAST CURRENCY—THE CONTINGENCY OF RESUMPTION—VALUATION OF THE POUND STERLING—SILVER COIN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his reports of the operations of the Mints and Assay Offices for the fiscal year ending June 30 of the present year, from which it appears that the gold deposits were $68,861,595; silver deposits and purchases $15,122,151. Deducting the re-deposits of bars made and issued by one institution and deposited at another, the deposits were: Gold, $49,142,511; silver, $11,485,678. The amount in bars transmitted from the New-York Assay Office to the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage during the fiscal year was: Gold, $18,704,101; silver, $2,613,636; total, $21,317,737. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of $8,924,165 in the amount of gold operated upon; $2,880,761 in silver were received and operated upon; $15,193,352 in gold coinage; $3,037,085 in silver coinage, and $10,815,086 in bars prepared at the mints and assay offices.

The distribution of the gold and silver bullion deposited and purchased, including receipts, was as follows:

PHILADELPHIA MINT.	
Gold deposits, including abraded coin	$24,886,453
Silver deposits and purchases	3,060,829
Total	$27,947,282
SAN FRANCISCO MINT.	
Gold deposits	$22,066,181
Silver deposits and purchases	2,868,608
Total	$24,934,789
CARSON MINT.	
Gold deposits	$2,213,042
Silver deposits and purchases	2,875,117
Total	$5,088,159
DENVER MINT.	
Gold deposits	$962,804
Silver deposits	26,969
Total	$989,773
ASSAY OFFICE, NEW-YORK.	
Gold deposits	$18,611,959
Silver deposits and purchases	6,288,762
Total	$24,900,721
ASSAY OFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.	
Gold deposits	$8,689
Silver deposits	74
Total	$8,763
ASSAY OFFICE, BOISE CITY.	
Gold deposits	$112,466
Silver deposits	1,792
Total	$114,258

The report makes a comparison of the operations for the last fiscal year with the average result for the ten years ending June 30, 1872, showing the following percentage of increase: In gold bars operated upon, about 115 per cent.; silver operated upon, 397; in gold coinage, 121; silver coinage, 369; fine gold, 369; fine gold bars, 226; imported gold bars, 340; fine silver bars, 619; and imported silver bars, 60.

The usefulness of the mints has been very much increased under the new organization.

The loss by abrasion is shown to have been but little over one-half of one per cent., and much less than the rate given by the best writers as the average loss on coins from that cause. The renovation of the gold coins is now about complete except as to those in circulation in the Pacific Coast States and Territories; and if some provision were made for their withdrawal, the entire gold coinage would then be in good condition. It would, the Director says, appear to be true policy to have those coins withdrawn from circulation, and if such withdrawal is to be at the expense of the public Treasury, they should be received only at the Mint, where the necessary time and means can be taken to detect and exclude such coins as have been artificially reduced in weight. Provision should be made for their withdrawal before the resumption of specie payments, as after resumption such coins will naturally find their way east and enter into circulation, and when a loss is sustained on any of them it will fall upon individuals who may not have the means of ascertaining their actual weight. In this connection it is remarked the reduction in the weight of coin for fraudulent purposes has not been carried on to any extent in this country.

Under the provisions of the act of January, 1874, authorizing coinage to be executed at the mints for any foreign Governments applying for the same, applications for the execution of certain coinage have been received from two Governments, and are now under consideration by the proper authority.

An act authorizing in effect the keeping of part of the funds in the Treasury in the form of stamped mint bars, and the application of the same to the redemption of coin certificates, or in exchange for gold coin at not less than par and not less than the market value, having been passed at the last session of Congress, an amount of such bars sufficient for any special demand that may arise was, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, transferred from the bullion fund of the Assay Office, in New-York, to the office of the Assistant Treasurer in that city. These bars, if not required by the public for commercial purposes, will be convenient for the Treasury to have coined into the smaller denominations of gold coin, should it at any time require the same, and which may be probable, as the gold coinage of later years, or since the suspension of specie payments, has been mainly in double eagles, and that denomination constitutes almost entirely the amount now in the Treasury. Whenever the specie basis shall have been reached a large coinage of the smaller denominations of gold coin, half and quarter eagles, will be necessary, but the mints can manufacture the same as rapidly as would be required, or the bullion could be supplied for the purpose. There are now six different denominations of gold coin, which is a greater variety than is required. This being the case, and the three-dollar piece corresponding so nearly as to weight, value, and size with the quarter-eagle, and rarely used, its coinage should be discontinued. The requirements for change in retail transactions should be met with silver coin. The gold dollar is not a convenient coin on account of its small size, and suffers more from abrasion than larger pieces.

The coinage of trade dollars during the fiscal year amounted to $3,588,900, the greater portion of which were exported to China, where they found a ready market, and continue to grow in favor for trade and exchange purposes. Owing to the limited capacity of the mints on the Pacific coast, the Treasury Department has not been able to meet the demands for these coins. The increased capacity of the new mint in San Francisco, to which operations will soon be transferred, and the addition of new machinery and appliances at the Carson Mint will enable the Treasury Department to meet the demand for all coin, both gold and silver, which may be required on that coast for circulation and export. The total issue of silver dollars from the organization of the mint to the 1st of April, 1873, at which time their coinage under the provisions of the Coinage act was discontinued, amounted to a little over $8,000,000. Adding the amount of trade dollars coined during the first quarter of the present fiscal year to the coinage for the year ending June 30, 1874, gives the issue of trade dollars as more than half of the total issue of the old silver dollar during a period of nearly eighty years. A bill authorizing the coinage of a twelve cent silver piece passed the Senate at the last session of Congress. The issue of a coin of that denomination will not only be in accordance with a decimal system of money, but will remove a difficulty of making change, which now exists upon the Pacific Coast and in Texas, where the five cent nickel-copper coins do not circulate, and where it was formerly the practice to apply the term "bit," "two bits," and "four bits," respectively, to the fractions of the Spanish dollar which circulated there. The custom appears to continue, notwithstanding the disappearance of those coins from circulation. Accordingly, if a payment of one "bit" is to be made, and a twenty-five cent coin be used for the purpose of a ten-cent coin, one bit is returned as the proper change, five cents being lost in the transaction by the purchaser. The issue of a twenty-cent coin will, no doubt, remove the difficulty.

Inquiry is occasionally made as to why the coinage of the five-cent silver piece was discontinued. The reason appears to have been that it would, on the resumption of specie payment, be likely to expel from circulation, and drive to the Treasury for redemption the five-cent nickel-copper coin. At first glance this may appear probable, but when it is considered that the original law authorizing the issue of the nickel-copper five cent coin provided for its redemption in the lawful money of the United States, it will be seen that there must come a time when it will be superior to the five cent silver coin, and for the reason that it will be exchangeable for notes redeemable in gold coin. The silver coin, which must have a greater nominal than intrinsic value, and is not redeemable in lawful money or gold coin, would become the inferior currency. The five-cent nickel copper coin, having been issued to the extent of over five million dollars, and the amount being sufficient for a token coin of that denomination, the provision of law discontinuing the issue of the five-cent silver coin appears to have been proper.

The Director of the Mint devotes considerable space to the consideration of the operation and effect of the act of March 18, 1873, establishing the Custom-house valuation of the sovereign, or pound sterling, and fixing the par of exchange with Great Britain, saying, among other things: It will be understood that the undervaluation of foreign coin leads to a corresponding reduction in the proper assessable surface of invoices of foreign merchandise, and diminishes the duties to be paid to the Government. The increase of the assessable surface of invoices under the new law is the real and only cause of complaint on the part of importers, who claim that it exacts from them duties in excess of the amount contemplated by the laws under which they are assessed. The law, so far as relates to the power of exchange, has been generally observed, and does not appear to have caused inconvenience in any quarter. The reform in the quotation of United States securities in the London Stock Exchange, which followed the change in sterling quotations, was certainly a long step toward a correct system, but is still somewhat defective. The change made was from valuing the dollar at fifty-four pence to its valuation at fifty pence, that is $4 80 per pound sterling. Estimating by the standards of the coins pound sterling and dollar, the pound is $4 86 and one-half mill, and our law fairly fixes the ratio at $4 86 and six and one-half mills. Manifestly, therefore, the Stock Exchange makes an undervaluation of the pound, say 6⅔ cents, or about 1 3-10 per cent. On such a basis a United States security sold at true par must be quoted at 1 3-10 per cent. premium, since $4 80 plus 1 3-10 gives $4 86 and 6 mills, the true par. There appears to be no reason why London should fix a par at all, or why United States bonds may not be quoted as our exchange now is, in dollars and cents to the pound, or in pence to the dollar. But if a par must be established, an almost absolutely accurate one would be, £15 sterling is equal to $73.

The Director refers at length to the subject of the course of silver bullion, and shows the Government can at any time, unless there should be a material advance in the value of silver, or depreciation in the gold value of the paper dollar, supply itself with such an amount of subsidiary silver coin as it may require to pay out at its nominal value at about the same terms as a corresponding sum in paper currency could be obtained by the sale of gold coins. The demand for the coins appears to come from Texas and the Pacific coast, where they circulate as money. The first effect of any considerable issue of subsidiary silver coin would be the disappearance in the New-York market of the difference between the bullion and market value of these coins. They would next be sent to the Pacific coast and Texas in such amounts as to compel merchants and others to avail themselves of the provisions of law limiting the legal tender of such coins to $5. After a time they would begin to enter more or less into general circulation in other sections of the Union, and, as the paper money approached parity with gold, gradually expel the fractional notes. The latter, being redeemable in United States legal-tender notes will of course become, as to subsidiary silver, the superior currency. Whenever the legal-tender notes become exchangeable at par for gold coins, they would even become a superior currency to silver coin before the greenback had actually reached a parity with gold. The provision of the Coinage law which authorizes the payment in silver coins for silver bullion purchased for coinage by the Mint at Philadelphia and Assay office at New-York, expires by its own limitation on the 12th day of February next, after which subsidiary coins can be procured from the Mints only in exchange for gold coins at par. This provision of the law should not, in the opinion of the Director, be re-enacted or extended. The issue of subsidiary and token coins should be entirely under the control of the Government, and kept within such limits as will protect the public from the inconvenience and loss which would attend a redundant issue. Whenever subsidiary or over-valued silver or token coins of any description are issued, two things are of vital importance and should be observed. First, a proper limitation as to the amount for which they are to be a legal tender; second, the amount of issue limited to the requirements of the public for change. The latter is the only purpose for which such coins are designed to be used, and this can be effectually attained by their issue only in exchange, at par, for coin of the standard metal, which in this country is gold. The restriction as to the mode of issue applies particularly to the time when gold, and not notes based upon debt as now, shall form the basis of currency. Before we reach that basis, however, the Government may, under favorable circumstances, pay out silver coins at its pleasure and convenience, to the extent required to meet any legitimate demands for the same.

The Director, further on in his report, speaks of monetary standards, annual assay and test coins, spectroscopic assaying, and other interesting subjects.

The amount of specie in this country is stated to be, on the 30th of June last $167,000,000. The estimate shows a gain in specie and bullion in the last two fiscal years of $38,500,000. The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion in the world is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand millions. The present rate of production is—silver, $80,000,000, and gold, $100,000,000; the two together being an annual addition of about one and a half per cent to the existing stock of specie. This last point is elaborated in the report.

The Director of the Mint states that the charges recently made in a New-York paper against the San Francisco Mint have no foundation in fact, and that the operations and business of that establishment are conducted in strict conformity with the law.

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS.

A person, who gave his name as Edward Mayne, of No. 27 West Fourth street, was arrested in Brooklyn under rather peculiar circumstances on Saturday last. It appears that this person, while walking through Clinton street at nightfall, noticed a small boy accompanying a blind itinerant violinist. He immediately took it into his head that the boy had been stolen by the musician, and concluded that he would rescue him from the involuntary servitude to which he had been condemned. He therefore proceeded to take possession of the boy, but, much to his surprise, found that the little fellow, who is seven years old, opposed a violent resistance to the measure. Being persuaded that he was in the right, Mayne persisted in his undertaking, until the boy, thoroughly frightened, cried loudly for assistance. Officer Cunningham, of the Third Precinct, hearing his cries, went to the spot, where a large crowd had collected, and took the whole party to the station-house. There the old man gave his name as John Schmedberger, and said that he lived at No. 129 Mott street, New York, and claimed that the boy was his own son. Mr. Mayne was so confident, however, that wrong had been done somewhere, that the old man and the boy were detained until investigations could be made, Mr. Mayne in the meantime remaining in the station-house to await the result. Officer Cunningham was at once sent to New-York to make inquiry into the matter, and he there found out that the boy was Schmedberger's son, and that the old fiddler had told nothing but the truth.

A PROTEST AGAINST FACTORY WORK IN TENEMENT-HOUSES.

In pursuance of a call of a number of workmen engaged in making cigars in a tenement-house in East Thirteenth street, a meeting of cigar-makers was held at Concordia Hall, in Avenue A yesterday. The object was to protest against the action of a mass-meeting of cigar-makers on Tuesday a week ago, at which action was taken against the manufacture of cigars in tenement-houses. The meeting yesterday was composed of about 200 persons, nearly all of whom had met a week before to ask for the abatement of the same alleged nuisance, which this meeting had been called to maintain, and who, consequently, were directly opposed to the object of the meeting. Considerable irritation and distrust was naturally manifest in the assemblage, and a Police force was present to guard against a breach of the peace. The managers of the "mass-meeting" conducted matters in a rather clumsy manner, and as soon as they were through with their programme, a meeting was organized by their opponents, who called upon the Board of Health to abolish factory work in tenement-houses.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Col. A. P. Ketchum, R. R. McBurney, Francis Forbes, William Taylor, J. F. Patton, and R. M. Rutherford have been selected by the Young Men's Christian Association as delegates to represent it in the ninth annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of this State, which begins on Oct. 15, at Syracuse. The lecture course will be opened on Friday evening, Oct. 23, by M. B. Anderson, LL. D., President of the Rochester University. Among the lecturers and readers secured are Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, Rev. H. M. Gallaher, George Vandenhoff, Mrs. Lee Owens, and Edward Eggleston.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.

On Saturday night Detectives Clapp and Leahy, while on duty at the Germania Theatre, noticed three men moving in a suspicious manner among the people coming out at the close of the performance. They watched the men narrowly and soon recognized in one of them an old pickpocket named James Wenney. They arrested him and his companions, who gave their names as Charles Crowley and John Reilly, and who are supposed by the Police to be beginners in the pickpocket's profession. The prisoners were locked up at the Central Office to await identification.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.

John Fleming, of No. 444 West Twenty-eighth street, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning became involved in an altercation with an unknown man, in front of No. 506 West Twenty-eighth street. During the encounter, Fleming's antagonist drew a revolver, and fired at him. The ball entered Fleming's neck, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. Fleming was attended by Dr. Buchanan, of West Thirtieth street, and removed to his residence. The Police of the Twentieth Precinct are seeking for his assailant.

FIRE COMMISSIONER PERLEY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of Sept. 27 says:

"For two weeks past Hon. Joseph L. Perley, President of the New-York Board of Fire Commissioners, has been visiting the city and its curiosities under the guidance of Chief Scannell. He has visited the various engine-houses, and has witnessed an exhibition of the Hayes truck and Kimball steam fire-engine, institutions of California invention. He has expressed himself highly satisfied with the department. On Thursday he was the recipient of a dinner given by E. B. Cotter, President of the Exempt Firemen, at Marchant's restaurant. The Ex-Presidents, Chief Engineer, Fire Commissioners, and other gentlemen were present. Speeches were rendered and toasts given, and the party broke up at an early hour yesterday morning. Last evening, at the rooms of the Fire Commissioners, a magnificent gold-headed cane was presented to Mr. Perley by Chief Schannell on behalf of himself and assistants. The donee was taken completely by surprise, but he responded in fitting terms. Mr. Perley intended to prolong his stay in the city for another week, but he will be compelled to start on his return trip this morning."

STABBING AFFRAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—Last night James, alias Piggy Doran, stabbed William Miller in the left breast and hip during an altercation about a female, inflicting dangerous wounds. Piggy was arrested and held for trial.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

An unknown man, about fifty years old, fell overboard at Pier No. 33 East River yesterday evening. He was rescued insensible and taken to the Park Hospital.

A meeting of the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy will be held on Thursday evening at the rooms of the college in the University Building.

Jane Campbell, of No. 113 Sullivan street, and Mary E. O'Conner were found insane by the Eighth Precinct Police yesterday and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The body of Stephen O'Brien, a lad fourteen years old, drowned a few days ago, was found at the foot of West Forty-third street yesterday and removed to No. 447 West Thirty-ninth street, his father's residence.

Henry Smith, aged twenty-eight, of No. 27 Tompkins street, while drunk, yesterday morning, fell overboard at the foot of Delancey street and was rescued by Officers Gorman and Livingston, of the Thirteenth Precinct.

A meeting of the locomotive engineers was held with closed doors at St. Charles Hall, Eighth avenue, yesterday, for the purpose of considering the proposed reduction of their salaries by the railroad companies at the close of the present month.

During a drunken brawl, yesterday, in the liquor store of William Robinson, No. 342 Water street, George Armstrong, of No. 21 Broome street, was stabbed in the thigh and slightly wounded by William Rahts, of No. 20 Rose street, who was arrested.

BROOKLYN.

John Falkner, aged fourteen, of No. 1,006 De Kalb avenue, had his left arm badly fractured on Saturday last by being caught in the machinery in Furnival's bagging factory, where he was employed. He was sent to the City Hospital.

Thomas McGuire and Charles Curry were arrested at an early hour yesterday morning on suspicion of having committed a burglary. They were found in a lumber-yard in Irving street, near Columbia, by Sergeant Cadden, of the Third Precinct, with a lot of carpenter's tools and other property supposed to be stolen.

William Rogers, aged twenty-eight, attempted to commit suicide by taking opium at an early hour yesterday morning, at his residence, corner of Irving place and Putnam avenue. He was attended by three physicians and afterward sent to the City Hospital. His case is said to be hopeless. Depression of mind is supposed to be the cause.

Thaddeus Gillen, of Flushing avenue, was yesterday arrested by Officer Beecher, of the Sixth Sub-Precinct, charged with having committed a felonious assault upon James McGeehan, of No. 509 Flushing avenue, on Friday last. McGeehan complains that Gillen sought him out, and knocked him down, and beat him badly without any provocation whatever.

Yesterday afternoon, William Lorette and his wife, who reside at No. 11 Woodhull street, Brooklyn, got into a drunken quarrel. Lorette, who was shaving himself at the time, cut her with the razor, inflicting a severe wound in her left arm. The husband was arrested for the assault, and the wife was also locked up on a charge of intoxication. The wound is not considered dangerous.

LONG ISLAND.

At the Republican primary meeting to be held in Flushing this evening, it is proposed to organize a Republican club for the town.

The annual meeting of the Richmond County Board of Supervisors will be held at their rooms, in the village of Richmond, on Saturday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Twelve thousand tubs of oysters were taken out of the Great South Bay last week, and this week the number will probably be largely increased. The quality is generally good.

Right Rev. John Loughlin, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Brooklyn, administered the sacrament of confirmation to a large number of persons, in the Catholic church, at Breslau, yesterday forenoon.

The Supervisor, Town Clerk and Assessors of the towns of Richmond County will meet at the offices of the Town Clerks in the several towns to-day, at 10 o'clock A. M., to issue the call for the coming general election, designate the polling places, &c.

The Democratic General Committee of Long Island City has called primary meetings on Tuesday (to-morrow) for the selection of delegates to the County and Assembly Conventions. The Republican General Committee has called for the following Thursday, the 8th inst.

The annual school meetings in the various school districts of Richmond County will be held on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst. Appropriation of money for school purposes will be made, and Trustees, Collectors, and School Clerks will be chosen to serve during the ensuing school year.

There is "difficulty" in the public school at Freeport. A misunderstanding having arisen between Mr. E. A. Bedell, the Trustee, and Mr. R. F. Peck, the Principal, Mr. Bedell engaged another teacher in the latter's place. Mr. Peck, however, insists that as his term has not yet expired, he shall continue his duties. Since Thursday last, consequently, the school has had two principals, and how the difficulty will terminate does not as yet exactly appear.

The new Methodist Episcopal Church at Sea Cliff, of which Rev. W. Ross is Pastor, has been thoroughly equipped for the Winter. Rev. Dr. Patton and Messrs. Whittock and Kettle have given an organ, Mrs. S. Cox, of Glen Cove, has given a large pulpit Bible and hymn-book, Mrs. A. J. Case, of New-York, has given a handsome communion service, Mr. J. S. Fountain has ordered a baptismal font of solid silver, and Rev. Dr. Nelson, of the Book Concern, has provided the church record.

The action of the town officers of Southfield, in authorizing the bonding of the town to the amount of $6,000, for the purpose of opening the new Southfield Road, has yet to be approved by the County Board of Supervisors. The hope is very generally expressed that they will approve the course taken by the Highway Commissioners and town officers, and at once authorize the work to proceed, as it will give work during the Fall and Winter to a considerable number of laborers who may otherwise be without employment. The extent of the proposed road is about six miles, and it will constitute one of the most pleasant shore drives on Staten Island.

STATEN ISLAND.

A rifle club has been organized in Edgewater, to be known as the Castleton Heights Rifle Association of Staten Island. It already numbers between thirty and forty members, and a number of others have signified their intention to join it. A match will probably be arranged to take place at an early day.

Winship, the salary-broker, now confined in Ludlow Street Jail, was the occupant of a country seat at Graniteville, owned by Capt. George W. Housman. He continued to hold the lease until Saturday, when Capt. Housman obtained possession by means of proceedings instituted before Justice Middlebook, the ground of the suit being the non-payment of rent for two quarters. When possession was thus given it was found that all the furniture had been removed, and even the cooking-range and gas-fixtures had been carried away, and the pump taken from the well. Winship's creditors on the island are understood to be quite numerous.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark dog-pound has been closed for the season.

During September there were eighty-eight deaths in Paterson.

The station-house at Rahway, last month, accommodated 223 tramps.

The new Episcopal Church at Linden was opened for divine service yesterday.

The City of Plainfield has been enjoined by the Supreme Court from proceeding with the macadamizing of Cherry street.

Rev. J. E. Fenton, recently called to the Church of the Redeemer, Newark, preached his first sermon to his new charge yesterday.

While hunting for chestnuts, a few days ago, John Bradley discovered on Ganet Rock, near Passaic Falls, a shirt covered with blood, and a pair of pants and a vest.

The pay of the monthly hands on the Morris Canal is, it is said, to be reduced twenty per cent., and the pay of the laborers is to be cut down from $1 50 to $1 25 per day.

Rev. Dr. Sheddon, of Elizabeth, is lying dangerously ill at home. Yesterday it was reported that he was sinking rapidly, and it was doubtful if he could survive the night.

The Women's Temperance Union, of Newark, held a meeting in the Central M. E. Church in that city, last evening. Addresses were delivered by ladies from New-York, Brooklyn, and other places.

Major Gen. Mott has ordered that the First Brigade, N. G. S. N. J., be inspected in Military Park, Newark, on Wednesday next. The Second Brigade inspection will take place on Monday next.

A singular case, bringing the two extremes of life in close relationship, is reported from Newark. A lady residing on Madison street, while riding with a funeral procession to the grave of a friend, gave birth to a child. She was taken home and properly cared for.

Some time ago the people of Summit authorized the expenditure of $10,000 for the erection of a new school-house in the village. They assessed themselves for $4,000 of the money, and directed that the balance be borrowed from the Trustees of the State School Fund. Attorney General Gilchrist has interfered, however, and prevented the making of the loan.

The first of the series of lectures to be given under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of Elizabeth will be delivered by Rev. O. H. Tiffany on the 18th of November. The course includes lectures by James T. Fields, Frederick Douglass, Wendell Phillips, Bayard Taylor, Miss Lilian Edgarton, and others.

It was reported that the Trustees of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Jersey City Heights, would refuse to allow Rev. Mr. Hammond to preach in the church yesterday, and would close the doors against him. The doors were nevertheless opened at the usual hour, and the services passed off, affording no sign of the trouble existing in the church.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.

Solomon Weiners was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Kilbreth, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. On the 16th of September he purchased 250 cigars from Abel Tichnor, of No. 384 Grand street, and gave him in payment a check for $29, drawn on the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, signed by Laurence Steinberg. Weiners represented to Mr. Tichnor that the signer of the check was a wealthy man and kept a large account at the bank in question. On the strength of these representations Mr. Tichnor gave him $14 in cash, the difference between the amount of the check and the bill of goods ordered. On presenting the document for payment Mr. Tichnor was informed that no such person as Mr. Steinberg did business with the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank. Weiners was arrested on Saturday by Detective Lyons, of the Tenth Precinct.

Advertisement.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTS!—Mark the revival of good times by the purchase of a KNOX Fall style of gentlemen's HATS, an artistic production that excites universal admiration. To do this, make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway, or in his Fifth Avenue Hotel store.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 3.—Printing Cloths closed, after a dull week, at a nominal price of 5¼c.@5⅜c. for best 64s, although manufacturers are holding for ⅛c. more. The sales of the week were 30,800 pieces, chiefly at 5¼c for Standard and Extra, 64x64, and 5c. for Seconds, do.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, from Liverpool.—G. W. Rogers, Thomas C. Smith, Mr. Harper, Charles E. Miller, Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Smith, A. W. Hart, Mrs. D. Smith, Miss Marion Smith, Miss Steventon, Herbert Lenton, Mrs. Herbert Lenton and two boys, Miss Mary K. Vaughey, James Fitzsimons, Mrs. James Fitzsimons, Rev. Wm. Browne, John Mannock, Pat Moloney, C. Sidney Thompson, M. D. O'Connor, H. H. Woods, Mrs. H. H. Woods, Robert Shields, Willie Smith, Walker Smith, Master Robt. Smith, Miss Shields, Miss Cousland, Miss Cousland, Charles Day, Mrs. Charles Day and son, Jerome Buck, W. G. Hall, Frederick B. Blake, Right Rev. John B. Kerfoot, W. T. Shaw, Mrs. W. T. Shaw, William J. Hanna, Mrs. William J. Hanna, William H. Bowdlear, Miss H. L. Bowdlear, Miss S. M. Hadley, Rev. J. McNamara, Mr. Serrill, Mr. Hardman, Mrs. Hardman, William Smith, Mrs. William Smith, T. J. Miller, William Brown, F. H. Brown, Robert Fleming, F. C. Bigelow, Mrs. F. C. Bigelow, G. C. Bigelow, Mrs. G. C. Bigelow, Miss Bigelow, J. Bradfield, J. E. Bradfield, E. Renault, Mr. Foot, N. L. Jehu, Miss Fanny Connelly, Richard Bartlett, Miss Ann Potts, Edwin Gerard, N. Tiedeman, Miss Emma Potts, Thomas George Turner, M. Levy, Mrs. M. Levy, T. C. Bligh, Herbert Dobell, Miss Boname, Miss L. Beucler, John Wilson, Mrs. John Wilson, Mrs. H. M. Barnards, Mrs. Stillman.

In steam-ship China, from Liverpool.—Rev. J. De W. Perry, Miss E. Davis, Miss Watson, Mr. Tyson, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. John Abendroth and three children, W. A. Roe, Miss A. G. Brock, Rev. Thomas Brock, T. Hilson, Albert F. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ridgeway, Mrs. Caldwell, C. H. Van Benthuysen, Miss Backus, F. Morgan, Miss Morgan, Mrs. D. P. Morgan, three children, and nurse, David I. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, R. Le Breton, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Wilmarth, Mr. and Mrs. Egbert C. Smyth, Miss Mary W. Dwight, Mrs. F. Prindle and daughter, Miss Maria L. Slattery, Miss M. A. Boyle, Thomas Cuddy, Rev. James Clark, D. D., B. F. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Sinclair, two children, and maid, R. S. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hutchinson and son, Frederick Stanley, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Haskins, two daughters, and son, Mrs. Murray and son, Mrs. F. Spencer, H. Bastes, W. A. C. Lylburn, Mr. Favarger, W. W. Davenport, Robert Ellison, F. G. Bickley, G. J. Coomby, J. Carter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:01 | Sun sets.....5:37 | Moon rises..1:01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:10 | Gov. Island..4:59 | Hell Gate...6:21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Oct. 4.

ARRIVED.

Steamship City of Richmond, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, Sept. 24, and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 35 cabin and 492 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Sept. 27, lat. 50 15, lon. 23 18, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 49 40, lon. 25 37, passed a steamer—supposed City of Montreal—bound E.; Oct. 3, lat. 41 18, lon. 66 08, passed ship Isaac Webb, from Liverpool for New-York; 4th, 156 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steamers City of Chester and Oceanic, and a Hamburg steamer, all bound E.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship City of San Antonio, Pennington, New-Orleans Sept. 27, and the Bar 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Rapidan, Kempton, Savannah Sept. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship China, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool Sept. 22 and Queenstown, 23d, with mdse. and 70 cabin and 333 steerage passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. Sept. 26, lat. 50 15, lon. 24 34, passed three [illegible] telegraph fleet near two large buoys; Oct. 3, lat. 41 [illegible], lon. 64 11, passed a small vessel, bottom up, [illegible] 80 tons, metal bottom.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Dunton, Barbadoes 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Florence Peters, (of Portland,) [illegible], Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Nancy, of and from Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Harry and Aubrey, (of Pugwash,) Briggs, Barbadoes 15 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt.

Schr. Emma D. Finney, Elwell, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to master. Sept. 28, off Cape Lookout, had a hurricane, commencing at S. S. E., veering to W., lasting 24 hours, during which stove bulwarks, split jib-mainsail, and lost deck load and both anchors and chains.

Schr. J. G. Fell, Nickerson, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Norwich.

Schr. M. M. Ridley, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. S. J. Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. North Star, Ashby, Georges Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. E. A. Booth, Willetts, Bath, with lumber to order.

Schr. Boston, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Wall, Sawyer, Providence.

Schr. J. A. Closson, Davis, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Alert, Hulse, Brookhaven.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, Somerset, for Rondout.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone Point.

Schr. Isaac H. Borden, Baker, Fall River.

Schr. John Lozier, Lincoln, Taunton.

Schr. E. M. Fox, Case, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Silas Brainard, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Early Bird, Baker, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Jeremiah Wilson, ——, Boston.

WIND, sunset, moderate, N.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 4.—Arr. yesterday, steamers Lucille, from Wilmington, N. C.; Tuckapoe, from Newbern; John W. Garrett, from New-York; William Woodward, from do.; William Whildin, from Philadelphia. Arr. to-day, steamers Sea Gull, from Charleston; Vineland, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia; schr. Rare, from Saco, Me.

Below, brig John Wesley, from Curacoa.

Cld., steamer Octorara, for New-York; brig Charles Dennis, for Portsmouth, N. H.

Sld. yesterday, bark Labra, for West Indies; schr. George E. Thacher, for St. Thomas.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Arr. steamers John Hopkins, Hallett, from Baltimore; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, from New-York; brig Josie A. Deveraux, Curtis, from Pictou.

Below coming up, schrs. Emma, L. C. Wissor, and E. L. Adams.

The steamer Flag, Foster, from Boston, for Charleston, S. C., started on her trip Saturday, and while proceeding down the harbor, at 8:30 P. M., ran ashore on Seventy-four Bar, off Lovell's Island, where she remained hard aground. A portion of her cargo was discharged into a lighter, and the steam-tugs C. M. Wench and Elsie are alongside rendering assistance. She remained tight and it was expected she would be got afloat at high tide on to-night, without any serious damage. Her passengers have disembarked and returned to Boston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 4.—Arr. steamers Ashland, from New-York; Falcon, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Virginia, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 4.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Manitou, from Matanzas; bark Paramount, from Navassa; brig Chesapeake, from Demerara.

Passed out, steamer Hanover, for Bremen; barks Octavia, India and Cyrus, for Cork; schooner D. F. Keeling, for the West Indies.

Sailed, bark Anrak, for Baltimore.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 4.—Arr. at the Passes, steamer Western Metropolis, from New-York; steamer Juniata, from Philadelphia.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Oct. 4.—Arr. steamer Vicksburg.

Sld. steamer Mediator, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 4.—Arr. 3d, steamer Magnolia, from New-York; schr. Magnolia, from Jacksonville.

Cld. schrs. Fannie R. Williams, for Providence; A. J. Fabens, for New-Haven; R. A. Baisley, for St. Marys.

Sld. steamers Montgomery, for New-York; San Salvador, for do.; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; schrs. Jennie Middleton, for Philadelphia; Lizzie Young, for Wilmington, Del.

Sld. 4th, steamer Saragossa, for Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Oct. 2.—Arr. steamers Job T. Wilson, Round Pond, Me., for Fall River; brigs Long Reach, Philadelphia, for Boston; Eudorus, do., for Portland; Peter Roberts, (Br.,) Windsor, N. S., for New-York; whaling schooner Willie Martin, Hatteras Ground, of and for Boston with 60 bbls. sperm, (reports whales plenty;) was fast but a few days ago, but lost the whale and gear. Spoke 16th ult., lat. 36, lon. 74 10, schr. Antartic, of Provincetown, with 240 bbls. sperm and two whales alongside. Spoke 28th ult., lat. 37, schr. Ellen Rodman, of Fair Haven, with 20 bbls. sperm; Monte Christo, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston (sails split); Joseph Oakes, Philadelphia for do.; W. C. Atwater, Rondout, for Newburyport; Samuel Carlton, Philadelphia, for Lynn; Manetta Tilton, J. G. Babcock, Archer, and Reeves, Boston, for Philadelphia; Sarah J. Bright, Lynn, for do.; Geo. B. Ferguson, Bangor, for do.; Gussie Wilson, Quincy, for ——; Florence Dean, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.; Altoona, from do., for New-London; Hector, from do., for Norfolk; W. G. Dearborn, from do., for Baltimore; Constitution and R. L. Tay, from do., for New-York; Caledonia, (Br.,) from Windsor, N. S., for do.; J. R. Bodwell, from Rockland, for do.; H. G. Bird, from do., for Norfolk; Mary J. Ward, from St. John, N. B., for Wilmington, N. C.; Nellie Bowers, from Weehawken, for Boston; John H. Krans, from Baltimore, for do.; Nettie Walker, from New-York, for do.; Henry Croskey, from Port Johnson, for do.; Addie L. Cutler, from Philadelphia, for do.; Alice T. Boardman, from Elizabethport, for Salem; Robert J. Leonard, (Br.,) from Philadelphia, for St. John, N. B.; A. Peters, from Providence, for Calais; Warren Sawyer and George S. Tarbell, from Boston, for Baltimore; Emily H. Naylor, from Newburyport, for Philadelphia; Ethan Allen, from Portland, for do.; Clara Rankin, from Bangor, for do.; Para, from Machias, for New-York; Julia E. Decker, from Wellfleet, for do.; Maggie Bell, from Rockland, for Richmond; Eva Odell, from Bangor, for Washington, D. C.; Fannie Rimmer, from Nantucket, for Philadelphia; Boss, from Belfast, for New-York.

Sld. brigs Peter Roberts, (Br.,) and Antilles; schrs. B. F. Farnham, Deborah Jones, Annie Murchie, Express, Lucy Wentworth, Amulet, Carrie Thayer, James Farwell, Hattie E. Sampson, Mountain Laurel, R. M. Hayward, Pacific, Prima Donna, Muskee, Laurel, Aaska, Wave Crest, Matanzas, Red Rover, Arctic, Gen. Banks, Kate, Luella, Samuel Carlton, Florence Dean, W. C. Atwater, Caledonia, Martino L., Lamartine, J. M. Flanagan, John Balch, Margaret, I. J. Little, Katie P. Lant, Charter Oak, E. G. Knight, Olive Branch, Nile, and Ceres.

WIND—W. S. W., blowing heavily; cloudy.

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